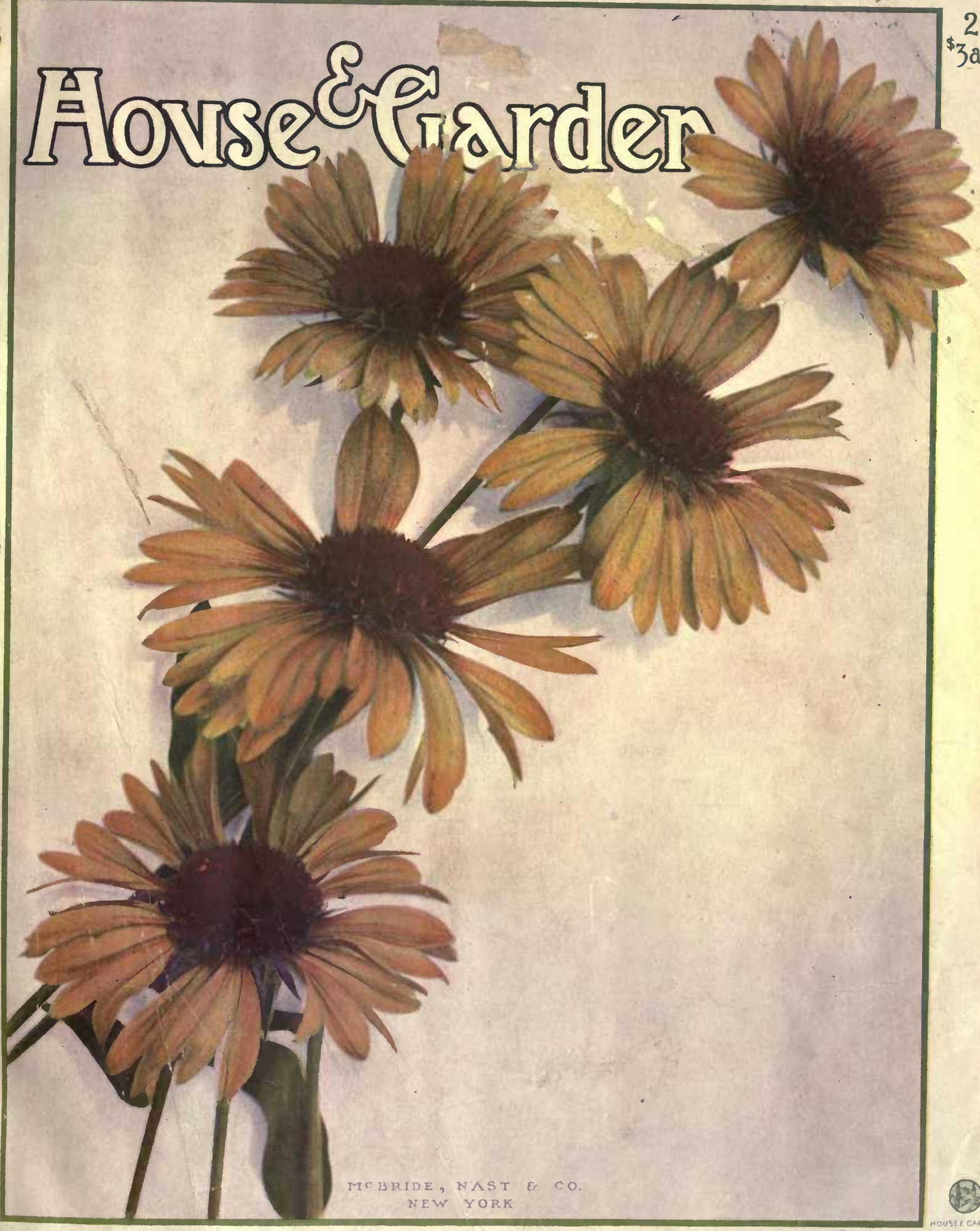
UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY

nportant Summer Activities — Inspiring Outdoor Features

LY
13

25c.
$3 a yea

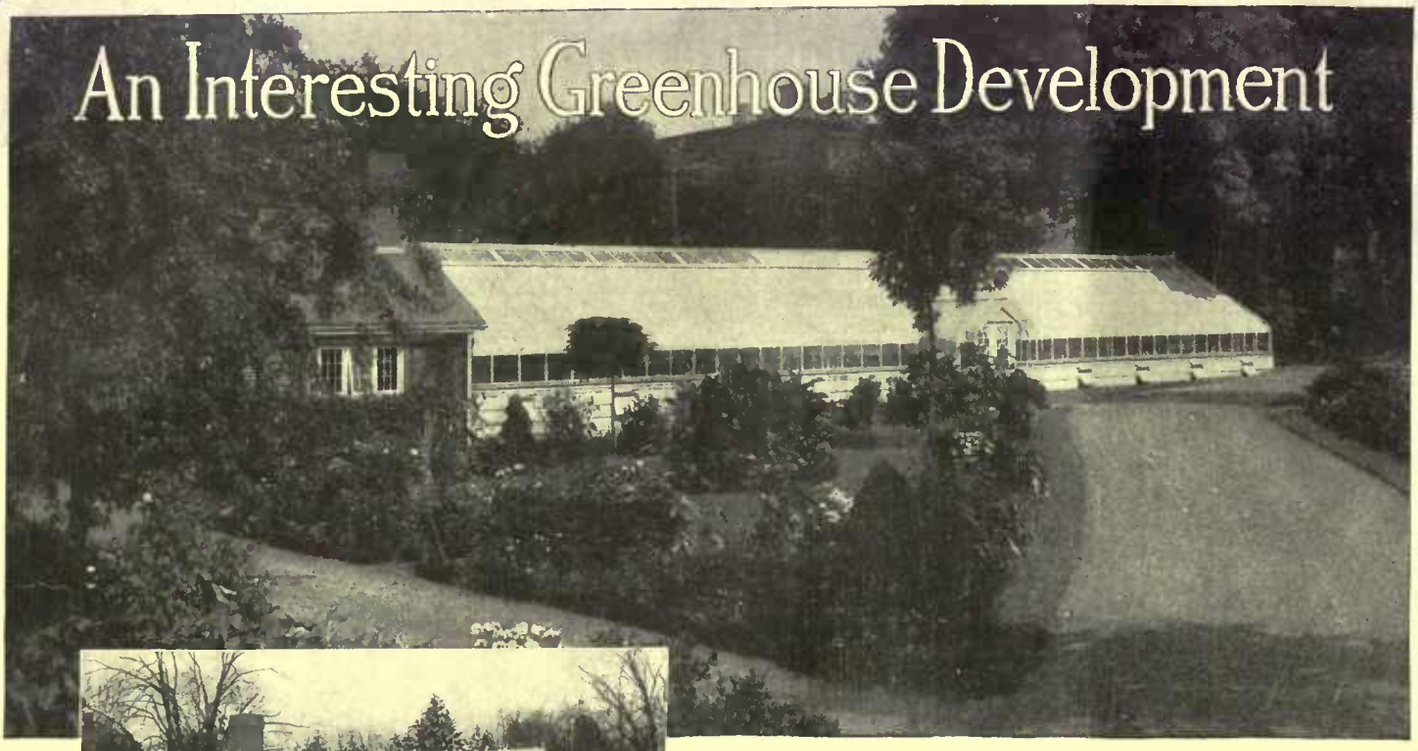
House & Garder



McBRIDE, NAST & CO.
NEW YORK

HOUSE & GARDEN

An Interesting Greenhouse Development





In 1907, we erected for Mr. Rutherford Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn., this one compartment house, 23 feet wide by 33 feet long. Last year, two more compartments were added as shown above. Let us plan some such plan for you.

ARE you postponing buying a greenhouse because you are not just ready to invest in the size house you want? Then why not compromise matters and build, say, one compartment now, and be enjoying it?

Then later on, other compartments can be economically added. We will plan it for you with that in view. Having decided to build, the next thing is to select the construction. There are reasons for buying a U-Bar constructed greenhouse—logical reasons—economical reasons. Investigate them carefully now—not after you have spent your money and regrets are stealing away your satisfaction.

Send for catalog or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

CANADIAN OFFICE. 10 PHILLIPS PLACE. MONTREAL

FREE SPRAY BOOK



16 pages of crisp facts about profits from timely spraying.

It explains why



DOUGLAS SPRAY PUMPS

will do your work; why our 81 years' experience in pump-making makes us authorities and how it works for *your* pleasure, profit, ease in spraying, fire fighting, whitewashing, disinfecting, etc. Figure 563 (Aquapeller) is a low priced pump, throws continuous straight stream—35 to 50 feet, also gives fine spray. "Fights fire or bugs." Dealers sell it. Write for the booklet today.

W. & B. DOUGLAS,
Pump Makers 81 years
200 William St., Middletown, Conn.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for Catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.

I Want You to Share My Superb Oriental Poppies

THE acres of hardy Poppies at Wyomissing this year were dazzling in their barbaric splendor—big flowers of scarlet, crimson, orange, maroon, pink and white. Plant poppies during their six weeks dormant season—*almost here*—and they will bloom gloriously next year. Write *now* for my list.

"QUALITY BULBS" BOOK SENT FREE

Holland's best growers reserve for me the *first selection* of their choicest varieties of daffodils, tulips, hyacinths and other hardy bulbs. Learn about this extra-quality stock in my book, "Farr's Quality Bulbs"—sent free.

BERTRAND H. FARR
106 Garfield Avenue, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania

GALLOWAY POTTERY



YOUR Garden and Home will have New Charm with Artistic Pottery selected from the Galloway Collection.

Strong and Durable Material at Reasonable Prices.
Send for our Catalogue of Pots, Boxes, Vases, Sundials, Benches and other Terra-Cotta Garden Furniture.

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

HOUSE & GARDEN

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE HOME, ITS PLANNING,
BUILDING, FURNISHING AND DECORATING
AND TO THE PLANTING AND
CARE OF THE GARDEN AND GROUNDS

VOLUME XXIV

July, 1913, to December, 1913, inclusive

133934
14/9/14

NEW YORK
McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY
1913

NA
7120
H6
v.24

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY
McBRIDE, NAST & CO.

INDEX

(By author and subject. The references are to pages in Volume XXIV.)

American Garden on Japanese Lines, An, p. 347

Antiques, p. 68

Aquatic Plants, p. 75

Architects:
- Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, p. 23
- Embury, Aymar, II, p. 311
- Grey, Elmer, p. 155
- Jackson, A. W., p. 292
- Keen, Charles Barton, p. 374
- Little, J. Lovell, Jr., p. 158
- Morris & Erskine, p. 310
- Phillips, W. K., p. 299
- Remick, A. T., p. 385
- Schermerhorn & Phillips, pp. 38, 232
- Ware, Arthur, p. 102

Authors:
- Ascherman, Edw. H., p. 32
- Bennett, E. R., p. 20
- Birdsall, K. N., p. 145
- Boyd, Chas. Vaughn, p. 23
- Brochner, Geo., p. 17
- Bullock, Frances, p. 4
- Burhans, Amos, p. 194
- Calvene, E. O., pp. 35, 219
- Clark, M. H., p. 347
- Claudy, C. H., pp. 15, 79, 134, 217, 286, 363
- Cleaves, Howard H., pp. 11, 370
- Coe, S. L., p. 366
- Dean, A. W., p. 75
- Deubner, Ludwig, p. 212
- Dillon, Julia Lester, pp. 67, 182, 265, 274, 402
- Drake, Maurice, p. 383
- Eberlein, H. D., pp. 70, 93, 206
- Edson, D. R., pp. 81, 153, 308, 359
- Farrington, E. I., pp. 66, 125, 175
- Gaebel, E. A., p. 347
- Gilbert, W. R., p. 268
- Goodhue, E. J., p. 137
- Harrison, F., p. 62
- Hicks, A. M., pp. 289, 377
- Huntington, A. O., p. 87
- Jackson, A. W., p 292
- Klingle, Geo., p. 6
- Krichbaum, T. W., p. 361
- Lemmon, R. S., p. 3
- Lutz, Frank E., p. 89
- McClure, Abbot, p. 206
- Matson, Esther, p. 392
- Moore, N. Hudson, pp. 68, 302
- Northend, M. H., p. 150
- Pearson, T. Gilbert, pp. 203, 283
- Peets, Elbert, p. 296
- Perrett, A. R., p. 148
- Perrine, U. R., p. 277
- Phillips, W. K., p. 299
- Priestman, M. T., p. 374
- Rockwell, F. F., pp. 27, 100, 142, 209
- Shrimpton, Louise, p. 84
- Sinclair, G. H., p. 263
- Stewart, J. E., p. 122
- Stockton, A. E., pp. 71, 264
- Tabor, Grace, pp. 29, 96, 131, 224, 230, 305
- Tappan, F. E., p. 140
- Throop, Lucy A., pp. 227, 380
- Vandervort, A. E., pp. 197, 267
- Walker, Lydia Le B., p. 220
- Williams, Martha McCulloch-, pp. 291, 355

Automobiles, pp. 15, 79, 134, 217, 286, 363

Banding Birds, The Fascinating Sport of, p. 11

Batik—Its Making and Its Use, p. 289

Bedroom Door Knockers, p. 160

Birds, p. 370
- The Fascinating Sport of Banding, p. 11

Blue and White Furnishings, p. 105

Book Reviews, pp. 278, 399

Braided Rugs and Their Making, p. 377

Breaking into Gardening, p. 140

Bulb Table, The Indoor, p. 235

Bulbs, p. 148

Bulbs, A Season's Bloom with, p. 224

Bungalow Fittings from Japan, p. 40

Butterfly, The Life of the, p. 89

Callas, The Right Place for, p. 264

Card Table, The Folding, p. 235

Carpets, Indian Woven, p. 320

Celery, Onions and Endive, p. 178

Chair of Old English Inspiration, A, p. 104

Child's Playroom, The, p. 160

China and China Closets, p. 235

Christmas Garlands Gathered in the Fall, p. 291
- Grass Country, A, p. 355
- Home Maker's, The, p. 366

City Parlor, Improving the, p. 380

Clock, Shelf, Placing the, p. 386

Clocks and Their Makers, Old, p. 302

Closets for China, p. 235

Coal Scuttle, A Practical, p. 386

Coldframe, p. 144

Collecting Old Stained Glass, p. 383

Collector's Corner, The, p. 68

Colonial Fireplace and its Fittings, A, p. 161
- House, French, p. 23

Concealing the Radiator, p. 212

Crow, A Good Word for the, p. 415

Cultivation and Water, p. 107

Decorating and Furnishing, Simplicity in, p. 206

Decoration and Furniture, Some Foreign Styles in, p. 32

Distinctive New Furnishings, p. 220

Dog, Training the, VII, p. 3

Door Knockers, Bedroom, p. 160
- Porters, p. 105

Dried Meat Scrap for Poultry, p. 197

Ducks, Indian Runner, p. 346

Editorial, pp. 44, 108, 164, 238, 316, 390

Endive, p. 178

Evergreens, p. 106
- The Right Use of, p. 96

Fabrics, p. 32

Fall Fruit, The Early, p. 175
- Made Garden, The, p. 230
- Planting, p. 162

Farmhouse of French Colonial Inspiration, A Stone, p. 23

Fertilizer, Green, p. 42

Fertilizing, Fall, p. 219

Fireplace and its Fittings, A Colonial, p. 161
- In Summer, p. 104

Floods—Their Cause and Cure, p. 176

Floors, p. 70

Flowers in the Garden, Wild, p. 29

Folding Card Table, The, p. 235

Foreign Styles in Decoration and Furniture, Some, p. 32

Frost Danger, p. 236

Fruit Trees, Setting Out, p. 268

Furnishings, Distinctive New, p. 220
- For Christmas Gifts, p. 366
- For Old Rooms, New, p. 227

Furniture, pp. 32, 41, 104, 105

Garden, American, on Japanese Lines, p. 347
- For the Colonial Type of House, The, p. 35
- Uses for Concrete, p. 315
- Fall Made, The, p. 230
- Hundred Per Cent, The, p. 27
- That Grows Indoors, The, p. 209
- Preparing the, for Winter, p. 308
- Remodeling, A Problem in, p. 305
- Suggestions and Queries, pp. 42, 106, 162, 236, 314, 388
- Unproductive, A Cure for the, p. 219
- Late Planting and Care of the Vegetable, p. 100
- A Small Vegetable, that Paid, p. 20
- Violets, p. 62
- Weedy, A, p. 6

Gardening with Hotbed and Coldframe, p. 142
- Breaking Into, p. 140

Garden, Colonial, p. 35
- Water, for Every Place, p. 75

Garlands for Christmas, Fall Gathered, p. 291

Grass Clippings for Hens, p. 66
- Country Christmas, A, p. 355

Green Fertilizer, p. 42

Hardy Border of Succession Bloom, A, p. 148

Hatbox Idea, A New, p. 313

Heating, p. 212

Home of:
- Grey, Elmer, p. 155
- Lukens, Chas. K., p. 38
- Selsor, M. A., p. 102
- Shrigley, Leigh H., p. 232
- Tarbell, Gage, p. 311
- Vaux, Jr., Geo., p. 310
- Wood, A. W., p. 384

Home Maker's Christmas, The, p. 366

Homes that Architects have Built for Themselves, pp. 155, 292

Hotbed and Coldframe, Gardening with, p. 142

House that is Different, A, p. 145
- Builder, Hints for the, p. 392
- Furnisher's Bulletin, The, pp. 195, 275
- Number, An Illuminated, p. 234

Housing the Horse and Cow, p. 328

Hundred Per Cent Garden, The, p. 27

Ice House Construction, p. 270

Indian Runner Ducks, p. 346
- Woven Carpets, p. 320

Indoor Bulb Table, The, p. 235

INDEX (Continued.)

Irrigation, Overhead, p. 27

Japanese Bungalow Fittings, p. 40
Lamp Screens, p. 386

Kitchen and Its Planning, The Modern, p. 299

Lamp, A Practical, p. 387
Screens, Japanese, p. 386
Shades, pp. 40, 387

Lattice, p. 137

Laundry Yard, A, pp. 66, 137

Life of the Butterfly, The, p. 89

Lilies, p. 236
Consider the, p. 81

Living-room, A Year-Round, p. 361
Locust Borer, To Destroy the, p. 324

Log Cabins, p. 17

Makers of Old Clocks, p. 302

Modern Kitchen, The, p. 299

Motor Emigrants The, pp. 15, 79, 134, 217, 286, 353

Mulch, The Right Kind of, p. 236

Mulching Time, For, p. 389

New Furnishings for Old Rooms, p. 227

Novelties, Concerning, p. 263

Old Clocks and Their Makers, p. 302

Onions, p. 178

Owls, p. 12

Painted Floors, p. 70
Furniture, p. 41

Parlor, Improving the Town House, p. 380

Pelargoniums, Care of, p. 71

Peonies, p. 131

Perennials, Saving a Year on, p. 153

Playroom, The Child's, p. 160

Poison Ivy and Poison Dogwood, p. 87

Porch and Its Uses, The, p. 93

Poultry, Dried Meat Scrap for, p. 197
And Garden on a Suburban Lot, p. 122
A Girl's Experience with, p. 4
House, Building the New, p. 125
An Ideal, p. 194
In the Suburbs, p. 277

Private Community, A, p. 374

Pruning, Proper, p. 388

Radiator, Concealing the, p. 212

Refitting the Old Room, p. 234

Remodeling, p. 150

Renovating, Practical Hints on, p. 104

Residence at Chestnut Hill, Pa., p. 158

Revival of the Log Cabin, The, p. 17

Right Use of Evergreens, The, p. 96

Room Decoration and Furnishing, p. 206
Papering, p. 40

Root Cellar, The, p. 270

Roses, Whitsun', p. 131

Rug Making, pp. 289, 377

Rugs—Blue and White, p. 105

San Jose Scale, p. 388

Screen, A Good, p. 387

Season's Bloom with Bulbs, A, p. 224

Selecting Seeds for Next Year, p. 237

Service Side of the House, Attractive, Making the, p. 137

Setting Out Fruit Trees, p. 268

Shades, p. 104

Shelf Clock, Placing the, p. 386

Shrubs, p. 230

Slaughter of the Wild Fowl, The, p. 203

Southern Garden Department, pp. 67, 182, 265, 274, 402

Stained Glass, Collecting Old, p. 383

Stains, To Remove from a Tiled Floor, p. 234

Stone Farmhouse of French Colonial Inspiration, A, p. 23

Storing Vegetables in Winter, p. 237

Strawberries, p. 43

Subscriber's Garden in New Hampshire, A, p. 26

Succession Bloom, p. 148

Summer Camps, p. 17

Taking Stock and Making Plans, p. 359

Telephone Memorandum Pad, A, p. 313

Town-House Parlor, Improving the, p. 380

Transforming the Old House, p. 150

Tree Wounds and Their Treatment, p. 296

Two Dozen Don'ts for the Housebuilder, p. 392

Unproductive Garden, A Cure for the, p. 219

Vegetable Garden, p. 140
Late Planting and Care of the, p. 100
A Small, that Paid, p. 20

Violets, p. 62

Wall Treatments that are Effective, Simple, p. 84

Washing, A Place to Hang the, p. 66

Water and Cultivation, p. 107
Gardens for Every Place, p. 75

Weed Danger, p. 42

Whitewash in the Poultry Yard, The Value of, p. 267

Whitsun' Roses, p. 131

Who Visits Your Garden?, p. 283

Wild Flowers in the Garden, p. 29
Fowl, The Slaughter of the, p. 203

Window Plants, Some Good, p. 312
Shades, p. 104

Winter Plant Protection, p. 314
Residents of Woods and Fields, p. 370
Storing of Vegetables, p. 237

Writing Desk, The, p. 386

Year-Round Living-Room, A, p. 361

UTILITY WALL BOARD

A HAMMER AND NAILS AND A SAW

are all you need to put on UTILITY WALL BOARD

UTILITY WALL BOARD is a tough, fibrous, moisture proof board-in sheets of convenient lengths and widths.

You do away with all the muss and dirt of plastering.

You can complete your building in half the time it takes to apply lath and plaster.



You have a warmer building in winter and a cooler one in summer.

Once put on, it is there to stay as long as the house lasts.

Be sure to write for the Utility Book and *free sample*.

THE HEPPES COMPANY
4525 Fillmore St.
Chicago, Illinois.

Use Oxide of Zinc Paints

PAINT on the Outside of the House preserves wood and iron.

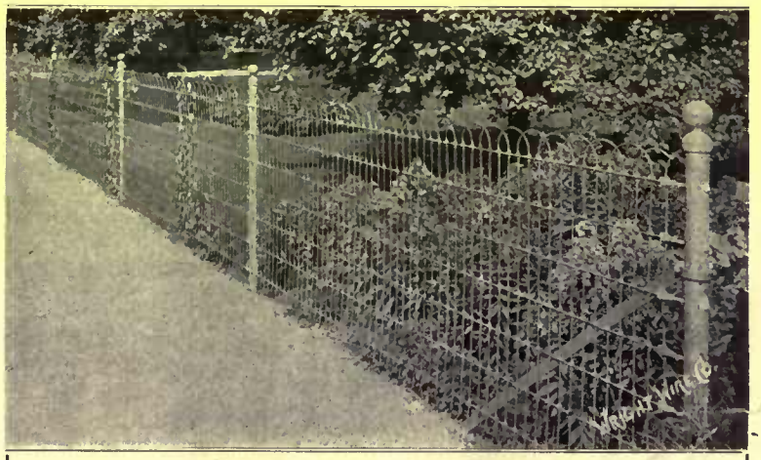
Paint on the Inside of the House preserves Health.

Paint the Interior with Modern Flat Washable Wall Finishes, which are made beautiful, durable and sanitary with Oxide of Zinc.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
55 Wall Street, New York

We do not make paint. A list of makers of Sanitary Flat Wall Finishes sent on request.

TRADE "EXCELSIOR" MARK
RUST PROOF



IMMEDIATE RESULTS

It requires many years to grow a defensive hedge. For immediate protection, you must erect a fence — naturally a wire fence. The only wire fences that can successfully resist rust are the

EXCELSIOR "RUST-PROOF" FENCES

They are first completely formed, then wholly immersed in melted zinc. Every particle of surface is thus heavily coated and every joint is tightly sealed. Without painting or other attention, Excelsior "Rust-Proof" Fences will stand year after year in perfect condition. You will find it a poor investment to erect any other kind.

SOLD BY HARDWARE DEALERS. WRITE TO THE FACTORY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG "C" and sample showing the "Rust-Proof" process.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.



Real Estate

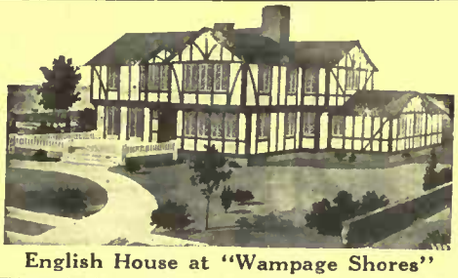




Edgemont Estate
At Scarsdale Station

Desirably restricted residence property
Refined surroundings, protected social environment
All improvements and every city convenience
35 minutes from Grand Central Station

Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York — 503 Fifth Ave. New York City.



English House at "Wampage Shores"

This very handsome new home situated on one of the healthiest and most attractive parts of the North Shore of Long Island (20 miles out). The house of fine English architecture stands on an elevation on a large plot. Aside from the usual living rooms there are 7 bedrooms and 4 baths. Private moorings for large and small boats in view of the house. Private bathing and pier privileges are guaranteed by the owner.
People with a moderate income can secure this delightful home which is situated in an exceptionally desirable neighborhood.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Ave., Tel. 5610 Bryant

Are You Looking for a Country Place?

Have You a Place for Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a suburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of The
Real Estate Bureau
HOUSE AND GARDEN
Union Square New York

FOR SALE
GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

This property to be sold to settle estate, located 20 miles south of Boston. Consists of Mansion House, 17 rooms, Steam heat, Electric and Gas light, all modern improvements, large Stable, Garage, Poultry, Chicken and Tool houses. Six acres land, large lawn slopes 300 ft. to Main St. fruit trees, shrubs, flower beds, large shade trees surround the grounds with abundance of shade trees in enclosure, five minutes to steam cars, 30 minutes to Boston. This is a beautiful estate. Anyone looking for property of this character, should not fail to investigate. For further particulars, Address.

J. E. Whidden, Whitman, Mass.



Select Country Places
and Superb Waterfronts
At Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. 866 Greenwich — Smith Building

RARE BARGAIN

Charming old Dutch Farm House. All modern and electrical improvements; 2 Guest houses, poultry house, unfailing spring, meadows, woods, lawns and gardens, about 100 acres; price, $50,000.

Apply to D. L. BAKER — CLOSTER, N. J.

The New Freedom

By Woodrow Wilson

¶ In which you discover the real man — your President. Read it — it's inspiring.

3rd Great Printing. Net $1.00
AT ALL BOOK-SHOPS

Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers and there were no experts in your locality.

House and Garden is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with August 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, New York

? Your Decorating and Furnishing Problems ?

SO many inquiries have been received in HOUSE & GARDEN seeking hints and advice for the decorating and furnishing of houses that some time ago we made the experiment of organizing this work into a special department.

We invite you to solicit our services regarding the perplexities of furniture arrangement and style; the proper treatment of walls; woodwork, floor coverings, lighting fixtures, and hangings appropriate to your need. We also wish to assist those living far away from the great shopping centers to get ideas of the new and interesting things that are constantly appearing in the beautiful shops of this city.

We hope in this way to give auxiliary information to that contained in the magazine—and to help practically those whom we have directed through our columns.

Requests for any information should be accompanied by return postage. The case should be stated as clearly and tersely as possible, giving enough data to make the requirements of the situation evident.

HOUSE & GARDEN DECORATIVE DEPT.
McBride, Nast & Co., 31 E. 17th St., New York City

YOU DO NOT KNOW YOUR OWN COUNTRY THOROUGHLY

Unless You Read



Through Our Unknown Southwest

By AGNES C. LAUT

This book tells of the remains of one of the world's oldest civilizations, antedating perhaps that of ancient Egypt; of the Cliff Dwellings, the Pueblos, the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and the National Forests—all within the borders of the United States. Every American who wishes to know his own country should read this remarkable portrayal of some of its greatest wonders.

Illustrated. $2.00 *net; postage* 16c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Square, New York City

Training the Dog—VII

THE last instalment of "Training the Dog" took up the subject of tricks; generally, in speaking of the principles involved and the possibilities of this branch of the work, and specifically in regard to the lesson "sit up." In this issue we will carry the dog's education a bit farther by teaching him to "fetch."

The instinct to chase for the purpose of capture is present to a greater or less extent in every dog. Develop and guide it wisely and you have the basic principle of the accomplishment mentioned above; let it run riot, and in many cases your dog will become a nuisance to you and a menace to all the chickens, cats and other noisy inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Naturally, you cannot teach a dog this trick without having some object for him to take in his mouth, and for this purpose a clean corn cob is about the best thing, for it is of convenient size and sufficiently soft so that the dog will not hesitate to take hold of it; but if one is not procurable, a pad of cloth may be substituted. Attach a short cord to the dog's collar so that he cannot escape, and kneeling beside him slide your right hand over his upper jaw, thumb on one side and four fingers on the other. Take the cob in the other hand, and slightly pressing the dog's upper lip against his teeth with the right hand, force him to open his mouth. As soon as he does this place the cob gently but firmly between his jaws, releasing the pressure of the right hand and with the left closing the lower jaw upon the cob and holding it closed. As the cob slides in and while the dog is holding it, give the order "fetch," and keep repeating it. Watch carefully for any move to eject or drop the cob and forestall it by the left hand, keeping the latter very close to or even touching the pupil's lower jaw. After half a minute order "let go," and take the cob from the dog's mouth, pressing his lip against his teeth as before if he is unwilling to "open up." Repeat these steps until the dog holds readily without attempting to throw the cob out, and lets go promptly at command even when your hands are not close enough to influence him. Then repeat them some more to be sure he fully understands.

The next step is for the pupil to move about while holding the cob. When the latter is in his mouth, take hold of the cord, and rising, back away a foot or two, drawing on the cord and repeating "fetch." Probably the dog will come readily enough, but he may drop the cob. Guard against this by keeping one hand near his jaws. Gradually increase the distance until the dog follows unhesitatingly, carrying the cob.

So far, so good. We must now teach the pupil to *take hold* of the object he is to fetch, instead of your placing it in his mouth. Hold the cob very close to and directly in front of his nose, and order "fetch." Very likely he will at once open his mouth and reach for the cob; if not,



VOGUE TAKES NO HOLIDAY!

While you are enjoying the leisure and pleasure of the long Summer vacation, Vogue takes no holiday. Week in and week out, its editors and correspondents are busy acting as your agents, searching the whole world for just those things that will most interest you. For instance:

In the July 1st Vogue you will find new photographs of society as it settles down to the gay life of Newport, Southampton and the North Shore; also a comprehensive array of outing clothes and a final review of the formal midsummer mode.

In the July 15th Vogue are all the perennial interests of summer—life in the smart watering places and in smaller villages away from the fashionable highroads.

In the August 1st Vogue you will find suggestions for the woman who motors, rides, swims, plays outdoor games and goes into the forest. Also the first intimation of the Autumn fashions that are to be.

Wherever you go this Summer, make sure before leaving that you are to get your Vogue right through the Summer. Whether you go where society is, or to some quieter spot for rest—Vogue is exactly the connecting link that you will want to maintain. Don't risk missing a number!

VOGUE 443 Fourth Avenue NEW YORK

CONDÉ NAST
Publisher

25 cents a number
Twice a month

$4.00 a year
Twenty-four numbers



KENNEL DEPARTMENT



In Hot Weather

beware of a dog food that is heating and consequently excites. Dogdays have no terror for the dog fed regularly on

OSOKO

The Ideal Summer Dog Food

It contains just the ingredients necessary to the dog's health and condition. Wholesome—nutritious.

Send for sample and FREE Booklet No. 10

Manufactured by

SPILLERS & BAKERS, Ltd., CARDIFF, England

H. A. ROBINSON & CO., *Importers*

128 Water Street New York City

ROYALLY bred Airedale terriers for sale at reasonable prices. Several litters ready for shipment.

MAD RIVER KENNELS

URBANA, OHIO

Private Water Supply Plants

THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

ANY SIZE NEW YORK CITY — SEND FOR CATALOG KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO KEWANEE, ILL. — HAND OR POWER CHICAGO



AMERICAN KENNELS

Toy white silk Poodles; little beauties, pedigreed, $15.00; Toy Pomeranians, $20.00 up; Toy Foxterriers, small English specimen, $5.00 up; English Bulls, Boston Terriers, French Bulls, Bull Terriers, St. Bernards, New Foundlands, Scotch Collies, Toy Dogs, every vsriety. State wants.

Dept. H., 113 East 9th St., New York City



BEAUTIFUL CATS AND FLUFFY KITTENS FOR SALE

Short-haired Domestic, Rare Manx-Siameee and Abyssinian, Native long-haired and pedigreed Persians. Ideal boarding place for Cats, Dogs and Birds. Resident Veterinarian. Write for beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Sales lists.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTERY, Oradell, N. J.



Delight the children with a

Shetland Pony

—an unceasing source of pleasure, a safe and ideal playmate. Makes the child strong and robust. Inexpensive to buy and keep. Highest types here. Complete outfits. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue.

BELLE MEADE FARM

Box 3 Markham, Va.



THE BEST DOG

for a companion or watchdog is the Collie. Alert, intelligent, faithful, handsome; he meets every requirement. We have some fine specimens to sell at low prices. Send for copy of "Training the Collie," price 25c. We are selling many fine dogs.

FRANK R. CLARK, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ills.



AIRDALE TERRIERS

The best all 'round dog and companion

Our Terriers are blue ribbon winners at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Kansas City and other large shows.

Puppies for Sale, $25 and Up. Champion Red Raven at Stud. Fee $25. The greatest living sire.

Beautiful illustrated booklet for stamp

ELMHURST FARM KENNELS

Sta. E. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SYRACUSE CHINA

Where luxury and necessity are combined in table service. Write

ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISHES



FRENCH & SONS PLAYER PIANOS

Art Products of high quality and exceeding good value

ONE touch changes it from a hand-played piano to a player piano. By pulling forward a little drawer under the keyboard the devices for personal musical expression are brought into operation, the keys are automatically locked, lower panel opens and the pedals swing out into position. A great improvement over instruments in which all these operations are performed separately, often necessitating stooping to adjust the pedals.

As a player, the French & Sons is incomparably superior to any other. As a hand-played instrument, it betrays not the faintest trace of mechanism—it is superb. Other desirable features are the Automatic Music Tracking Device—Automatic Sustaining Pedal Device—the Compound Motor, which reduces friction 50 per cent.—Pneumatic Self-Cleaning Device on trackerbar—and many other interesting points demonstrated in our beautiful Illustrated Booklet—sent free on request.

French & Sons' Player Pianos are welcomed with the cordiality of old friendship by music lovers in the most refined and cultured homes in America. Before deciding upon any piano or player, send for our catalogs—they are *free* for the asking. Write today to

JESSE FRENCH & SONS PIANO CO., New Castle, Ind.

"The House of French, established in the Piano Business since 1875"

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

slide your right hand over his upper jaw as a gentle reminder, and roll the cob in as his mouth opens. Be very patient at this stage, for a little roughness may undo much that has already been accomplished. If the dog takes hold, pat and praise him; then repeat, holding the cob a little farther away. Keep increasing the distance until the dog must take a few steps to reach the cob; when he does this understandingly, move off as before, making him follow by drawing on the cord while you repeat the order. And do not forget to use the command "let go" when each repetition of the process is repeated.

The final step, of course, is to remove the collar cord, place the cob on the ground a few feet away, and at the order "fetch" have your pupil go to it, pick it up, and bring it to you. If the various steps described have been conscientiously followed, this final test should be easy enough.

In conclusion, I want to say a few words against the common practice of throwing a ball or some such object for the dog to chase, before he has been seriously taught to fetch. Where this sort of thing is frequently done the puppy is very apt to conceive the idea that the whole process is a delightful game in which he as principal player is entitled to do just as he pleases with the object thrown: if he brings it back to you it is merely because he wants the pleasure of chasing it again, and not from any idea of obedience to any word you may be uttering. Bear in mind that to have any reliable quality of obedience, fetching must first of all be an acknowledgment by the dog of your authority over him.

R. S. L.

A Girl's Experience with Poultry

GOING to our farm early in summer when there was very little to do, it occurred to me that I might make a little money and have a very good time raising poultry. The old hen-house had not been used since my family owned the farm, and it was badly in need of repair. Its windows and doors were lacking, and the roof leaked, so that if I had intended to keep hens through the winter, I would have had to build a new shelter. However, with a little patching and the addition of new wire I was ready to start with little expense for buildings.

Not caring to experiment with fancy stock, I roamed about the neighboring farms, where I bought whatever hens I liked and was given some good advice on their care. The first hens I bought were an aristocratic black and white Hamburg and a plain White Plymouth Rock, for which I paid seventy-five cents each. These began to pay for themselves right off by laying the first day I owned them. The next day I met an old farmer who said he would sell me a setting-hen for fifty cents.

"What kind of hen is it," I asked, for I had decided to keep mostly white stock.

"Wal, now," he drawled, "I don' jest know what you'd call it, but she's one o' them good old-fashioned hens."

That was enough. I was convinced that

being old-fashioned, she would make a good mother.

As it was getting late in the season for raising chickens that would bring a good price, I hurriedly appealed to a man who was in the poultry business to sell me some setting-hens. He was willing to sell at fifty cents each, so I took five, and after getting the eggs I set them about every other day.

During the twenty-one days of incubation, I gave more attention to the care of laying hens. I bought three more hens and a White Wyandotte cock for $3.25. In the morning I fed a mixture of oats or wheat and cracked corn, and the same at night. The table scraps furnished a variety of food that kept them happy, and there was always plenty of green stuff, fresh water and dry mash before them. I sometimes pounded up broken plates as a substitute for oyster-shells.

At last twenty-one days had passed since I set the old-fashioned hen, and not an egg stirred. On the twenty-second day the second hen's eggs began to hatch and still no signs of life from the first setting. Had the old-fashioned hen been sitting on old-fashioned eggs? By breaking one I immediately decided that such was the case! The remainder I buried without breaking. Nevertheless the other hens hatched a good number, two of them hatching fifteen and the lowest number was eleven.

After I had moved all the chicks and their mothers into movable runs where there were fresh grass and abundant shade, I started out to buy more hens. Finding a place where there was a beautiful flock of White Wyandottes, I bought eight at eighty cents each. These were laying so well that by the middle of July I had saved enough eggs to set three more hens. I had put some of the Hamburg's eggs with these, and I was pleased when they hatched, for I wanted to see what a Wyanburg chicken would look like, the result of crossing Wyandotte cock with Hamburg hen. There were two Barred Rock chickens for which I could not account, as I had none of that kind.

Having no further use for my "crower," I sold him alive for ninety cents. He must have been my mascot, for soon after he had gone, my Hamburg hen died, the chickens began to disappear and a white hen began to act queerly, staggering in circles continually. Feeling worried over her rapidly failing condition I asked a farmer what he thought was the cause of the trouble. He diagnosed it a case of hypnotism by a snake and I was persuaded to part with her for ten cents.

As it was nearing time to return to the city, I began to watch for a chance to sell out advantageously. Some of the largest chickens weighed two pounds, which was less than I thought they should weigh. However, finding a chance to get thirty dollars for the sixteen hens and forty chickens, I decided to sell them. In reckoning up my accounts, which I kept carefully all summer, I found that my re-

Sincerity
First!

SINCERITY *is the Biggest Word in Advertising and Merchandising today.*

Not Sincerity for Morality's Sake—But Sincerity for Business' Sake—for *Success.*

We believe that more Campaigns have been wrecked by *Manifest Exaggeration* in Copy and Plans—by Bluff, Bluster and Buncombe—than by any other cause.

And that a single false note often has turned the public wholly against an advertised product—and made the Manufacturer *suspicious of his own advertising.*

We have put Sincerity before everything else as essential in our Service to advertisers. Sincerity that commands confidence—sells goods.

We believe in *Organized* Advertising and Merchandising. In copy that *rings true.* In Plans that Bristle with Originalty. Yet are safe—sound—and *sincere.*

May we write you a letter explaining our ideas applied to *your* business—or send a representative to explain our service in detail? No obligation in either case.

The Taylor-Critchfield Co.

One of the Leading Advertising Agencies of America

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT



MANY new and rare varieties, as well as an exceptionally complete list of the old-time favorites, are included in our order this year to foreign growers of Thorburn's Bulbs.

Thorburn's Bulb Catalog

In addition to listing all of the above, treats fully on the culture of bulbs, and offers many helpful suggestions as to arrangements that will assure novel and attractive gardens.

Thorburn's Bulb Catalog is issued in August, but to insure your receiving a copy, have your name placed on our list NOW. Just send a postal.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
Established 1802—111 years ago.
53 E. Barclay St., New York



Don't Simply Paint or Stain Your Cement or Concrete Buildings.
Waterproof and beautify them at the same time with

Chi-Namel Cementone

and secure lasting and pleasing results.

Book containing color plates and full particulars free.

THE OHIO VARNISH COMPANY
8602 Kinsman Road .·. Cleveland, O.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

VICTORIA



POULTRY FOOD

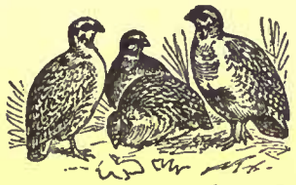
The Best Layers Are the Best Payers

To be good layers and good hatchers your hens must be healthy. Feed them on Victoria Poultry Food, the premier food of the world, and you will have hardy, active fowls, good layers and sturdy breeders. In season and out of season your hens will fill the egg basket.

Monufactured by
Spillers and Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff, England

Send for Sample and Victoria Poultry Book.

H. A. ROBINSON & CO.
Importers
128 Water Street New York City



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercaillzies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist
Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.

YAMA MINORCA EGGS are ⅓ larger



than the so-called large first-class eggs in the New York market—they are infertile and are produced under modern sanitary conditions and shipped in sealed packages practically the hour laid.

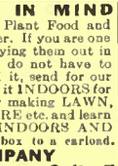
YAMA FARMS
Napanoch New York

THE CHARM UNUSUAL

One of our Pompeian Stone Bird Baths will give new charm to your garden. We manufacture a large variety of sundials, benches, vases, fountains, bird baths, statuary and pedestals. Send for free handsomely illustrated catalogue.



THE ERKINS STUDIOS
226 Lexington Avenue, New York
The Largest Manufacturers of Ornamental Stone.



G. D. TILLEY
Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from a Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut

CONSUMERS FERTILIZER COMPANY

KEEP THIS MARK IN MIND

It means MAK-CRO *Odorless* Plant Food and EARLY-CROP *Odorless* Fertilizer. If you are one of the fortunate ones who are trying them out in your Garden this Summer, we do not have to explain. If you have not tried it, send for our literature and be prepared to use it INDOORS for your Fall Transplanting and for making LAWN, and for seeding down for PASTURE etc. and learn how to use it for next year—INDOORS AND OUTDOORS. From a pound box to a carload.

CONSUMERS FERTILIZER COMPANY
New York Long Acre Building Suite F



"In all the world no trip like this"

The GREAT LAKES of AMERICA

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAMSHIP "NORTH-LAND"

The most delightful trip in America. The best way to make a trip between

Buffalo and Chicago

Tickets reading all rail accepted on Steamer at slight additional expense. Leaves Buffalo, Wednesday, and Chicago, Saturday. Season, June 18 to Sept. 3.

Meals a la carte—special Club Breakfasts. Calls at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Is., Harbor Springs and Milwaukee.

Write, S. Lounsbery, General Passenger Agent, 1184 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SEAMAN

ceipts exceeded my expenses by about fifteen dollars.

Not such a bad venture after all, considering that I am only a sixteen-year-old girl and have had no former experience with poultry.

FRANCES BULLOCK



A Weedy Garden

IF I should invite you to come see my wild flower garden how disappointed you would be on arrival. You would expect to find some imposing display. If you were not especially invited, and so given to believe that some brilliant show was in store for you, you might pause before the weedy carriage-way in passing, stroll in for a time, and perhaps sit somewhere along the bit of stone wall which holds, a part of the way up the hill, the earth from careering away, together with weedy treasures, when the rain floods down the slope, as it sometimes does in very hard showers. You might even be betrayed into slipping a trowel from your pocket, and digging up a maidenhair fern, a dogtooth violet, or some other trifle from under foot.

That people living near the heart of the town, where velvet lawns and delightfully respectable flower-borders abound, would consider such a place a garden might never enter your mind. There are many acres of it, chiefly in woodland where wood betony, pipsissewa, partridge vines and hepaticas nestle in among the mossy stones; bloodroots and anemones too, with a multitude of other humble children of the woods.

Above these cypripediums hang out some fringes; the wands of the black snake-root send up their long racemes in companies; the yellow foxglove catch, through the canopy above, a gilding beam of the sun. It is just a wild place. Nobody but nature does anything there.

And so it is that the violets creep out close up to the house, the Canada May flower and spring beauties occupy their own niches quite close by the door, the blazing star is happily at home about a dozen feet or less from the window, and little wild things of various names look up at one from unexpected places.

The place must be "unkept?" Certainly it must be, else how could you or I find unexpected things like gold dollars in the grass? There are more weeds than need to be, but they scarcely count when necessarily there are so many. Who knows what may come up with a pull on an unwelcome weed? But, after all, weeds, the most of them, are more or less delightful in their own humble way, and often those that do little but stand green and bloomless along the roadside in summer, become forms of intense beauty beneath the winter snows and frosts. The weeds opposite to us are never cut; they form an appropriate border to the strip of wood-

land beyond, and they are a joy in the winter landscape.

It is along the side of the weedy carriage-way, where the stones hold in place the banks of earth, that most of our wild growths triumph over circumstance, and weave their fabrics into flowers.

The ground ivy, the Speedwell, the heal-all trail over the stones, here and there, and the lover of the blue flower finds a bit of azure in some waving, airy harebells, always vibrating with a breath of air. For blue there is also the chicory, than which there is no purer bit of azure under the sun—just a few roots. Though chicory has had its uses since the ancient Egyptians cultivated it for food, and though today it has its market value, it is a condemned name among farmers who would banish it from their fields. But in the locality of our weedy garden there has been no chicory until one day when the writer and an aid dug a bit, by devotion to the cause, from a macadamized roadway—just one little shaft with a bud of blue—and transplanted it. Some day the rash act will be repented? No matter; the time is not yet.

Of course, Canterbury bells have found a place, and somewhere a bit of Innocence lies sleeping until it is time to weave at its buds of blue. The linarias, too, have their own time for looking out among the grasses, blue as the sky, while the little lobelias cluster around them for company, on their long wands, decorated with paler coloring.

Later the great lobelia keeps up the blue in the pageant, lingering sometimes pretty close to the pools in the buried tubs where the pickerel weeds and the arrow-heads are at home—a stately, thrifty growth, usually, with its wreath of foliage and its spike of flowers worthy of notice in any garden. Then there is the sea holly with blue stems as well as blue tinted flowers; and also the fringes of the gentians.

In white among the weeds and grasses, we find the Star of Bethlehem, the pearly everlasting, the yarrow which, with us, from one root sends blooms of clear sabbatia pink, as well as those of white. The starry campion has its weaving-place, giving us in season its airy white fringed bells, on stems stirring with every breeze. A little later come representatives of the white snakeroots with their clustered white tubular blossoms, and the culver-roots in tall, graceful companies with their many spikes of minute white flowers that vibrate with every breath of passing air. Then there are the sweet-pepper bushes with spikes of flowers and freight of bees, and by the lily tubs in due time, come the buds of the turtle heads and the gentians, both closed and fringed.

These all come up to meet us as the months call their names, come up from the medley of weeds inconsistent with any respectable garden, but there would be no thanks awaiting friend or disheartened gardener who did a turn toward pulling

(*Continued on page* 57)

FICTION

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
Illustrated
Cloth, $1.35 net

"Stands out like a lighthouse amid a flood of mediocre novels."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Will add to the already great reputation of Canada's most distinguished novelist."—*Toronto Globe.*

DESERT GOLD
By Zane Grey
Illustrated
Cloth
$1.30 *net*

"As our English cousins would say, this stirring romance of the Arizona desert is simply 'ripping'—even better than 'Riders of the Purple Sage.'"—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

"As a story, this is one of the best of the season."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE TURNING OF CRIGGSBY
By Irving Bacheller
Illustrated
12mo, $1.00 net

Like "Keeping Up With Lizzie" and "Charge It," this is the humorous account of the regeneration of a small town, and—the best love story the author has yet written.

IS IT ENOUGH?
By Harriette Russell Campbell
Frontispiece
Cloth, $1.00 net

This story of a musical genius who finally wins his way in New York has caught much of the spirit which made "The First Violin" famous. It is a story of his strange charm for one woman.

THE OPENING DOOR
By Justus Miles Forman
Frontispiece
Cloth, $1.30 net

"It is an excellent story, revealing thought and study of life."—James L. Ford, *N. Y. Herald.*

"Mr. Forman evidently considers suffrage one of the big questions of the day, and treats it accordingly."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

ISOBEL
A ROMANCE OF THE NORTHERN TRAIL
By James Oliver Curwood
Frontispiece
Cloth, $1.25 net

"It is both a man's book and a woman's book. The friendship of man for man, and the love of man for woman are strikingly depicted.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

The Battle of GETTYSBURG—A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE
By Jesse Bowman Young

A timely account of the great battle by a participant, with much matter not heretofore incorporated in any history. *Portraits and maps.* $2.00 *net*

REFLECTIONS OF A BEGINNING HUSBAND
By Edward Sandford Martin

"The book is clever, vivacious, and highly entertaining, with a strong dash of wholesome philosophy.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.* $1.20 *net*

OUR OWN WEATHER — **By Edwin C. Martin**

Tells how the weather comes about; explains the causes of cyclones, fogs, hot waves, floods, droughts, etc. Meteorology made easy for the lay reader. *Illustrated. Cloth,* $1.25 *net*

THE BEND IN THE ROAD — **By Truman A. DeWeese**

"A very satisfying book: it makes one ready to start out and do likewise."—*N. Y. American.* *Illustrated.* $1.00 *net*

HARPER & BROTHERS



WHILE you are working out your ideal in the garden, why not provide a home for the birds that help to make life in the country really worth while? A Rustic House placed in a tree or on a pole will make an excellent home and add to the attractiveness of your garden. The Wren is particularly fond of houses and will make them their home.
The Robin will build his nest there also every year if you set it upon a tree not too close to your home or the much frequented road or street.

STATE whether desired for Robins, Blue Birds or Wrens.

LOG CABIN No. 1 One Family — 10" wide, 10" high, 10" deep — $1.50
LOG CABIN No. 6 Two Family — 12" wide, 14" high, 19" deep — $3.50
LOG CABIN No. 3 Two Family — 14" wide, 12" high, 17" deep — $3.50

These houses are made of choice Cedar and are very strong, durable, and will last a lifetime. Are made well and are very attractive looking. *Descriptive circular on request.*

Stumpp & Walter Co
50 Barclay Street New York City

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

Have you just built? ***Are your trees, lawn and garden still unplanted?***

Let us assist you in providing the proper landscape setting for the new home. Write us, stating size, present conditions, etc., enclosing this advertisement with request for our

Special New Property Proposition

if the surroundings of your home are less than one acre. This is the ideal time of the year to plan garden improvements.

Let us send our **1913 Specialty Plant Book** and complete lists of Potted Hardy Plants—which can be safely moved in summer (quick results for seashore and summer homes)—and also of evergreens for August planting?

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS
America's Pioneer Nurserymen
Box 40, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREES & PLANTS — MEEHAN



INSURE YOUR STUCCO OR CONCRETE HOUSE WITH

BAY STATE BRICK AND CEMENT COATING

It will protect concrete and stucco from being damaged by moisture and give it any pleasing tone you desire without destroying the distinctive texture of the concrete. It is also a fire retarder. Send at once for booklet B, which tells all about Bay State Brick and Cement Coating.



Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.
Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Carroders
82-84 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.
101 Park Avenue at 40th Street
NEW YORK



BAY STATE — BAY STATE

HOLLAND GROWS the FINEST BULBS in the WORLD

Dutch Bulbs and Roots Direct from the Grower

Flower lovers who discriminate—who seek to raise healthy, sturdy tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, crocus, etc., of fullest flowering value—should obtain their bulbs by direct importation from Gt. van Waveren & Kruijff, the largest growers of high quality bulbs and roots in all Holland.

Would you like to know how to judge bulbs? How to select solid, spotless, first-size specimens, full of vitality, and of maximum flower-bearing capacity? How to force bulbs? How to select the choicest varieties for given decorative effects? Every detail of successful bulb culture is given full explanation in this



REAL DUTCH BULB BOOK

printed in Holland (in English). Contains price list and full description of latest Dutch introductions.

ORDER NOW FOR FALL PLANTING

Our system assures American customers the finest quality bulbs grown, true to size, name and color. Your order is transmitted direct to Holland, packed with exceeding care at our own nurseries and shipped to our Philadelphia office for forwarding to your home address or railroad station. Prices include delivery to your home.

Just one comparison with supplies from any other source will convince you. As a first step—send for this Dutch Bulb Book—to-day!

Gt. van Waveren & Kruijff
American Branch House, 142 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
LOUIS BERGER, Mgr.
Home Nurseries: Sassenhelm, Holland. Other Branches in Russia, Argentine Republic, Germany, England, Sweden.

THE HOUSE & GARDEN "MAKING" BOOKS

Two Brand New Titles Ready

MAKING AND FURNISHING OUTDOOR ROOMS AND PORCHES — **By H. D. Eberlein**
Present-day living demands fresh air. If you go about it right you may make a delightful outdoor annex to your home without grafting on an unarchitectural feature.

MAKING A GARAGE — **By A. Raymond Ellis**
This book gives valuable advice for building and equipping a place for your motor, consistent with fire department cautions and insurance regulations.

Other Titles in the Same Series

MAKING PATHS AND DRIVEWAYS, By C. H. Miller
The layout, construction, drainage and upkeep of the various kinds of walks and roadways on a small or large place.

MAKING A TENNIS COURT, By George E. Walsh
Here is the secret of a dirt or grass court, from the foundation, leveling and drainage, to marking out lines and erecting net and backstops.

MAKING A POULTRY HOUSE, By M. Roberts Conover
One of the most important factors in raising poultry successfully is the house. The author answers all the questions that will arise in building the proper kind of shelter.

MAKING A FIREPLACE — **By Henry H. Saylor**
Whether a fireplace is to smoke or not to smoke should not be left to chance. There is a right way to construct a fireplace and it is not difficult to follow.

MAKING A GARDEN OF PERENNIALS — **By W. C. Egan**
Just how to have a garden without planting new seed and bulbs every spring—the garden that grows better every year.

Illustrated — **Each 50 cents net; postage 5c.**
Your bookseller can supply you. Send for complete catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY, *Publishers*
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY



CONTENTS, JULY 1913

COVER DESIGN: GAILLARDIAS
Photograph by Nathan R. Graves

CONTENTS DESIGN: FISHING
Photograph by Grace Aspinwall

FRONTISPIECE: A WALL GARDEN ON THE ESTATE OF MR. J. B. BROWDER 10

THE FASCINATING SPORT OF BANDING BIRDS 11
By Howard H. Cleaves

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 14
By C. H. Claudy

THE REVIVAL OF THE LOG CABIN 17
By Georg Brochner

A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN THAT PAID 20
By E. R. Bennett

A STONE FARMHOUSE OF FRENCH COLONIAL INSPIRATION 23
By Charles V. Boyd

A SUBSCRIBER'S GARDEN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE 26

THE HUNDRED PER CENT. GARDEN 27
By F. F. Rockwell

WILD FLOWERS IN THE GARDEN 29
By Grace Tabor

SOME FOREIGN STYLES IN DECORATION AND FURNITURE 32
By Edward H. Ascherman

THE GARDEN FOR THE COLONIAL TYPE OF HOUSE 35
By E. O. Calvene

THE HOME OF MR. CHARLES K. LUKENS, CHESTNUT HILL, PENN'A ... 38

INSIDE THE HOUSE 40
Bungalow Fittings from Japan
Painted Furniture
Lamp Shades

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 42
Roses and Pruning
The Late Vegetable Garden
What to Plant Now

EDITORIAL 44

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY - - Union Square North, New York

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly. 25 cents per copy; $3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3. 1879.

VOLUME XXIV

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER
Managing Editor

NUMBER 1

Copyright, 1913, by McBride, Nast & Co.





As the property immediately behind the house of Mr. J. B. Browder was considerably higher than his own, a retaining wall was necessary. This was laid with wide joints and many crevices, and planted with rock and creeping plants in the fashion of the English wall gardens. The effect is striking, for the wall, usually a blank prospect, is glowing with bloom all season long

House & Garden

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

VOLUME XXIV July, 1913 NUMBER 1



On days when the sun is shining brightly it is easy to capture the saw-whet owl and place a band on his leg. The saw-whet is much smaller than the screech owl, and visits us in winter

The Fascinating Sport of Banding Birds

A COMPARATIVELY NEW METHOD OF THROWING LIGHT ON THE PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF BIRD MIGRATION—A DELIGHTFUL SPORT WHICH IS WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY COUNTRY DWELLER

BY HOWARD H. CLEAVES

Secretary of the American Bird Banding Association

Photographs by the author

EVERY fancier of pigeons and owner of pedigreed poultry has probably followed the custom of placing rings or identification tags on the legs of his feathered stock, but how many have heard of the practice of systematically placing aluminum anklets on the feet of the wild birds of the land and sea? The chicken breeder catalogues his chickens for the purpose of developing and separating certain strains, for cross-breeding, careful egg selection, etc., and the pigeon keeper marks his birds that he may be enabled to keep account of their individual attainments as carriers or homers —but those engaged in the now somewhat widespread, although to many, rather new scheme of banding wild birds have motives which differ widely from those of either the chicken or the pigeon owner.



The young owl did not mind the band fitted on his leg

Owing to their conspicuousness, both with regard to form and habits, wild birds have from the earliest times attracted wider attention than any other class of creatures in the whole of creation. We find representations of birds carved in stone structures that were built by peoples of the remotest ages; literature of all times contains unnumbered references to the birds; and hardly a day passes when we do not, in one way or another, allude to bird life. And yet, in spite of all our in-



Banded and ready to be put back in the hollow tree. The bird seldom, if ever, notices the little aluminum ring upon its leg

timacy with them and notwithstanding the manner in which we are wont to parade our knowledge of their body structure, life histories, and so on—in spite of this, there exists a large number of questions concerning the every-day lives of our wild birds, about which definite information is as lacking as it is with regard to the meaning of life itself. No one, not even the most distinguished naturalist, can tell you, for instance, how consistently a given pair of birds goes back year after year to the same nesting site. A certain niche in a stone bridge may be occupied by phoebes for twenty-five or fifty years with hardly a skip, but who knows how the tenancy might change and shift during such a term of years? Or who can tell the average normal life period of a phoebe, a robin or a wren? Common birds, all three, but how little have we penetrated their common secrets! These problems and others cannot always remain unsolved, however, for the banding of numbers of wild birds has already cast a ray of light on certain phases of the movements of *individual* birds, and this is the mission of the bird banders.



Does this same swallow return year after year to the same box?

Let us first understand what is the nature of this bird banding, for without understanding we are apt to be skeptical and even critical. A friend of mine, for example, who has for many years been a keen bird student and photographer, thought to interest in the bird banding movement a woman whom he had known for a long time. He had said only a few words when the lady remarked:

"I have seen you annoy the poor birds by allowing the lens of your camera to glare at them; by flashing light from a mirror upon their nests to secure pictures; and by taking the baby birds from their cradles to pose them on a twig—and now you come with some *new* terror!"

But this is not so; the woman's imagination could not have gone wider of the mark. The aluminum rings or bands that are being placed on wild birds are not noticed any more by the wearers of them than chickens or pigeons mind their anklets, and this means that with the possible exception of the first few minutes the presence of the band is dismissed from the bird's thoughts. Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, whose nature articles have appeared from time to time in this magazine, writes that a chickadee, caught and banded by him while the bird was at a food station in winter, simply flew to a tree after the operation, cocked his head to one side, pecked feebly once or twice at the ornament on his leg and then proceeded about his business as if nothing out of the ordinary had taken place. The bands are made in a number of different sizes, those for the warblers and other small birds being very tiny and dainty, while those for the big birds are proportionately larger.

The secret of the whole system lies in the inscription "NOTIFY AM MUSEUM N Y" and the serial number which appear on each band. This insures the probability of hearing from every person into whose hands a banded or marked bird happens to fall. Curiosity is a mighty force, and a man coming upon a bird wearing an inscribed aluminum ring is overcome by the same desire that seizes upon the beach comber who chances to pick up a bottle containing a note written by a person in a distant country—the passion to communicate with the sender of the message predominates in both. And thus it is that some sixty birds out of a total of slightly over two thousand banded in North America during the past five years have already been heard from. Some were shot, some killed by cats, some found dead, one caught by a butcher-bird, another drowned in a watering tank, a few were caught alive and released again, and so forth. But in not one of these instances had the tiny band on the bird's leg been instrumental in bringing about the death or capture of the bird, for in not a



The brown thrasher is an example of perching birds whose young are readily banded

single case was the band discovered on the bird's foot until after the victim was picked up or taken in the hand. Some of the recovered birds had worn their bands for only a few days, but others had carried them without inconvenience for two or three years; some had traveled only a few hundred yards from the scene of banding before being heard from, while others had covered thousands of miles. But practically all contributed their portion to the little nucleus of exact information already at hand concerning the conduct of individual birds.



Have you a Carolina wren nesting in your brush heap or stone wall? This one selected an old pail for a home

The bird banding idea is one which is bound to become popular; there is something about it that makes a wide appeal. As many as a dozen young men and boys on Staten Island (a suburban community) have come to me for bird bands, and by the first week in June of the present year had located over a hundred birds' nests. Instead of taking the eggs for the purpose of starting "collections," as several of these boys had done in previous years, the nests were jealously guarded so that the young might become ripe for banding. One young fellow was so keen as to locate over thirty nests, and of each one of these he kept a record in a note book, stating whether the nest contained eggs or young, and setting down a date in the future when the fledglings would likely be old enough to be banded. (The proper time for this is about two or three days before the young are ready to depart from the nest.) Several of these enthusiasts of whom I speak are Boy Scouts, and there exists between them a friendly but sharp rivalry in the matter of locating nests. Some of the boys were not familiar with many birds in the beginning, but when they found that they were not under any circumstances to band a single bird of whose identification they were not positive, they saved their money and bought bird books and guides; borrowed field glasses and telescopes; made written descriptions of the plumage markings, etc., of unfamiliar birds; and three or four even undertook to make bird photographs with kodaks and other cameras which they owned or borrowed. In short, they got the bird study mania with a vengeance; so much so, in fact, that some of the parents feared that school studies might be neglected. One boy arose before five in the morning, much to the astonishment of his mother, left the house without any breakfast, and traveled six miles and back before school time—all of this for the purpose of putting bands on a brood of young phoebes before it could be done by a rival Scout.

It may be a matter of surprise to some to learn that the nesting season of the birds in the vicinity of New York begins as early as the end of February, it being a common occurrence for the great horned owl to have eggs on the twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth of that month. And the young screech owls whose comical figures appear in the accompanying illustrations were hatched from eggs that were laid in early April of this year, and these youngsters therefore had practically their full growth and strength when the nesting season of most birds had just begun. These young owls, by the way, began life with a very peculiar experience. Their home from the time they broke through their shells until they were as large as you see them here was in a dark hollow in an old apple tree. Their mother had gone forth each night and brought back mice, insects, crawfish and other dainties (although you might not consider them as such) and on these things the little fellows had flourished and were nearly ready to leave their apple tree home on their own strong wings when one afternoon a boy happened through the orchard and looked into the owls' private chamber. The two babies and the mother snapped their beaks in protest, but in came



The young screech owls had flourished on a diet of mice, insects and other delicacies that the parent birds had brought



His yellow, glassy eyes blinked and stared when brought into the light

a hand and the whole owl family was removed and placed in a basket. Fortunately it was not a bad boy who had found these birds and he brought them very carefully to me to be banded. I kept them for two days, feeding them raw beefsteak and showing them to many friends, and could easily have made permanent pets of the two fuzzy-coated youngsters. But after they had received their bands they were taken out in the evening—the beginning of their day—and, by the aid of a pocket flash lamp, were placed in a hollow chestnut, which was more roomy than their first home. Where the little fellows are now I cannot say, but I shall look eagerly into each tree hollow that I find, and perhaps some day I will come upon a sleepy gray screech owl wearing an inscribed leg band, and shall recognize him as one of my old friends, "The Twins."



When "The Twins" were almost old enough to fly they were removed from the nest hollow and banded

Owls are not the only early banding subjects, for it was on the eighteenth day of April, 1913, that I found a mother Carolina wren feeding her young at a place near Yonkers, N. Y. And such a unique situation as this bird had chosen as a home for her young ones! There was a pile of old branches and rubbish near the edge of a back yard, and in the midst of this heap there lay on its side an old pail in which tar had been mixed. Someone had thrown a strawberry box into the pail, and fortunately it had remained right side up, thus making an excellent receptacle for the nest, and the pail became this bird's home from the storms of late March and April. The mother wren was one of the boldest creatures that I have ever photographed. She twitched about among the twigs, almost hopping on my feet, and making me think that I could pick her up in my hand. She ignored the camera and fed her babies when my head was under the focusing cloth barely two feet away, and on page 13 you see this fearless mother at the door of her quaint little cottage carrying a white grub to her nestlings.

The best places for the banding of large numbers of birds are on certain islands off our coasts where the immense colonies of sea birds are to be found, and it is, of course, advisable that the greatest possible number of birds should be banded each season, in order that the percentage of returns may be large in proportion. Not everyone, however, is in a position to visit bird colonies, nor can it be said that the most unique returns may be expected from that source; but there is hardly a rural or suburban district where some birds are not available for banding, and the person doing only a few isolated birds each year may be rewarded with the greatest results. In England, for instance, on the sixth of May, 1911, a swallow was "ringed" by some person who was able to do only a few birds each season about his home. No doubt he was of the opinion that his slight efforts would count for nothing, but this swallow was caught at a farmhouse near Utrecht, Natal, South Africa, the bird having made a journey of over six thousand miles from the land of his nativity. Bird banding in Europe has been carried on for many more years than it has in this country, but we have secured a large number of valuable returns, and a few of these in detail may be of interest to the readers of HOUSE & GARDEN.

A field sparrow was marked at Sioux City, Iowa, in June, 1910, and was discovered in a field on the outskirts of Sioux City during the latter part of May, 1911, while a robin banded at Kingston, Rhode Island, on August 4th, 1908, was taken at Kingston, R. I., on April 9, 1909, only a few hundred yards from the very spot where the bird had been banded the year before.

One bird student marked a bluebird at West Allis, Wisconsin, on July 5th, 1909, and it was killed by a shrike or butcher-bird at Evansville, Illinois, April 1, 1912, the bird being picked up by a farmer of the latter place. The bluebird was probably on its way north, it being the season for the spring migration, and may easily have been headed for Wisconsin.

These three instances would seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the birds mentioned to drift back toward the locality where they were born, as all of these three were fledglings when banded. The following two returns are interesting in that they give some indication of where individual birds raised in Northern States winter in the South, although we must, of course, establish many more examples before stating anything conclusively on the subject.

A robin banded at Bangor, Maine, on July 8, 1910, was captured at Nashville, Tenn., on February 21st, 1911, and a red-winged blackbird tagged at Charleston, Rhode Island, June 8th, 1912, was shot by a man on a rice plantation at Green Pond, Colleton Co., South Carolina, on November 2nd, 1912.

It can be seen, therefore, that the birds well known to all of us—indeed. we might say the birds of the house and garden—are the very ones that are the most satisfactory subjects, and it is therefore hoped that the army of investigators who are engaged at present in looking into these puzzling bird problems will be steadily increased, and you can be one of them.



Interest the average country boy in bird banding and he will search for nests with this in mind, instead of with the idea of taking the eggs to start a "collection." Youngsters like this find many nests every year

The Motor Emigrants



THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR—THE FIRST JOURNEY FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY TO ITS OUTSKIRTS

BY C. H. CLAUDY

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district made possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enabled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and timetable, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment. The story is of considerable interest in the facts it gives about the practical value of the motor car in the country and the part it plays in the family budget. This chapter tells of the start of the emigration. Succeeding issues will give details of the important services the motor rendered in all their activities.*

"BR-R-R-R-R-ING——br-r-r-r-r-r-ing——ing——ing!" Mr. Spence turned wearily to the 'phone. It had rung almost continually all morning. Something was the matter with the service, and many of the calls had been "Wrong number, 'scuse me please" affairs that added each its mite to his nerve burden, already pressing almost unendurably upon him.

"What?—oh, that appraisement—no, I haven't been able to manage it yet—yes, I hope by to-morrow—I know, I'm sorry—'bye!"

"Blame it!" said Mr. Spence testily to himself. "I forgot it entirely. That's the third thing I've forgotten this week. I must be losing my grip!"

A few moments afterwards, a quiet-voiced stenographer entered the room.

"Did you remember that to-day was your meeting at the Imperial?" she asked. "Mr. Johnson has just 'phoned and asked if you were coming, and if not, have you sent your proxy?"

Mr. Spence stared a moment, then jumped for his hat.

"Get me a taxi, quick," he cried. "Of course I'm coming. Tell Johnson I am on my way now. What's the matter with my memory? That's the second lie I've had to tell—" and his worried speech trailed behind him as he flew for the elevator.



Only part of his mind was on the busy crush of automobile traffic hurrying about him

Mr. Spence's thoughts as he sped towards the forgotten but important meeting were not pleasant. It would have been awkward had he failed to attend and the action taken other course than what he desired. It would have cost him money. Mr. Spence, like many another man, needed all the money he could get. Young, enthusiastic, able, he had pushed his business to the limit and found that while it was well built and firm and capable of making more money in later years, it did not pay him much more than a fair salary. He had gradually formed some rather expensive tastes. His luncheons at a lunch club were a necessary business expense, yet they totalled, with fees and tips, more than sixty a month. He belonged to several other clubs and societies, and his wife entertained well, if modestly. His two children attended a good private school, where a certain amount of dressing on the part of his little girl seemed inevitable. He had a nest egg in the form of bonds and stocks which he had sworn not to touch for his business, and he lived within his income, but it came to him with something of a shock that should he be late for this meeting, a heavy assessment made, he must borrow to meet it.

"I don't save a cent," he confessed to himself. "I wonder why I can't!—I am—"

The taxi stopped and the driver opened the door.

"Sorry, sir," he said. "Something's busted. I can't get any further—I've got to telephone for help."

Mr. Spence stared for a moment; then, with a muttered exclamation, flung a dollar bill at the man and ran. It was only four blocks, but they were long enough for him to reflect heatedly on the unreliability of the taxi, and the superior advantages of the street cars, which, whatever else they did, did not break down often. It was with a disheveled appearance, if a relieved mind,

that he took his place at the board meeting with an apology and the realization that he was just in time!

Mr. Spence was a busy man. He worked long hours and worked hard, and when he went to the place he called home, he had frequently to forget how tired he was in order to enjoy his wife's society at a theatre, a bridge party, or a social evening with some friends. But he had been increasingly conscious of late of an absentmindedness, an ability to forget rather than to remember, and his clerks had had an unusual amount of extra duty in keeping memoranda of his appointments and seeing that he was on time for his many activities. Once, when a nervous headache had completely upset his day, he had "consulted" a doctor he knew casually, at his lunch club.

"Nervousness—too much pressure—go easy for a while!" had been the sum and substance of his suggestions.

But Spence paid small heed; his mind was filled with business. "That's what they all say—driving around in their snug little automobiles and getting two or three a visit—it's easy enough to say 'Let up a bit—too much pressure,'" and he promptly forgot all about it.



Each morning motor cars rolled past the house on the way to the station, bearing their occupants in what seemed to Spence the height of luxury within the reach of none but plutocrats

Crossing the avenue on the way home, Mr. Spence that evening had a disagreeable experience. His mind engrossed with that increasing financial problem, and with that city absentmindedness and callousness of danger which intimate familiarity breeds, he had tried to make his way across the street in the middle of the block, dodging traffic by instinct. Only a part of his mind was on the busy scene in the midst of which he was. But a sudden and warningly loud screech of an electric horn halted him just in time to avoid being run down by an elephantine seven-seater, whose chauffeur yelled at him as he passed. No sooner had he started forward again than the shrill clang of a closed car halted him again.

"Confound those cars!" said Spence to himself. "It's an outrage the way they drive—it's as much as your life is—"

"Honk honk—honk honk-onk-onk-onk-*onk!*" croaked a blatant bulb horn in his ear, and Mr. Spence staggered back, this time from actual contact with a passing fender. It bruised his hand, and he shook his fist at the retreating car, trying vainly to make out a coherent number among the many which dangled, vibrating, and all too small to read at the tail end of the car now serenely on its way.

"Bing—bing—bing!" boomed a deep bell, as he crossed a side street, and "Phware is ut yez thinks yez is—the coontry?" inquired a sarcastic voice as a huge automobile truck full of barrels rolled, ponderous, over the spot from which Mr. Spence nimbly skipped.

He was wrathy. The more he thought about it, the wrathier he became.

"It's a confounded outrage!" he stormed, as he entered the door of his apartment and saw his wife. "You can't walk across a street without taking your life in your hands. The town is fairly owned by these purse-proud and idiotic owners of money enough to sport and support a big car. They don't use the car for anything but show—they don't need 'em and they drive as if there wasn't a pedestrian in existence!"

"Indeed they do!" assented Mrs. Spence. "I was in Mrs. Rich's car to-day—she brought me home—and do you know, she almost ran over a little girl, and when she stopped quickly, another car bumped into our car and broke the glass behind—it's a mercy we weren't cut! I *hate* automobiles!"

"I'm always afraid for the children," agreed Mr. Spence. "Dorothy is so heedless of anything except what she has her mind on, and Larry is so deliberate, I wonder he isn't run over a dozen times a day!"

"I caught him looking down the elevator shaft to-day!" exclaimed Mrs. Spence, suddenly reminded. "That careless Jones left his door open. I do wish we lived on the ground floor, in spite of the noise.

"I know—I know." Mr. Spence wore a harassed look. "But you know as well as I do that Dorothy is too nervous to stand that noise. I am not especially well pleased with Larry's looks, either. The boy isn't as strong as he ought to be. He came in my room this morning and I saw the little chap's arms and chest—he's thin—thin."

"Well, it isn't that he doesn't get enough to eat," protested his mother. "I'm sure we set an ample table, and it's good, too—heaven knows we pay enough for it!"

"You're right there," agreed Mr. Spence. "But that doesn't help with getting those precious children rosy and normal. I must see Harrington about them. He ought to be able to do something—medicine, diet or something like that to help them.

"I wish life wasn't so complicated," mused Mrs. Spence. "It wasn't that way when I was a little—"

"Well, what I wish is that we didn't live in an apartment at all!" Mr. Spence interrupted. "I'm fair sick of the whole thing—city life, automobiles, elevators, telephones, rushing home, rushing to get dressed, early up in the morning, crowded cars, high cost of living, continued drain on the purse—"

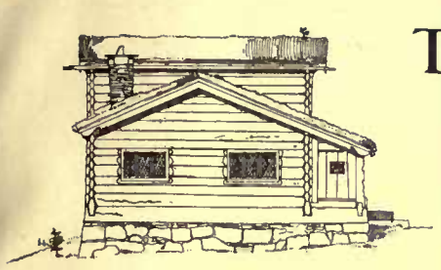
"Oh, John! That reminds me! Could we manage to get tickets to the Barton lectures, do you think? They are only fifty dollars for the season and every one is going—every one we know—"

Mr. Spence entered his room and banged the door. After dinner, when he had had a chance to pull himself together a bit, he apologized to his wife.

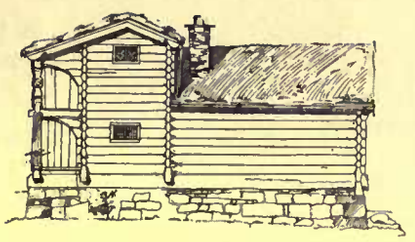
"I'm sorry I was cross," he said, contritely. "But I had a hard day. Now listen a minute and look at this," "this" being a sheet of paper penciled over with a short table of words and figures in the form of an expense account.

He passed the sheet over. Mrs. Spence looked at it. What she saw was this:

(*Continued on page* 58)



The Revival of the Log Cabin



FURTHER REMARKS ON SCANDINAVIAN SUMMER HOMES—STRUCTURE, BUILDING METHODS AND FINISHING

BY GEORGE BROCHNER

IN a previous article the precedents of Norwegian cabin architecture were spoken of. In this issue of HOUSE & GARDEN several cottages show various ways in which traditions may be modified while preserving the spirit of log cabin architecture, and adapting it to various ends. In the tea pavilion, designed for a prominent Danish banker, Mr. Glückstadt, by Mr. Carl Brummer, the well known Danish architect, the interior is the work of the Danish painter, Mr. S. Clod - Svensson. This cabin, pictured at the top of page 19, has in its exterior much in common with the old Norwegian *Ramloft Stue*. A large room occupies the greater portion of the ground floor (there is, besides, a small kitchen) and the upper story contains two tiny bedrooms. The pavilion, to use an unduly modern name, is located at Sölleröd, Denmark, and built to the architect's design by local artisans who also assisted Mr. Clod-Svensson in the decoration of the interior. The latter artist, before embarking upon this work, made a special study of ancient rustic Norwegian craftsmanship, and he is much to be congratulated upon the happy manner in which a difficult task was accomplished.



Inveland Sater shows how fittingly the cabin type is adapted to the Norwegian coast scenery. Although this house substitutes a board structure for logs, its design is thoroughly consistent with the Norse log house



The plans and elevations of *Inveland Sater*. This is a thatched house and has the turf only at the ridge, where it is kept in place by riders. The *svalegang* appears in the plan and the side elevation

The timber was first painted with brown - red and afterwards sand papered to bring out the graining of the wood. The ceiling was then painted in dark neutral grays to represent clouds — the old-time style. The interior woodwork was next taken in hand and treated with transparent colors on white ground over interesting native carving. The doors having had their decoration, the specially designed furniture was painted and ornamented. The indispensable *pejs* (fireplace) was done in diverse lime colors, rugs, china and glass to match, as far as possible, completing the equipment of this highly characteristic little cabin. The cost was about $5,500, but half of this, at least, was absorbed by artistic work.

I am not sure, however, whether the modern built log cabin must not be said to have reached its climax in Mr. Paul Richardt's house, Tibirkestuen, at Tiswilde, Denmark, and its intrinsic interest



In Tibirkestuen the gallery is on the ground floor, similar to the American porch. The small wing was occupied while the larger section of the house was under construction



The dining-room of Tibirkestuen is on a lower level than the main room. The upper chambers, opening on a gallery, are reached by an elaborately carved stairway

is further enhanced by the mode of its erection. Its owner and builder, the son of a famous Danish poet, is a B. A. of the Copenhagen University, but he was so intensely interested in Slöjd (a term designating a national handicrafts movement) that he started a Slöjd school in Copenhagen, in which work his wife aids him. The classes comprised carpentry, cabinet making, bookbinding, etc., and although most of the pupils, young ladies and gentlemen of the best Copenhagen society, do not as a rule intend to make their practical proficiency the means of earning a livelihood, they are sufficiently trained and qualified to do so.

The timber for the lower portion of their house was handled ready for erection at the school and sent down to Tisvilde, where Mr. and Mrs. Richardt erected it in the course of thirteen days. The timber is 4 ins. by 4½ ins., covered inside and out with one-inch boards. They used this two-roomed section (now the dining-room wing) as a temporary summer home part of that season (1909) and further continued their study of the best examples of old Norse log cabins. Next year the adjoining larger portion was built, Mr. and Mrs. Richardt themselves laying the foundation. Except for the assistance of two carpenters, in four and a half weeks they did all the work themselves—doors, windows, roof—everything, including all the painting. This charming, commodious and splendidly built house, including the site ($25), cost Mr. Richardt $500, not counting the work he and his wife have put in. That the house is well thought of may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Richardt has refused $4,000 for it.



Where the elaborate and bizarre colorings of Viking days are not appreciated, modern Scandinavian embroidery hangings and furniture are suitable. This bedroom is a typical Swedish interior for a summer home

The large section is built of round spruce trunks, 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The trees should be felled in May, at which time of the year it is easiest to remove the bark, and the surface of the wood is in smoother condition. The trunks are placed on top of each other, being grooved in a certain manner on the bottom side and packed with a special kind of wadding, which renders the wall absolutely tight without a suspicion of a draught. In former days moss was used for this pur-



The Gluckstadt cottage shows a combination of log and board construction



Though the tea pavilion has much in common with the old Norwegian house, it has been modified somewhat to provide more porch room. The upper story contains two small bedrooms

pose. The trunks are tarred on the outside with Finnish tar, which literally permeates the trunk to the core. The interior is made gay by painting the woodwork and furniture, all of Scotch fir, in transparent oil colors. There is an ordinary wooden floor, and the roof is of one and a quarter inch boards covered with five to six inch turf, the insulation between the two being effected by tarred cardboard, or roofing paper. In Norway they formerly used and still occasionally use *näver* (birch bark), but tarred cardboard is cheaper and appears to be fully efficient for this purpose.

Special attention was paid to the slope of the roof, making it the old fixed angle always used in the ancient Norse log cabins. This is an important point, for if too steep the rain is apt to wash away the earth of the turf, and if the gradient is too small the rain or snow stops in the turf. The turf by degrees becomes like a small garden from self-sown seeds—a very pretty sight. Along the ridge of the house runs an ornamental outer pole, a carved bird perching on each end. Sometimes, especially when a house is thatched, only the ridge is covered with sod, and cross trees or riders are placed across the ridge to keep the sods in position.

There is no ceiling in the large hall or living-room, the floor of which is somewhat higher than that of the adjoining smaller portion, steps leading down to the dining-room with its stationary benches and massive table. In the corner of the hall next to the dining-room is the *pejs,* the open fireplace, which is a splendid heater. With an outside temperature of nineteen degrees Fahrenheit, in two hours a fire raised the hall atmosphere in the center of the room to seventy-two. The kitchen adjoins the dining-room and from the big hall there are doors to two bedrooms on the ground floor and a handsome staircase leading to two more bed-

(*Continued on page* 56)



The ancient Norwegian craftsmanship was carefully studied and reproduced in Mr. Gluckstadt's cottage. The brilliant colors of the upholstery and woodwork make an interesting contrast with the dark colored logs and the white window and door frames

A Small Vegetable Garden that Paid

MAKING THE MOST OF A LIMITED GARDEN AREA—THE VALUE OF THOUGHTFUL PLANNING IN PROCURING THE GREATEST VARIETY AND THE BEST QUALITY OF YIELD

BY E. R. BENNETT

THERE seems to be an instinct in most of us that prompts us at least to plan for a kitchen garden. Unfortunately, in the majority of cases this instinct, or ambition as it may be, fades away when the time for planting and hoeing comes. In many cases our ambition is all right but the work is put off from day to day. The plan is not made, seeds are not purchased, and the time for garden making comes and we find that we have not started off, as it were, on the right foot.



Only a twenty-foot-square area was available for vegetables, and this was accurately staked out before planting was commenced

We have always maintained that in most cases gardening did not pay from a financial standpoint; that is, if we figure the cost of our seed and the cost of the labor, even at the price paid the common laborer, we will find that the money invested will buy more vegetables from the market gardener who comes to our back door than we have grown in our garden. We will always find, too, that while we have had more of some things than we can use, there are other vegetables that have failed to make good.



The early celery was started in flats and transplanted to the plot, one and a half feet from the radish row

With so simple a thing as gardening, it would seem that we might have very reliable data with which either to disprove or back up our theories, so we consulted our garden patch to see if we could get an area of land that could be handled in such a way as to give the soil a chance to answer the question. We found that we could get a plot twenty feet square that would not be interfered with by perennial plants and that was in a good state of tilth, so we made a plan of procedure for the season. Just how far apart we may place our plants so as not to crowd them and at the same time get them as close as they will stand is easily determined on paper, until you come actually to make an accurate plan of procedure. Certain plants must be eliminated, as corn, cucumbers, melons, peas and squash. In looking over our list we found that hardly any two of our common garden vegetables would give us an equal chance for a maximum production on a small area. We decided that the onions, radishes, lettuce, beets, pepper, eggplants, Swiss chard, cauliflower, celery, cabbages and tomatoes might be grown with profit. The difficult feature in this problem was so to rotate our crops as to get the maximum use of the land in the way of growing a short crop and then harvesting it in time to plant a succeeding crop that would mature during the season. We knew in theory this would work out all right with the radish, early celery, lettuce, early cabbage, early cauliflower, beets and turnips. We were handicapped somewhat, in that at our altitude, 5,000 feet, our seasons are necessarily short, and this natural shortness was accentuated somewhat last year, for there were only four months—that is, from the 13th of May till the 13th of September—between heavy snowfalls. This did not mean, however, that the growing season was limited to that time, for many plants were growing well before our May snowstorm, and the growth of hardy plants continued for a time after the first snow fell in September.

Again, our soil was not what we ordinarily desire. Western soils are naturally rich in potash and phosphorus, but lacking in

humus and nitrogen. Our back yard was prairie soil two years ago, so that it has been used for garden only one year, and, while it has been well cultivated, some prairie sod was still in evidence. This rawness of soil and lack of humus we overcame by covering our plot with some two to three inches of well-decomposed compost from the horse stable, which was mixed into the soil as deeply as possible with an ordinary spading fork. The peculiar thing of our Western soils is that, while, as we said before, they are rich in the mineral elements, these elements are not available to plants until they have been made so through the action of the soil bacteria, which under normal conditions are not present to any extent, but which become very active when introduced through the use of stable compost.



Care in planning and planting, and subsequent proper cultivation make for success in vegetable gardening



The early celery plants, instead of being banked with earth, were wrapped in newspaper on July 30th, and two weeks later were ready for use

We are getting somewhat ahead of our story, for before we started work on our garden plot we made our plan on paper, which we were to follow as closely as possible during the season. This twenty-foot-square space was divided up, first, by making a row for onions six inches from the east edge of the plot. Another row of onions was located twelve inches farther west, then another one-foot row was devoted to early radishes, after which a space one and a half feet was left before the early celery row was made. Then another row of early radishes was put in. Our idea in this was to get our radishes and lettuce out of the way by the time the early celery should be big enough to need this extra space. One foot from the second radish row a row of early beets was planted, which was to be followed with late celery. One foot from the beets was a row of lettuce, which was planted from flats started in the hotbed. Another foot brought us to the row of early cabbage. The rest of the vegetables for the plot would require more space, so that we allowed two feet between rows of cabbage, a row of late cauliflower, and a row divided nearly equally between Swiss chard, eggplant, and pepper. This left us five feet and a half with which we were undecided as to how to proceed. We wanted a row of tomatoes, which we planted one and a half feet from the west side of the plot, expecting to prune to one stem and tie to stakes so that the tomatoes would not occupy any great amount of space. Between this and the Swiss chard we left a row which we planted to snap beans.

April 25th we started our planting by setting the two rows in onions with plants grown in flats in the hotbed. We had hoped to use Prize Taker for this purpose, but a heavy unforeseen freeze destroyed our plants in the hotbed so that we had to use some that were planted a little later, which happened to be Yellow Globe Danvers. These onions were set three inches apart in the row and thrived from the start, although considerable cold weather came after the plants were set in the ground. Five days previous to this time, however, April 19th, our first row of radishes was sown. The early celery, which was Golden Self-Blanching, started in flats, was transplanted to the plot May 15th. The next day the row of lettuce (New York Head) was transplanted from flats six inches apart in the row. The row of Early Eclipse beets was sown April 25th, with a row of cabbage (Savoy Drumhead and Early Winningstadt) set twelve inches apart in the row, April 30th. Early Snowball cauliflower was set the same distance in a row May 16th. May 10th a third of a row was planted to Swiss chard, and the row completed on May 23d with Chinese Giant pepper and Black Beauty eggplant. May 20th the row of Fordhook Favorite beans was planted. May 23d the last row was set to tomatoes, being placed eighteen inches apart in the row. These were the Earliana, and were pot-grown plants which had been grown in a greenhouse and hardened in the coldframe.

Between the rows of late vegetables, lettuce and radishes were sown at intervals so as to keep a succession of these two vegetables. The second sowing of radish was made June 18th, one foot from the celery. The third planting was made June 28th, one foot from the beans. In the place in the row intended for

late cauliflower we planted our late celery, Giant Pascal, and the fourth sowing of radishes was made between this and the Swiss chard and pepper row.

The yields of radish were sixteen dozen the first planting, twenty-six dozen the second planting, nothing the third planting, as these were swamped by the too heavy growth of beans. The fourth planting made eighteen and a half dozen. A second planting of lettuce was made between the rows of beans and the Swiss chard and pepper. This was seriously injured by the beans, but succeeded in producing forty-two very good heads of lettuce. The total yield of the two plantings of lettuce amounted to eighty-nine heads. The early celery made rapid growth. As sufficient room was not available for banking, each plant was wrapped with paper, July 30th. Two weeks later this was ready for the table. All told, fifty bunches of celery were produced. The beets sown April 25th were thinned May 10th and the thinnings used for greens. The crop was harvested July 6th, to be used for beets for canning. The yield was fifteen and a half dozen. A second sowing of beets was made after the early celery was removed, August 14th, at which time a row of lettuce and a row of turnips were also sown. This last sowing normally should have made a good crop. The radishes did come to maturity and were used until heavy freezing spoiled them in October. A flock of barred rock chickens which found a hole in the chicken yard fence did not improve this last sowing of radishes, beets and turnips. They seemed to think that green stuff was more valuable for chickens than for kitchen use, and ate from them all the tops visible, a week or two after they had appeared above ground, which set the turnips and beets back too much to overcome the handicap.



By late summer the garden was at its best. During the dry weather a rose spray was used for watering the plants

The early cabbage set April 30th waxed strong and seemed to try to outdo the other vegetables in the plot. Of the fifteen plants all but one made good, and the fourteen heads made a total weight of fifty-three and a quarter pounds. This we considered a good yield, considering that it was crowded both from the sides and in the row and that one-half of the row was Savoy drumhead cabbage, which was not intended for big yields, but which should be grown by all gardeners who care for quality rather than quantity in cabbage. The early cauliflower did its full duty, and sixteen fine heads were harvested during July. The best showing made in the whole plot was from our one-third row of peppers, which yielded fifty-five good specimens September 21st. These would have sold at wholesale at twenty-five cents per dozen, which made an income of $1.12 from one-third of a twenty-foot row. The eggplants did not do so well, as they were affected to a certain extent by the so-called blight, or fusarium. Only four fruits were harvested, which weighed five and three-quarter pounds. Swiss chard planted May 10th was ready for use in sixty days, when it was thinned, and a few plants left till October 14th. The total number of plants produced in this third of a row was twenty-six.

The beans were entirely too much intoxicated with the great amount of plant food available, and overdid the thing in the way of growth. They not only destroyed the late cauliflower which was set on one side of them and a row of radishes on the other, but forgot their mission and made leaves rather than beans, so that from the whole row only fourteen pounds of beans were gathered. With a less rich soil this would probably have been avoided.

The tomatoes set May 23d started out beautifully, but soon stopped growing and showed all the symptoms of being sick. Examination showed that they were seriously affected with what is known in the West as the root blight or sleeping disease, and as our experience in other years had taught us that these plants would do nothing, they were removed and late cauliflower set in their place. The late cauliflower failed to respond to the advantages given it, and, as a result of a serious attack of cabbage worm and a leaf spot, did not make good. The plants continued to grow more or less spindling during the season, and at the end only four or five plants had made small, inferior heads.

When the tomatoes showed signs of failure, we changed our plan so that the late celery was set in the space intended for late cabbage. This celery (Giant Pascal) was set June 28th about five inches apart in the row. No plants in the plots responded more quickly nor grew more rapidly and evenly than this. A trench three or four inches deep was made in which to set it, and as it grew the soil was cultivated in and drawn to the plants so as to start the banking. By the time the celery plants were sufficiently large to be banked, the early cabbage and cauliflower were out of the way and banking and cultivation were continued till growth was stopped by cold weather. This system of handling celery is more expensive, and requires more space than any other, but the size and quality of the stalk is much superior to that trenched or wrapped. Every plant made good, and forty-seven

(*Continued on page* 54)



The house was made to conform to its site, rather than the reverse. The old trees were preserved as far as possible, and they are an important factor in the appearance of the place

A Stone Farmhouse of French Colonial Inspiration

AN OLD GERMANTOWN ICE HOUSE THAT WAS REMODELED TO CARRY OUT THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF A FRENCH MANOR FARMHOUSE—ITS SIMPLICITY, CONVENIENCE AND UNUSUAL EFFECT

BY CHARLES V. BOYD

PHILADELPHIA and its environs are so closely linked with American Colonial days that one almost instinctively expects a preponderance of Colonial spirit in both city and suburban architectural work. Nor is this expectation unfulfilled, for beautiful examples of modern architecture, based on Colonial models, are encountered on every hand. Any tendency towards a monotony of effect is, however, prevented by the frequent adoption of motifs other than the Colonial. There is, indeed, particularly in country-house architecture—for which Philadelphia architects are justly renowned—a marked tendency towards English characteristics, induced possibly by the similarity in landscape between certain sections of rural England and suburban Philadelphia. The country house of Mr. J. B. Browder, at St. Martin's, Pa., which is shown in the accompanying illustrations, adheres neither to Colonial nor to English traditions, for its architects, Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, found inspiration in an old French manor farmhouse.



The stone foundations of a ruined ice house formed the groundwork on which the scheme of the house rested

It is given to comparatively few contemporary homes to have a history. The Browder house, then, grows in interest when we learn the vicissitudes through which it passed ere entering upon its career as a delightful home. On an old deed of sale, it is recorded that Christian Bastian, early in the eighteenth century, built for himself a sturdy stone house and barn; the pioneer, doubtless, little imagining that the latter building would become a twentieth-century residence. Through its proximity to a pond of considerable area, the barn was converted into an ice house; but, eventually falling into disuse, it lapsed into the picturesque but unprofitable



The hall ceiling reveals the timbers of the floor above, and their exposed wood is especially effective by reason of its time-stained surface

ruins depicted in one illustration. The present owners saw in the old ruins vast possibilities—possibilities which have indeed blossomed and brought forth worthy fruit.

Every detail of the exterior spells simplicity. This is nowhere more noticeable than in the roof lines, which are unbroken by restless dormer or gable—the lighting of the third floor having been inconspicuously effected from the side and by small dormers at the rear.

The topographical character of the site determined the outward aspect of the house. This is indeed noteworthy, for with far too great frequency all natural characteristics of a property are altered to conform with the house, rather than the rational method of subordinating the building to its site being followed. In this instance, there is a pronounced upward slope in the land from the front to the rear, and this sloping contour is responsible for the first floor of the house being at a considerable height above the road—a position which has been advantageous for the basement, in that the front portion of the latter is almost entirely above the grade line. This arrangement also provided for the location of an outside entry to the basement, immediately beneath the long, double flight of stone steps leading to the unobtrusively hooded main entrance to the first floor.

In addition to preserving the natural contour of the land, the beautiful old trees on the property were unmolested, even though certain parts of the house had to be somewhat curtailed in area. The living-porch, placed for privacy's sake toward the rear at one side, may have lost a little in size, but this is more than atoned for by the grateful shade cast by the particularly fine old tree which shelters it. Massed shrubbery and trees effectually screen the tradesmen's entrance, approached by a low flight of stone steps, situated as far as possible from both the main doorway and the living-porch. High in the wall above the tradesmen's entrance is a quaintly-wrought monogram in copper, its letters I.C.E. denoting one phase in the existence of this interesting house.

Color plays an important part in either making or marring a house. Here a color-scheme, quiet and rich, has added its quota to the dignity of the whole. The stone used in the construction of this new-old house is in itself attractive, showing as it does the scintillation of mica against a brown-gray basic color; and the method employed in laying the stone with a broad, raked-out joint has intensified the natural beauty, providing as well a wall-texture of great charm. Above the soft neutrality of this stonework is a roof of gray-green, which tones in harmoniously with the surrounding foliage. The exterior woodwork is stained dark brown, excepting the casement sash, which are painted ivory-white.



The warm, deep brown stain of the woodwork is in strong contrast to the soft, yellowish écru of the "sand-float" plastered walls

Behind the house is a diminutive garden spot, terminating in a delightful wall-garden, glowing with bloom from early spring to late autumn. The wall-garden illustrates the possibilities lurking in the apparently purely utilitarian. As the property immediately beyond "The Ice House" (a sobriquet locally applied to the Browder home) is higher in elevation, a retaining wall was necessary to unite the two levels. This wall, instead of presenting a flat surface, is laid loosely, the many crevices and juttings being overrun with flowers and vines, forming a solid bank of color.

The Ice House is not large, yet a sense of space pervades the whole interior. Three causes have contributed in creating this expansiveness of effect. In the first place,

there is a uniformity of wall and ceiling treatment throughout the first floor; secondly, the openings between the various rooms are wide enough to provide attractive vistas; lastly, there is a marked absence of meaningless ornaments and unnecessary furniture. The last named contributory is perhaps the most important, for, in acquiring a restfulness and spaciousness of effect, it is absolutely essential that there be uncrowded walls and floors, in order that the eye may be soothed by plain surfaces.

The importance of creating a favorable first impression should not be underrated. A hall, therefore, being the first room which a visitor views, should serve as an index to the character of the interior as a whole. As one enters the hall of the Browder house, an atmosphere of restfulness and dignity is felt at once; and this may be accepted as symbolic of the entire house. The chief architectural feature, the stairway, which has been treated very simply, is directly opposite the main entrance; and the space beneath it has been utilized as a coat closet. As in the adjoining rooms, the ceiling of the hall reveals the constructive timbers of the floor above, this exposed wood, fortunately secured when an ancient mill was razed, having that beauty of surface which only time can bestow. The warm, deep brown stain with which the woodwork is finished, offers an effective contrast to the soft, yellowish écru of the "sand-float" plastered walls. The only furniture in the hall consists of an exquisitely carved and inlaid teakwood settle and high-back chair of Japanese workmanship. Undoubtedly the exclusion of other and conflicting types of furniture has materially increased the attractiveness of the room. Wide cased openings lead from the hall to the living-room at the left and to the dining-room at the right. At these openings are hung portières of old-blue corded silk; and the same color, in conjunction with dull reds and yellows, appears in the rugs.

Immediately behind the hall is the owner's special sanctum—a den which, although small, is well arranged for comfort and convenience. Here the walls are hung with a self-figured écru paper and the floor covered with a rug of a slightly deeper shade. The standing woodwork, including the built-in bookcases and the furniture, is of oak, stained a very dark brown. Practically one entire end of the den is occupied by a window and a glazed door, the latter leading to the garden at the rear of the house. Indeed, so closely are the garden and the den linked by the generous fenestration that there is found in the little room much of that sense of freedom which one commonly associates with the world out-of-doors.

As one may pass directly from the den to the living-room, good inter-communicating facilities have been provided for entertaining. In addition, the living-room dimensions, sixteen and a half by twenty-five feet, are of that happy medium which makes the room equally suited to social functions or to ordinary home uses. Built of stone in which



The plan of the dining-room required a rather unusual and not entirely pleasing placing of the fireplace, yet the latter is of interesting design and construction

brownish tones predominate, a massive open fireplace—its chimney-breast nearly eight feet wide—appears to dominate the entire living-room. And does this type of fireplace not seem particularly suitable here in a house whose history carries us back to the days of our forefathers, when the blazing cheer of an open fire was the evening's recompense for a day of arduous toil? A heavy oak shelf surmounts the stonework of the fireplace. The furniture used in the living-room is all of

(*Continued on page* 46)



The first story is at the top of the old ice house foundation, necessitating a flight of entrance steps. In this way the basement is almost entirely above ground



In back of the pleasant garden pool a screen of Carolina poplars was placed. Lombardy poplars were later set between, and when they grew to sizable height the Carolina poplars were cut down. Thus a perfect screen was made in combination with the lattice fence. The flowers at the pool edge are various forms of iris

A Subscriber's Garden in New Hampshire



Access is gained to the garden by means of a flagged path down a steep incline. The stones are set wide enough apart to permit the grass to grow between them



This view over the garden pool shows how privacy was obtained, screening off an undesirable view and making a pleasant nook; a fine example of devoting a portion of the garden to a special feature



THE HUNDRED PER CENT GARDEN

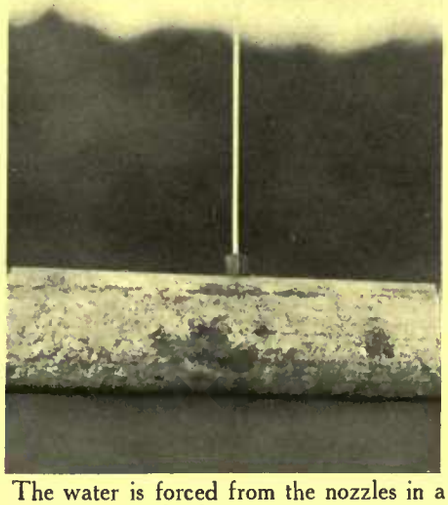


THE FINAL TWENTY PER CENT.—SAVING AND INCREASING THE GARDEN YIELD BY THE OVERHEAD METHOD OF IRRIGATION — WHAT THE SYSTEM IS AND WHAT IT COSTS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Note: Heretofore the home garden has been looked on by many people as more or less of a hobby deserving only as much attention as one usually gives to the pursuit of recreation. That it deserves to be taken up seriously, studied in all its details and developed to the limit of its efficiency is a new presentation of the subject. How to have the very best garden possible on a business basis is the theme of the present articles, although they are also planned to aid those who can give but limited time in the gorden's cultivation. They take up carefully and practically one detail after another in natural succession to the completion of the hundred per cent. garden. The first five articles dealt with the sowing of seeds indoors, solving the plant food problem, the planting of early and late vegetables and the care of the mature garden, appearing in the February, March, April, May and June issues. This is the last of the series.—EDITOR.

SO far in this series on getting full returns from the garden, I have talked about things that were more or less familiar to everyone who has attempted any gardening. The subject which now comes up for discussion—irrigation—you have, of course, heard something about, but in all probability you have always associated it with the boundless acres of the West where some vast section of heretofore useless country has been reclaimed by a gigantic governmental undertaking, such as the Roosevelt Dam, or with the celery fields of Florida, or the fertile valley of the Nile. You have read marvelous tales of the wonderful results which it has caused. It has never occured to you that irrigation was anything which might double the results and lessen the work of your own gardening. You have never thought of yourself as being able to go out into the back yard and, instead of gazing up longingly and despairingly into the sky for a rain-cloud to save the perishing vegetation in your garden, being able to turn on a gentle rain of as many hours duration as you wished—being able to cover all the extent of your crops or any part of them with just the degree of moisture you desired for the various operations of the garden, such as weeding, transplanting, and the other activities.



The water is forced from the nozzles in a slender stream

Without water the garden must be a failure. It does not matter how rich, how well prepared, how carefully tended it may be, if this vitally necessary element is lacking all plant growth gradually ceases and finally fails.

While this axiomatic fact is apparent to everyone, very few people fully realize the importance of its corollary: that the returns from the garden, other factors being favorable, will depend directly upon the amount of water supplied, up to what the plants may need for maximum growth. It is furthermore safe to say that most small gardens, being placed, as they must be, in haphazard situations, are not favorably situated to receive and retain all the water they could make use of to advantage, in one season out of ten.

It takes about 400 pounds of water to supply to the growing plant enough dry matter to make one pound. That is an equation which should help to fix in your mind the necessity of having plenty of moisture in the soil in which you expect to grow big crops. The plant assimilates its food by a process entirely different from that



Posts of metal or wood are used at suitable intervals to support the pipes of the overhead irrigation system. The pipes themselves are fitted with small nozzles, from which the water is driven to a distance of twenty-five feet

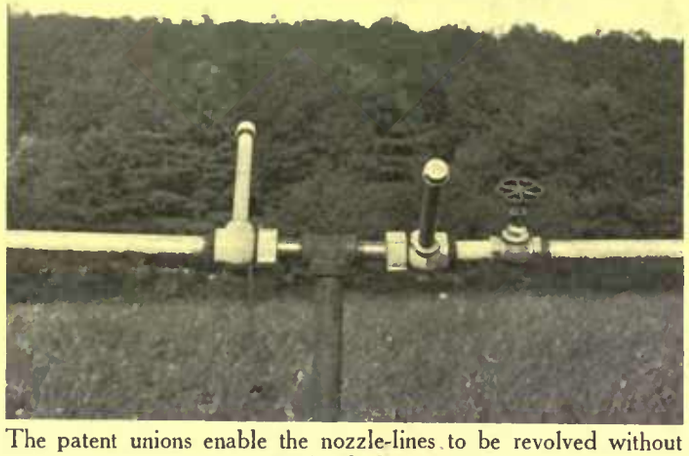
of animals. In the first place all its food must be absorbed in the form of soups—weaker soups than you have ever encountered. These solutions are absorbed by the feeding rootlets of the plant, and carried up through the stalk to all points of leaf, fruit and flower, whence the larger part of the water passes off again into the air. In the second place the manure, rotting sod and other sources of plant food in the soil, have to go through a process of decomposition before the plant foods which they contain become available to the feeding roots, and abundant moisture is one of the main factors in effecting this decomposition.



A great advantage of this method of irrigation is that it may be employed without the inconveniences caused by dragging hose about in the ordinary way

It thus becomes evident that the water has three distinct jobs to do in the soil. It is really grocer, cook, and waiter combined; that is, it gets the food into such form and position that the plant can utilize it, it prepares the plant meal, and then distributes it to the hungry growing cells in every part of the plant's anatomy. No wonder that, when this indispensable servant is off duty, plants starve in the midst of plenty.

A poor garden is usually the result of starvation. I do not mean a poorly kept garden, but a garden poor in results—a garden that is yielding 40 or 60% crops where it should be yielding 80 or 90% (and incidentally a difference of 20% in the yield very often means a difference of 100% in the profits). I have encountered most of the enemies which lie in wait on every hand for the gardener, also the problems of good seed, the best varieties, how to feed the soil, etc., and after seeing at first hand, and at second hand in other people's gardens, the results of the damage done as a consequence of our imperfect control of all of these things, I am convinced that an insufficient supply of moisture in the soil causes a bigger loss in garden crops than any other factor the gardener has to contend with.



The patent unions enable the nozzle-lines to be revolved without causing leakage

If this is true it means that our garden methods have been out of proportion; that we have been giving study and money to see that we got plenty of plant food into the soil, but have not taken sufficient care that it got out of the soil into the plants. Of late years much has been said and written about "constant cultivation," "surface cultivation," "maintaining the soil mulch," etc. All of these things, as results have shown, have been a step in the right direction; that is, they aimed to conserve what moisture there was already in the soil, and to make it go as far as possible. They could not, however, add a single quart of water to the moisture in the soil, and when, as has frequently been the case, the natural rainfall was insufficient, the crops have had to suffer in spite of the best of care. In other words, surface cultivation can save a crop; it cannot produce one. Of course, it was very satisfying to get a half-sized head of lettuce, or a half measure full of beans, instead of none at all, but the next step should be to make sure of the full-sized head and the full measure, every trip; and irrigation, and irrigation only, can guarantee this result.

Of course all these things were as true two hundred years ago as they are today. Why, then, if water is such a very important factor, has it not received adequate attention before this? In the first place, the other factors in the problem were not so well understood; and in the second, while the beneficial results of irrigation, in individual cases, have always been recognized, it has been only within the last few years that a thoroughly efficient system, suitable for operation under almost all conditions, has been available.

Few people realize how serious the loss caused by lack of moisture is. If an onion, an egg-plant, or a potato, which with plenty of water would normally have reached four inches in diameter, stops at two inches, on account of a semi-drought season, the result is a crop not one-half as large, but only one-eighth! Furthermore, dry soil means not only small crops but slow growing crops, and it not infrequently so delays things that only one crop can be taken off where otherwise two might have been grown. Two instances of this kind occurred in my own garden last year. A patch of early cabbage which we had expected to follow with celery was so delayed in maturing that this plan had to be given up, as it was in a part of the ground which could not be reached by our irrigating system. In another place, we dug early potatoes from soil that was dust dry. Here we set out a succession crop of late cabbages, but had it not been possible for us to extend the nozzle-lines of our irrigation system, and furnish them with several copious "rains," I doubt if a single plant would have lived. In fact we would not have risked setting them out. As it was, we not only saved them, but gave them such a good start that they were able to mature a big crop before freezing weather. That one crop more than payed for the price of nozzles and pipe which we used in saving it.

If through the agency of some modern Aladdin's lamp, you

(*Continued on page* 48)



Wild Flowers in the Garden

THE GARDEN THAT REPRODUCES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WILD FLOWERS NATURALLY GROW — VARIETIES THAT ARE ADAPTED TO VARIOUS SITUATIONS AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE ARRANGED

BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by Ella M. Boult and Others



RDINARILY, wild flowers do not make a wild garden any more than the swallow, alone and by himself, makes Summer. There are, indeed, many things to consider besides the flowers and the way they grow, when the purpose to develop a true wild garden furnishes inspiration. And there are several things which are commonly regarded as constituting such a garden that are really only features of it—or perhaps not truly even this. Flowers naturalized in large and open plantings for instance, embody one idea of wild flower growth, yet such naturalizing may be as far from realizing the true wild garden ideal as the most formal, neatly kept and prim design.

For the wild garden is the nature garden, planted with Nature's own unaided flower products, planted just as nearly as possible in the way she plants them, with each adapted to the conditions which she herself provides for it. Which is a very different thing, once you stop to consider it, from scattering a great number of any kind of plant beside a path, or in the lawn, or anywhere else, to induce a mass growth *similar* to Nature's planting. Let us get this distinction quite clearly and keep it unconfused.

Then, before adopting the wild garden ideal at all, let me urge all those who are attracted to it, and who do truly love the wilderness and wilderness effects, to be quite sure that the place where the garden is to be, not only admits such treatment, but actually invites it. The wild garden which is yet so tame that no wild life frisks and enjoys itself therein, is, after all, a pretty poor sort of substitute for what should be accomplished if such a garden is undertaken at all; and the wild garden with a fence around it is utterly unthinkable. Of course there may be garden walls—indeed there seem few places left in the world where gardens are made that do not demand garden walls all the way around them—but these walls must be absolutely unsuspected in the midst of the wilderness of the true wild garden. If there are no walls, there must of necessity be wilderness all about, else the garden soon succumbs to the encroachments of civilization.

This does not mean, however, that a large space is necessary before one may aspire to have a garden such as Nature plants. But it does mean that there shall be space that is naturally—or artificially—so adapted to it that the garden's seclusion shall be complete; and that its presence shall be as unsuspected from without, as the outer world is unsuspected from within, its confines. This is the first absolute essential, the one thing which *must* be inviolable.

How to insure it is a question which each situation must have answered according to its particular needs and requirements. The trimmest of lawns, bounded by shrubbery borders, may have



The wild flower garden should duplicate the natural conditions under which the plants normally grow. There is a place for the tangled roadside garden of Clematis



The blue flags may well be used in more or less swampy situations, where among the stems of the tall-growing wild grasses their masses are peculiarly effective

concealed behind these borders a bit of real wilderness, provided that on the wilderness side shrubs of the wild are used, instead of the usual garden specimens. But it can hardly be denied that in such proximity to the formal work of man, a wild garden is dangerously near to being unsuitably placed; and unless there are natural conditions which simply will not be denied such treatment—such as a ledge of rocks or a bog or a shady dell toward which the aforesaid lawn may lead—I should advise against introducing it. It is very evident, however, that no hard and fast rule can be laid down; each must choose for himself, and unaided except by a natural sense of fitness.

Once certain that you may have a wild garden, the whole matter is much simpler. Natural conditions may make the site shady, or sunny, or moist, or rocky—or all four—or only two or three in one of their possible combinations perhaps. The ideal conditions for a complete and ideal wild garden are supplied when there is a bit of each; but it is possible to have a very lovely one with any of the four alone. Of course, an all sunny garden spot may be made over into a combination of sun and shade; and similarly a sunny, rocky site may be transformed into a shady or partly shady one, and a warm bog or marsh made into a cool one, by the planting of suitable trees.

Of course, no plants, either shrubs or flowers, will be allowed to find their way into the wild garden unless they are true wild flowers. And the fastidious gardener will use only wild flowers native to our own continent—preferably to his own particular part of the continent. This does not mean the limited display that it may seem to one not familiar with the treasures of almost any patch of woods not too near the city or large town—woods that have not been trodden over and robbed. It is by no means necessary to go into remote parts of the country for wild garden material anywhere; but it is most necessary to learn to recognize the beauty which lies in so many of the despised plants of the roadside and field.

If you do not know the things which grow wild, or have grown wild sometime, in the locality where your garden is to be, some local botany or list of the county flora will tell you what they are. Practically every community has such a list, or many of them; for everywhere there are botanists, amateur or professional, who have observed and written down their observations, and probably had them printed and filed in the archives of some local society, or possibly with the State library. It is, of course, a little trouble to hunt these out sometimes, and there will be much in such a list that has no garden merit. Yet I know of no more interesting undertaking for one who loves flowers and wishes to get the very most out of native species, than making a garden from the choicest things which such a botanical list offers. Such a garden is predestined to success too, for the plants will be hardy and happy in the locality which they have always haunted—provided, of course, that the right



Where conditions are suitable for their growth the elders form clusters of white bloom and later of purple berries



Among the early spring blossoming flowers are the bluets, whose delicate four-petaled blooms sprinkle the fields with patches of blue

conditions still prevail—and consequently they will be less susceptible to plant diseases and the bugs, great and small, that make plant life miserable, than any importations can possibly be.

Among the commonest of American shrubs there is the Juneberry—*Amelanchier Canadensis*—which grows in open woods and along their edges, sometimes attaining the size of a small tree; the spice bush or benzoin, common to similar situations only liking more sun, perhaps; the viburnums, usually in the open; the cornels, which will do well in sun or shade; the button bush, which grows in swamps and very moist places—this is *Cephalanthus occidentalis;* the sumacs, elders, wild azaleas, and the laurel and rhododendron, in soil that is not limestone, and the wild roses which somehow are altogether undeservedly despised generally. These grow nearly everywhere and in all parts of the country, and are the possessors of great merit and a high degree of beauty throughout the year.

Here is variety sufficient for any size of border planting—but to keep in the spirit of the wild Nature planting, remember that the number of varieties should be rather strictly limited, particularly with shrubs. Colonies grow together like sociable folks in a village community, with here and there an odd fellow a bit apart, but there is not much mingling of kinds. Masses of one, trailing into masses of another, thence back to the first is the usual scheme.

The same grouping of the flowers should be followed, with each kind yielding courteously the land which another requires; each accompanying the other a little way perhaps into the other's domain, but neither usurping the particular spot which suits exactly the other. I remember walking, not long ago, through a wood where the wild anemone actually carpeted the ground. The little path which led through must have been originally trodden at a later season, when the ground had dried out, for suddenly it brought me to the edge of the anemone carpet and up to a mass of skunk cabbage as bright as emeralds—and there was no way to go farther, for here was a bog. Scattered about on little tufted spaces in it were violets, and now and then a vagrant anemone; and the whole was as delightful an example of wild planting as I have seen in many a day.

This is the sort of thing which should be kept in mind when planning and arranging a wild garden. It is not enough to plant the one thing and the other; persist until they are growing just as they themselves would choose to grow. Where ferns would like to be, put ferns; where trilliums thrive, mass trilliums—and encourage every wild thing that comes in of itself, making it so welcome, if it has any beauty whatsoever, that it will stay and multiply.

A good selection for what may be called just the common, ordinary garden sort of soil and exposure consists of the

(*Continued on page* 52)



The wild azalea forms masses of delicately tinted and exquisitely shaped bloom that make a striking background for other garden effects



In their natural state the wild violets and certain of the ferns require conditions of shade and moisture procurable in many gardens



Among the taller growing plants the Joe-Pye weed lends itself readily to situations to which less hardy species would succumb

Some Foreign Styles in Decoration and Furniture

SUGGESTIVE SCHEMES FROM AUSTRIA AND GERMANY THAT ARE ADAPTABLE TO AMERICAN HOMES—HOW THE MODERN SPIRIT MAKES USE OF BRILLIANT COLORS IN COMBINATION WITH BLACKS AND GRAYS

BY EDWARD H. ASCHERMAN

Photographs by the Author

ABOUT ten years ago in Germany and Austria the modern style of decoration sprang into life, and since then its development has been a steady process, growing and increasing little by little, reaching out in every direction, till it now stands on a firm fundamental foundation that cannot be shaken.

The traveler sees this influence all over Europe to-day, and finds Germany and Austria fairly bubbling over with it. There the people are enthusiastic with an enthusiasm based on intelligent understanding; it is in the air, they breathe it and feel it. These feelings must have an outlet, and we find this modern style of decoration in their homes, their theaters, factories and shops; and always appropriately applied, always showing evidence of careful thought as to the use of the building, always the artistic and the practical merged in one.

And here we have touched on the secret of the harmony, and restful, yet joyous, atmosphere of the results of this modern movement! Everything means something, even the tiniest article or detail has its place and its use, and the entire home, or whatever the building may be, is designed and made for its occupants. It is their especial needs and individual wants that are filled, and the home is thus not only extremely beautiful, but comfortable and practical.

Another of the strongest notes in this new movement (for it is new to us as yet) is its fearless use of bright colors—its desire to make the home cheerful. Nothing is overdone, however; the brightest of tones are properly combined with softer and more subdued shades, and the results are inevitably happy and pleasing; or, for instance, one or more very intense color is used carefully with black or white (or both), giving a most pleasing and delightful effect, vigorous and stylish, but eminently fitting.

For the introduction of the masterly use of black and white we acknowledge Prof. Josef Hoffmann the leader. Black and white in combination with one or more bright colors have great possibilities, but their use must be thoroughly understood.



A dining-room in which black and white have been successfully combined with brighter colors. The furniture is black, the carpet and walls green, while table and chair coverings are striped black and white with magenta flowers and green leaves

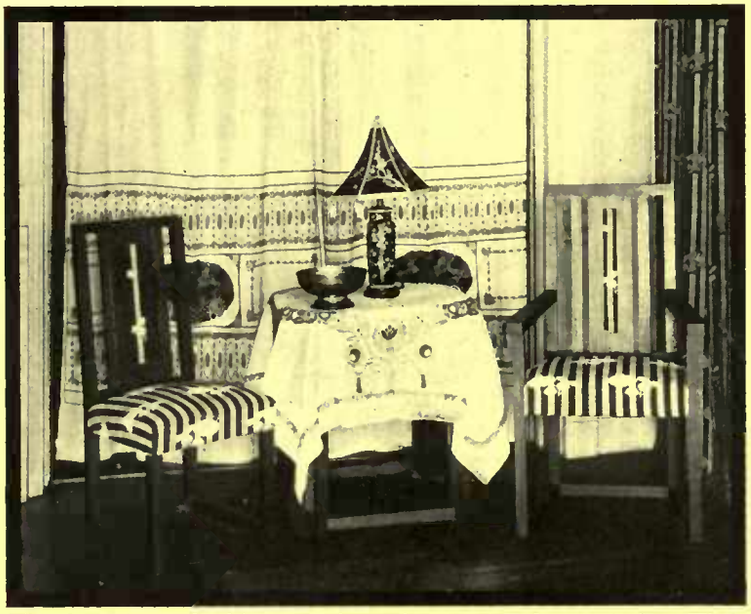
This is well illustrated in the first photograph, which is a dining-room designed by Hoffman and carried out by the Wiener Werkstaette (Vienna Workshops), of which he is the artistic head. Here we find the oak furniture stained black, with the grain of the wood filled in gray. The coverings of the chairs is a delightful hand block printed linen, the design of which is most unusual, strongly suggesting a Japanese stencil: it is a black and a white stripe with a flower of intense magenta, while the leaves are touches of bright green in two tones. The same material is repeated in the window hangings.

The walls and ceiling of this room are quite plain, and we find no ornamental cove or picture molding of any description. The main color of the walls is rather a neutral green with a little striped ornament running vertically in black and white. The carpet used is one tone of green, rather dark, and was chosen to give weight to the black furniture. The table cover is unique and quite different from those we are accustomed to seeing; it is made of the same linen as the furniture coverings and window draperies. A pretty touch, which adds much to the effect of the room, is the repetition of the flower color of the material in the abundant geraniums artistically arranged at the window in the white lacquer holders, seen also in some of the other photographs and described in another part of this article.

The chairs speak for themselves; one can see at a glance that they are comfortable and practical, for while the backs are high enough to give ease to the person seated, they are not in the least too high to interfere with the serving of the meals. They, too, are quite plain, devoid of all unnecessary carving or other ornamentation, and it is this very appropriate simplicity, this consideration for the "fitness of things" which makes the whole room so charming, not only to look at but to live in.

The beauty and chasteness of these chairs just spoken of suggest the case of a gentleman imbued with the spirit of the Italian Renaissance period who keenly admired a certain Italian high-backed chair. He admired it so much that he decided to have a set of dining-room chairs copied from it exactly. Now, the Italian chair was beautiful in itself, but this admirer did not consider whether just that beauty was practical for his up-to-date dining-room; he did not think of the inappropriateness of the high, profusely carved back terminating in a crown on the top of which were four sharp points projecting out and upwards! He soon found to his sorrow that these points came to just that unfortunate height that the maid, while serving, tore her waist every few days. Yet not even after a guest had torn her gown on these projecting points would the owner permit them to be removed, nor even rounded; and to-day these chairs have their points protected across the top by a heavy bent wire! Could anything be more incongruous?

That incident is not meant in the least to infer that the work of the old periods is not beautiful when appropriately used, but when it is placed in our modern homes, adaptation to our present needs and mode of living must be taken into consideration.



The draperies and table cover shown here are used extensively. Their designs are embroidered on light-colored linen or cotton

The lower right-hand photograph on this page shows a set of Vienna porch or garden furniture. It is charming in its solid usefulness. The slats of the seats, back and arms are a rather bright green, while the legs and other supports are white terminating in a ball of black—and it is just this touch of black which gives character and strength to these pieces. The cushion covers are covered with a modern German printed cotton, the most appropriate material and type of design for this furniture. One has a black ground, while the other has a white ground, on which are scattered innumerable quaint flowers and leaves in bright colors. The "snap" of the entire scheme has been secured by the color of the white lacquered fruit dish filled with bright oranges on the table.

Anyone who has seen even a little of Hoffmann's work can feel his touch in the photograph at the top of page 34. It is a corner of a young girl's room where the walls are painted a warm, very light gray, and the woodwork painted the same gray, only very much darker, while the base board is black. The lower part of the walls is divided into well-proportioned spaces by narrow black lines, and these spaces are ideal for touches of bright colored pictures. The upper parts of the walls have a small stencil design in black; the desk and chair are of oak stained gray.

The group of rattan furniture shown below it is made along



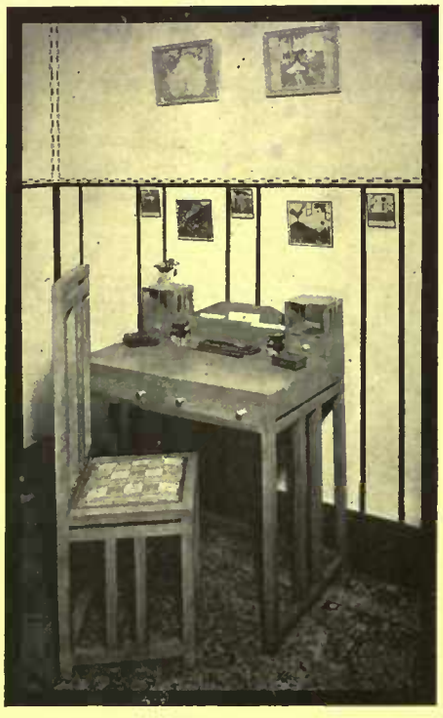
Blue and green are the foundations of the color scheme here, contrast being secured by red flowers in the holder and the red lamp shade



Attractive jardinieres and fruit holders of white lacquer are fitting complements to the enameled porch furniture and the striking fabrics

the Vienna lines, strongly and simply built, with the chair most comfortable and practical. This furniture can be used in the natural color, which is somewhat darker than the natural willow, or it can be stained or enameled any color to harmonize with the entire scheme of the surroundings. The pieces shown are stained a very light tan, which color tones in beautifully with the block-printed linen used for the chair cushion of tans and dull blues. The table has some of the Vienna lacquer holders for flowers, marmalade, fruit and sugar.

In the left corner of page 33 is another group of rattan furniture of very pleasing design. It is stained green, and that color is repeated in the leaves of the hand-printed linen on the seat cushions. The flowers are in a soft tone of blue on a white ground. The wall-paper is of this same blue, making a most unusual, charming color combination with the green. The contrast in this scheme is brought about with the touch of the tomato red of the flowers in the small holder and the batik lamp shade of the same color on the almost white Japanese base. The rug, which is most suitable for this kind of furniture, is of wool, and reversible, solid green center with a green and white border. The plant stand at the window is a particularly nice one, and especially suitable for carrying some of the lacquered plant or flower holders. Imagine how cheerful a room with light woodwork could be made by using one or two of these in white enamel finish at the windows. The lower center shelf could hold some ivy plants, while at the sides and top might be some bright geraniums or other colored flowers. For certain rooms, however, the black stained stands are more appropriate, especially if black furniture is used.



Corner of a young girl's room, combining grays and blacks in furniture and walls

Now we come to the upper photograph on page 33, which shows the same black and white linen as shown in the first illustration, and this time used with furniture especially designed for it. Nothing could be more suitable for such material than the simple, straight lines used in the furniture, which is made of oak stained black and gray; and the insert of a bit of the same material as the seats in the chair backs is quite a striking and original idea. Here again is an example of the proper handling of black and white resulting in a very beautiful and quite unusual effect.

A most artistic and livable dining-room could be made by using this furniture as a keynote: the larger chairs placed at the head and foot of the table and the smaller ones at the sides. The woodwork might be stained black and gray like the furniture, and the walls painted white or papered with a plain, light toned paper. Then perhaps we might have the wall spaces divided into panels with a small, black stenciled border, such as the one shown in the photograph of the young girl's room; and now we have a black and white scheme. It will be very easy to liven up the room with color; for instance, the floor could have a plain, one-tone rug, and the same color be repeated at the windows. The walls too will need some colors, and if there are not some good colored prints at hand (which must be in good proportion with the space they are to occupy) then the beauty of the entire room could be enhanced by some medallions placed in the different panels, either painted or stenciled in a few bright colors. If any hangings are to be used at the doors the same linen used on the furniture would be the most attractive, and this should then be used at the windows for valances.

The draperies and table cover shown in the photograph with the chairs which suggested this imaginary room, are some more of the new innovations used extensively and most artistically in the Austrian and German interiors. The design is embroidered on a light colored linen or cotton material, giving a very rich effect. The especial design shown here is embroidered in black on a very light gray material, and the only colors used are in the flowers and leaves of rich intense burnt orange and gray green. The orange color is again repeated in the Ruskin bowl on the table—and just this one bowl of color makes all the difference in the world. These bowls come in the most brilliant of colors—canary yellow, orange, apple green and many other tones—and they add a great deal to the effect of any room. Sometimes these seemingly small things make an almost unbelievable difference in the total final effect.



Strongly and simply built, along Viennese lines, this rattan furniture is stained a light tan

The white lacquered flower holders, for instance, shown in some of the photographs, make the prettiest and daintiest of touches. They are all designed by Prof. Hoffmann and other artists engaged by the Wiener Werkstaette which manufactures them. The ware is made of metal, white enameled and lacquered, which prevents it from chipping and makes it very durable. The baskets for flowers have a removable cut glass receptacle for holding the water, and they are one and all constructed on simple lines, the designer never forgetting the use

(*Continued on page* 56)

The Garden for the Colonial Type of House

THE SECOND ARTICLE ON THE SORT OF GARDEN THAT FITS THE HOUSE—GEORGIAN AND COLONIAL GARDENS—UTILITY AS IMPORTANT AS BEAUTY—THE PLACE OCCUPIED BY VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND HEDGES

BY E. O. CALVENE

IT is only after one has come to regard gardens very closely and with a keen eye to their various features, that the distinctions which certain periods and styles have to offer are apparent. And it is not to be wondered at that this is so—for naturally one's perceptions concerning outdoors grow in the same way that every other faculty does—by use—and not without use. All of which leads me to the thing I wish to say in the very beginning: that there are styles in gardens quite as distinct as the styles in houses. And it is perhaps easier to combine wrong "styles" in exterior decoration than it is in interior decoration—which is saying a good deal, as the professional decorator will, I am sure, bear witness.

The reason that this is so is because the distinctions in style are not, as just noted, commonly seen at all; and when they are seen, they are not recognized—or, recognized, not regarded. For we have a general feeling that whatever we like, *that* we should have.

Of course, this is true up to a certain point. We are a cosmopolitan people, with cosmopolitan tastes, and we may select from among all the things in the world, the things we like and want. But surely, *surely,* we should learn first to want and like the best—the right kind of things! That is the trouble with us, indoors and out; we select without discrimination and apply without knowledge. And indoors and out we achieve some remarkable effects as a consequence; but remarkable effects and beauty are seldom synonymous terms.

We are trying to do better, however; this magazine would not live two minutes if we were not, for who would read it? And so, before many years, I hope, we shall have here in America both houses and gardens that are harmonious, and restful, and beautiful, with a beauty that is not open to question, for it reaches the height of the highest standards. And surely our ambition to this end is a laudable one—for the world was created good, you know, and it is part of our task to work it back to this condition as fast as our understanding will permit us.



Divisions in the Colonial garden were marked by hedges, separated by paths and made apparent by differences in level



Overshadowing trees, an arch or similar feature now and then, grass paths, and everywhere evidence of nice precision in the planting are characteristics of the Colonial gardens

Style, whatever it may be and however good or bad, is the outcome of conditions—even so transient a thing as the style of a frock. So styles of houses, and of the gardens about the houses, were and are the result of conditions; they evolve along natural lines, as the result of social customs, manners, religious thought and all the numberless small influences as well as large that mark the course of human living. Therefore, any effort to graft a style of one kind, the result of one series of conditions, upon the style of a totally different kind, the result of conditions as different as different can be, is a failure always; and it ought to be. For when this is attempted, someone is being dishonest. Perhaps he is innocently dishonest, but that does not matter; ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it in the eyes of the powers that be, be they gods or men; and dishonesty is punished, whatever its form.

For some reason or other, however, we each have within us preferences for certain types or styles—in architecture, art, or whatever it may be. Therefore, we build according to the inspiration afforded us by that style; but if the building is planned and constructed according to the conditions of our own living, we have not expressed anything but ourselves and this one little twist in ourselves which leans to that particular style. So we have not been dishonest, strictly speaking; we are perhaps, let us

say, Colonial in our instincts—or English half-timber, or Mission, or whatever it may be.

Now, if we truly *are* this, we shall go right on and still further express it in the furnishing and fitting within, and in the garden making without. This does not mean that we shall follow a style slavishly; that is always very dishonest, it seems to me, for in doing that we are not expressing truly what we are at all. We are simply trying to pretend that we are what some old chap, perhaps, who lived down in Virginia or up in Massachusetts a hundred and fifty years ago, was. But if we are satisfied to acknowledge that we are people of today, living under today's conditions, who like the same kind of things that that old chap liked who lived a hundred and fifty years ago, and that we therefore are being guided by his very good taste in the matter of design generally, and in furnishing and garden-making especially, then we are doing exactly and truly just what we, as individual human beings, ought always to do. The model of yesterday is perfectly legitimate as a model from which to evolve, today, the thing of today.

It is not the old-time Colonial garden, therefore, that we are to make, around the Colonial house; but a garden suited to today's conditions and plants and flowers, *inspired* by the old Colonial garden—by the very best that it contained and represented. Of course, it is only the best that should serve as an inspiration, whatever the work or subject may be.

What, then, *was* the best in the old Colonial conception of a garden? This is the first thing to be answered. I think the best, unqualifiedly, was their appreciation of the beauty of the useful. Quantities of lovely things they had in their gardens, to be sure, that had no claim to utilitarian value; but these were incidental. They were the trimming, so to speak—the embroidery upon the fabric of sturdy quality and true worth. Their gardens were carefully laid out to furnish the things needed and used—fruits, herbs, vegetables and perfumes—and then, wherever there was space, purely decorative features were added.

Next to this—not second to it, but alongside it—was their delightful sense of order; such careful, neat, straight lines, corners so precisely turned, walks and beds so exquisitely defined and kept—all these bear witness to the love of order and to the fine breeding which delights in perfection, whether it be in a line or in the nice adjustment and arrangement of variously shaped units.



The planting here is typical of the best treatment for towns and suburbs. The dooryard is politely presented to the public, and is not hidden with planting, while the garden itself is as distinctly withdrawn and reserved for family use

So the Colonial house to-day must have a garden that is at the top notch in useful products; and it must be carefully and definitely laid out, with the straight lines straight, and the curved lines curved in just the right degree to fit their reason for being curved. Another striking feature, quite likely to be overlooked unless special attention is directed to it, is the subdivisions of the garden. There is, of course, to be a great inclosure, embracing the entire place; then there is the garden, in the large sense of orchard and vegetable garden and fruits, all taken as a whole. But each of these has its division; and within these there are frequently subdivisions, so that a stroll through the garden is a succession of surprising and delightful vistas, sometimes down a long walk ending under an arch, where another garden waits; sometimes through an avenue of trees, or along a green alley of boxwood—or our modern cheap substitute for this, California privet,—with an arch of green spanning a gate.

Of course, such treatment is only possible where there is considerable space; but the same idea should prevail whether the grounds are large or small. Some features worth having are walks edged with their trim hedges, kept low or allowed to grow so high that they are walls of green, beyond which everything is concealed—either one, according to conditions and requirements—beds within the garden similarly edged, and over all, the trees—apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches—one here, one there as space allows, sometimes in the middle of a walk, sometimes in the middle of a vegetable bed, again in the midst of flowers. Obviously they have



An excellent example of a garden entirely laid out in the Colonial spirit. There are boxwood hedgings, flowers, vegetables, fruits, arbors, and tall trees. The entire treatment is restful and gives the effect of quiet elegance

been worked around very often in the old gardens, the desire to save the tree which has been already started being responsible for a twist in the design. Of course, the new garden will seldom be fortunate enough to have old fruit trees growing in it; but plant some new ones in it, and let them influence its design and planting, quite as if they had stood there long enough to merit special courtesy.

As to the flowers and how they shall be planted, remember that it is only a suggestion from the old gardens that we are following; not their actual design and contents. So any flowers are suitable, provided that they are good, honest ones: not hot-house affairs, forced into bloom and bedded out. Naturally, the more of them that are hardy, the better the garden will be; and everything must be used in abundance, leaving no bare spaces. If a bare space appears, fill it promptly; that is a rule as old as gardens. Many spring bulbs should be planted, in borders as well as in clumps here or there where space allows one to be tucked in. And snowdrops under some great tree—or tree that is going to be great when it has had time—are, of course, to be used.

I am sorry to feel that the use of boxwood for edgings and hedges has been given up so completely as it has, for there is really nothing which takes its place in any garden,



Georgian gardens are carefully secluded. This modern house follows their example. The house lends seclusion on one side, the wall on the other. Fruit trees occupy an important place



A picture taken from the doorstep of the house below shows a judicious use of box hedging alongside the herringbone brick walk with trimmed beds on either side

much less the garden inspired by the Colonial type. The privet which is so commonly used is, of course, a very welcome substitute where the cost of boxwood is prohibitive; but nothing in the world has that "air" about it which distinguishes the aristocratic *Buxus*. Although it is expensive, its cost does not excuse the neglect of which it is the victim—and is not the reason for it, in many cases, I am sure. The prevailing idea that it is of too slow growth for "immediate effect"—that pernicious ambition that thwarts good work so constantly among us—is largely responsible for its rarity, except on great estates. But it is not so slow-growing as we seem to have conceived it to be; and the effect of it as an edging is immediate, the instant it is planted. Of course, it is not practical for a hedge between a traveled road and the grounds; but neither is anything else, alone and without the reinforcement of a garden wall or a fence of some kind. Within the garden is its place, bordering beds or walks, leading trimly along the main lines, and crossing between the garden divisions.

Too much of the dwarf form has been used here of late, however, which may be another reason for its unpopularity. Choose the regular *Buxus sempervirens,* not *Buxus s. suffruticosa,* in buying; for the latter is not as hardy, and its size and growth both are really absurd if anything but a very small garden is planted with it.

Through the garden, wherever the design invites it, put a seat, an arch crossing a walk or a little arbor, with seast beneath. The Colonial garden must have an inhabited, used, homelike look, hence it must *be* inhabited and used, and an outdoor home. If there are no places to sit down, however, no one can use it; and aside from the appearance, such resting places are essential in any garden, if it is to be what the old gardens were to their makers and owners. They did not direct them from afar; they got down and dug in them; and when they were not digging in them, actually, they sat on a bench and watched while someone else did it; or sat on a bench and enjoyed at leisure, with book or

(*Continued on page* 55)



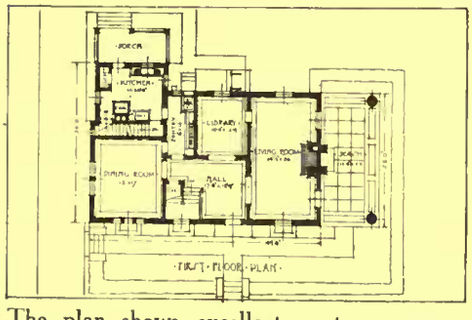
There is less seclusion than usual here, but the planting and detail are characteristic, and the use of trees excellent



The first story of Mr. Lukens' Dutch Colonial house is built of hollow tile covered with stucco finish. Above, the sides are shingles laid in broad courses painted white, while the roof is stained a dark green

THE HOME OF MR. CHARLES K. LUKENS, CHESTNUT HILL, PENN.

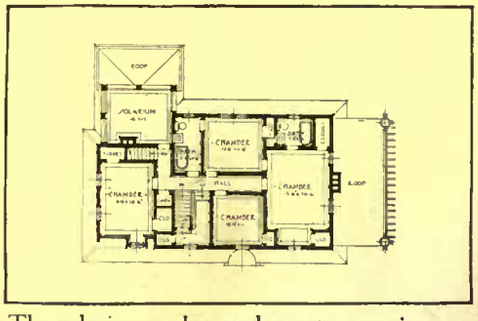
C. E. Schermerhorn and Watson K. Phillips, associate architects



The plan shows excellent pantry arrangements, a built-in refrigerator connecting with the outside porch



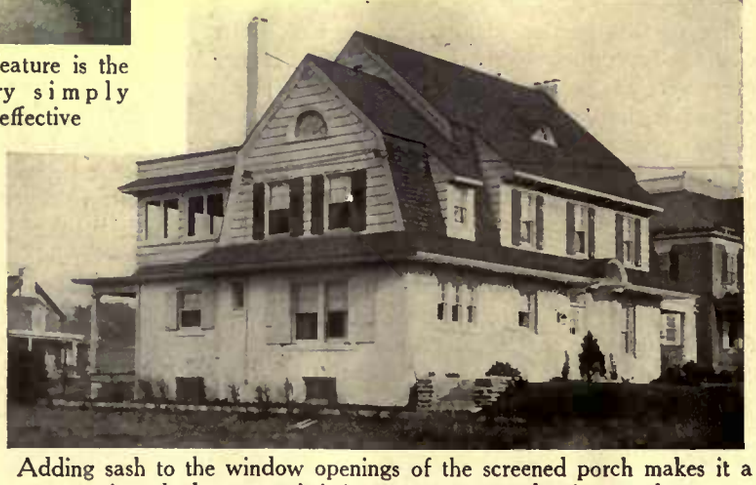
An interesting feature is the doorway, very simply planned, but effective



The solarium makes a pleasant open-air room in summer weather. The floor is canvas covered, to be weather proof



Adjacent to the house a small garage has been built, which in its white shingled walls and green roof is thoroughly consistent with the house



Adding sash to the window openings of the screened porch makes it a winter bedroom; as it is it may serve as a sleeping porch



Suitable Colonial treatment is given to the hallway with its mahogany rail and white balusters. Beneath the second flight of stairs is a generous coat closet



The living-room has an ideal exposure, east, south and west. The fireplace is placed between windows. The detail is good Colonial, and the combination of Moravian tiles is fitting in this location



At one end the hip roof is extended into a porch roof supported by heavy stucco columns. French doors open onto a porch floored with tiles and having an outdoor fireplace connecting with the main chimney



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

Lamp Shades

NO sooner has the problem of lighting a room been solved than the question arises how to shade the light so as to make it agreeable to the eyes and, at the same time, produce a sufficient glow for reading. A little experience of personal interest may not be amiss here to illustrate how this difficulty was overcome. Two lamps were purchased to light a good-sized room, with gas as a side consideration. The shades were of the impossible variety, needless to describe here, so attention was at once centered on how to give a good light and, at the same time, reduce the glare to a glow. Two old Japanese lamp shades made of wood and painted black were unearthed, and at once produced the foundation for the new idea. Stencils were cut on regular yellow brown stencil paper in a Japanese design, fitting each design to the section in the shade, ten in number. After the sections had been cut to fit, a cream rice paper was pasted over each section as a glare reducer, and this formed likewise a background for the stencil. Then, pasting the stencil over the rice paper, the desired effect of the soft yellowish light showing through the stencils was secured.

With the black wood painted with a glossy finish preparation, the yellow stencil cut in a Japanese design, and with the rice paper as a background, the result was most pleasing and quite in keeping with the foundation which was a real Japanese frame.

Room Papering

THE words "room papering" cover such a vast field that we may simply take a little corner of this field and fill it with several suggestions that may be of use to those about to venture forth to struggle with this problem. In one case, a fair sized room was taken and, the walls were rubbed till absolutely smooth. After the preliminary sizing, the ceiling was covered with a very light cream egg-shell paper, soft and pleasing as a canopy. The walls were covered with a gold paper, quite gold, with rather a rough surface. Over this was put a thin white rice paper, allowing the gold to show through. The effect was charming and most unusual.

Another room was papered in a dull silver and varnished, the varnish giving a soft yellow that, with the silver, made a delightful combination. A chintz paper, varnished until it resembled old yellowed parchment was the treatment for another room. Still another had Japanese prints pasted against a gray brown paper and varnished. The effect was unique and was heightened by a narrow black band around each print suggesting a frame.

Bungalow Fittings from Japan

WE wonder just what we are to substitute on our bungalow side-board for the silver salvers and cut glass salad and fruit bowls that remind us of winter's more formal city life. Already, the problem is solved.



Bowls and platters carved from wood by the Japanese can now be secured

Far away in quaint homes, the wood carvers of Nikko, Japan, have anticipated our desires. Their factories are these same homes; their instruments, sharp knives of two or three varieties fashioned to each special need. Squatted on the floor, these carvers work, drawing their tools ever toward them, and whether the task be cutting, sawing or planing, the wood, made soft by steaming, is steadied by means of the feet.

The wood most often used in Nikko is the *kuri* or chestnut wood from the blue-blossomed horse chestnut trees. Everywhere in Japan are the trees tended with particular care, not alone because of the financial and artistic values that may be carved from them, but because the Japanese recognize them as contributors to the ever fresh beauty of the country. An inherent reverence for beauty is characteristic of these people.

Let us look then at their work. We find articles of usefulness and charm in lacquered and unlacquered finish. We will look first at the unlacquered. There is a nut or fruit bowl, heavily cut and of beautiful grain and luster. Its design may be the historic dragon, the iris, the lotus, the chrysanthemum, perhaps even the tiger lily. Another item is the large tea tray, twenty by thirty inches. Only the border is carved, and the ample center space, showing the beautiful grain of the wood, remains free for the full tea service. We find, also, other trays; a small oblong sandwich tray, a round serving tray, and the banana leaf on which the after dinner coffee set just fits. A small bread board, handsomely carved, does away with the repugnance we used to feel at the sight of that big round one of old-fashioned days. We wish to replace it by this graceful model.

In the lacquered work of the carvers, we note with eager interest a salad set. In its dark red highly polished surface, we are reminded strongly of the richest mahogany. While the outside lacquering is the finest done, the lining of the bowl requires an even more delicate lacquer preparation to insure its perfection against the ingredients of the average salad. The



An electric lamp standard of hand-painted wood with metal shade

effect of this lining is that of gun-metal. The bowl is handsome for fruit as well as salad, and the tray is easily seen to be of use as well as beauty. As wedding gifts, or as personal possessions, these unique articles cannot fail to make their appeal.

Painted Furniture

THE revival of hand-painted furniture, while not of particularly recent date, seems to have been so successful that just at present its use amounts almost to a fad. For several years there have been shown in the more exclusive interior decorating establishments beautiful reproductions of painted furniture of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. At that period in England, particularly in the time of the brothers Adam, the art of painting on wood was at its height, and many of the most noteworthy pieces were done by no less an artist than Angelica Kauffman, who was considered the most famous decorator of furniture of the Eighteenth Century. Her work consisted principally in the ornamentation of ceilings, table tops, and panels for various pieces of furniture.

Chairs, it seems, were by far the most common articles of furniture decorated in this way by lesser artists, although there were elaborately ornamented drawing-room and bedroom suites, as well as odd pieces of various sorts. Copies of some of these pieces, with an occasional original, have been brought to this country in the last few years and have found a ready sale among the lovers of the antique, and those to whom the latest fad makes a distinct appeal. Quaint old settees that may be used as odd pieces in rooms of almost any description have been perfectly reproduced, and so have tables and chairs and cabinets, and the lovely satin-wood suites, that are decorated in the daintiest of colors, and in their way are real works of art.

While painted furniture is, of course, primarily associated with the drawing-room of stately proportions, the fashion has been adapted to less conventional uses, and furniture for country houses decorated in this way is becoming wonderfully popular. Bedroom suites in old white or ivory, some of them having panels of cane, are charmingly decorated with garlands of flowers and ribbons, painted in delicate shades.

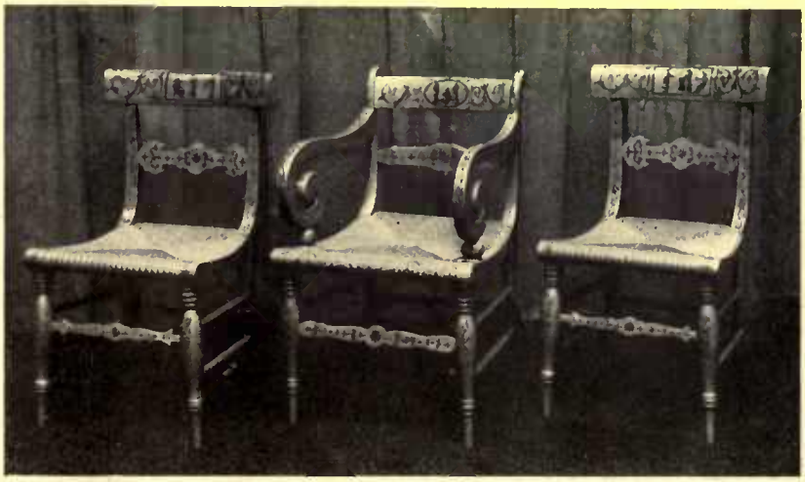
For the living-room or hall there are rush seat chairs in comfortable and attractive shapes, done in French gray, or black, or even red, with the old-fashioned conventional ornamentations, arabesques, festoons, urns, the much used honeysuckle motif, dragons, or medalions. Odd pieces in the shape of little octagonal tip-top tables, muffin stands and tea-tables, that will go well with furnishings of almost any sort, are done in black with decorations in dull gold in conventionalized designs, or in Chinese figures suggestive of the Chinese lacquer pieces, and a strange combination of the old and the new is a radiator screen of tin, painted black, with a distinctive Eighteenth Century design in faded gold, so cleverly put on that it has the appearance of real age.

Nor is the fad content to remain indoors. If anything it has taken hold more firmly on porch and garden furnishings and accessories than on pieces for the house, and coming as it does with the craze for bright color it gives all sorts of opportunities for the picturesque. Tables and chairs and settees for use on the porch or lawn are painted in gay colors and effectively decorated with floral designs in still gayer colors, or in more conventional figures in black or gold. Even watering pots and waste paper receptacles made of tin are ornamented in order to lend more color to the general scheme, and for outdoor living-rooms there are electric lamps with wooden standards and shades made of tin.

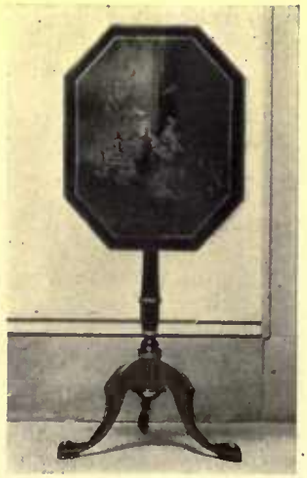
It may seem a far cry from a satinwood table with exquisitely colored medallions to a decorated watering pot or an electric lamp standard, but one has led to the other, and the latter is only an up-to-date method of utilizing a particularly effective Eighteenth Century idea.



A radiator screen of tin, with black and gold



When well done, the hand-painted work is decorative and gives the furniture an air of distinction



A good design for a small fire screen



For living-room or hall there are rush-bottomed chairs of sensible design



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening,* etc.

July in the Garden

EVERYTHING in extremes—that is July! Glimmering, intolerable heat and choking drought, crashing, smashing lightning and deluge, a rank hurry of flower growth and an equally rank scramble of intruding weeds to overcome it—and over all, a spirit of fiery intensity that exhausts and appalls. There is indeed something almost terrible in the opulence and the oppression of it.

In line with the principle of emphasis continually to be placed upon the dominant characteristic of the month, July should, of course, be furnished with the richest mediums, however dazed and bewildered and overcome we may, as mere scraps of humanity, feel. So the plants of strongest growth, in the strong primary colors, should dominate the garden in July; and we must bestir ourselves to see that these have help and encouragement in their battle with the interloper weeds that are so determined at this season.

Phlox there will be in masses, of course, varieties like Consul H. Trost, a clear, pure red, Frau Dora Umgeller, deeper and richer red than any, Goliath, true to its name in size and bright carmine, and B. Comte, a purple, being most in evidence. Then the double hollyhocks in white, yellow and the deepest red, larkspurs in their richest blues, such as *Formosum*, Carmen, and Rev. J. J. Stubbs, splendid gaillardias, golden coreopsis and the dazzling *Lychnis chalcedonica*, or scarlet lightning, will complete a group whose coloring and form is rich enough to hold its own with the extremes of July.

If the garden has none of these things for this summer, it is just now the time to set about providing them for next; for July is the month for making a seed bed and starting perennials from seed. Locate such a bed anywhere that will be convenient and not too much in evidence, yet not likely to be forgotten on a busy day. If it is in partial shade it will need no protection from the sun, but if it is not—if the sun shines full upon it any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.—a lath screen must be made to stand over it and protect the seedlings—for they cannot endure, even for a little while, the heat of the July sun. Such a screen is very desirable too as a protection from hard driving rains.

Spade up the bed and break up the soil well; then raise its surface from three to five inches above the surface of the ground around by topping it with a fine, mellow, soft soil. If this can be screened, so much the better. After the bed is raked and smoothed and made perfectly level, wet it down thoroughly and all the way through; put on the screen if the sun is shining; and leave it for twenty-four hours. By the end of this time the surface will have dried enough to be ready for planting. Put the seeds in, in shallow drills, as directed on each packet, in rows about three inches apart. Cover them with earth to about twice or three times their own depth, press this lightly down with a float, and water the surface all over with a fine sprayer.

Keep the screen on during the daytime, but leave it off nights unles it is raining or likely to. And keep the bed as evenly moist as possible. When the seedlings are up and distinguishable from weeds, thin them out to two inches apart. They may then go on growing here until you are ready to put them into their permanent quarters—which will be about the time they are from three to four inches in height.



Gaillardias, always favorite summer flowers, are to be had in a variety of colors

A Green Fertilizer

IF your garden soil is not satisfactory, try sowing the seed of crimson clover in all spaces made vacant by the flowers or vegetables that have "gone by." Let this grow until you are ready to turn over the soil of the garden in the fall, when it is to be turned under, too. It supplies both humus and nitrogen very easily and simply, and is a treatment that may be used on a small scale or a very large one.

Roses and Pruning

TRIM back the hybrid perpetual roses as soon as they are through blossoming, to get a good showing of flowers later on. Cut the weak-growing ones back severely, the stronger growers moderately; this, of course, provides more new growth—or stimulates it, more properly speaking. And this means more flowers.

Of course, spraying must be kept up every week, however well the plants may look and may be. It is the constant vigilance in guarding against the possibilities of disease getting a hold, that counts. Use Bordeaux mixture in combination with arsenate of lead as one spray; and, independent of this, use a soap wash to keep down aphids if they appear. The Bordeaux is a preventive fungicide, while the arsenate of lead is directed against the slugs, rose bugs and anything which may have taken up residence with the intent to eat the plant itself—but neither will make any impression upon an aphid!

The Weed Danger

BY careful and persistent work you may have got your garden at last clear and free of weeds, and be, as you have cause to be, very proud of the result. Look out, however, that the weeds do not out-flank you by coming up and going to seed in out of the way and inconspicuous places. Keep every corner, the empty spaces along the walls, the rich soil around heaps of refuse and especially on the ground where crops have gone by but where the soil has not yet been spaded or plowed up, just as free from these intruders as you do your garden itself. Many of them may be killed by cutting them off close to the ground when they have attained considerable size; others are not so easily disposed of, and when you think you have got the best of them by cutting off their heads, they will simply throw off side-shoots near the ground and where they are likely to escape your notice and seed there as freely as ever. Be especially on your guard against that hot-weather pest, purslane, which seems to thrive vitally on the very driest soil and in the driest weather, absorbing every particle of moisture there is available.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden



CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*

Summer Gardening

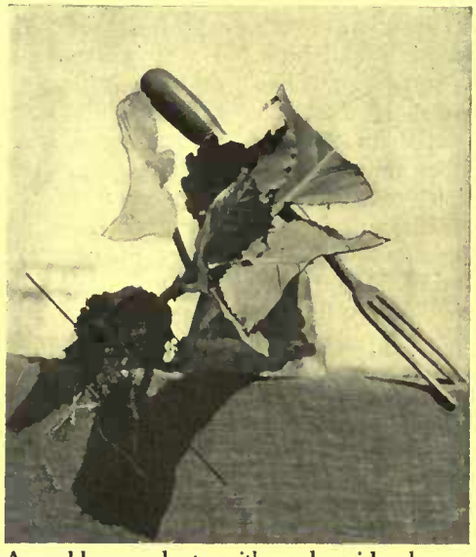
FOR many gardens July is the fatal month. This is partly due to the fact, of course, that during the hot sweltering weather which we usually get then, one naturally has less inclination to do anything outside of the comfortable shelter of veranda or friendly shade-tree. But a still more potent reason, I believe, is the fact that due to the drought which we almost invariably have about this time of the year, work in the garden becomes so discouraging that we naturally get disgusted with it and let things go.

Elsewhere in this issue is described in detail a new system of irrigation or watering which makes gardening practically a sure thing—which at least overcomes the greatest difficulty and factor of uncertainty, failure from long continued dry weather. Such a system, on a small scale, (especially where a supply of water at a pressure of twenty-five to fifty pounds is already available) costs very little to install and next to no time and no expense except the cost of the water to operate.

What to Plant Now

THE three most important crops to be planted during late June or July, are cabbage, for late fall and winter use, cauliflower and celery. If you have not taken the trouble to grow your own plants, they may be purchased readily, but take care to get them as short and stocky as possible. Such plants are much less apt to wilt down badly and be put back by the process of transplanting. The celery plants should be set in rows three or four feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Two of the most satisfactory varieties for the home garden are Golden Self-blanching and Winter Queen. The plants which are wanted for early use, the latter part of August and September, may be set out two weeks or more in advance of those required for fall and winter. The early crop, however, is never nearly so good in quality as that which matures later, in cool weather. When setting, put the plants down to the heart or "crown," but be careful not to get them deeper than this. Give level, clean culture until about August 15th. Then with the hoe, or hilling attachment on the wheel hoe, work the rest up along the rows, and then go over them again working the earth in carefully about the stalks with the fingers, pressing the stalks up together in a bunch as you do so. Celery requires a great deal of moisture, and unless the soil is naturally damp in most seasons, water will have to be supplied by some artifical means. Another method, known as the "new" celery culture, consists in setting the plants ten or twelve inches apart each way (six inches for dwarf varieties), the idea being to make the tops of the plants and the foliage supply dense enough shade to blanch the stalk. This system, however, should not be attempted unless the soil is made very rich indeed, and an abundance of water may be had.

Wherever there is space in the garden which is not required for other use—and there generally is such spare room where early crops of beets, lettuce, peas, etc., have been removed—cabbage for late fall use and for storing for the winter months should be grown. Spade the ground up deep, put on a dressing of good garden fertilizer, and in each hill put half a handful of a mixture of cottonseed meal and fine ground bone. The plants should be set about two feet apart in the rows, and the rows two and a half to four feet apart according to variety, the Flat Dutch type requiring more room than the Danish or solid, round-headed types; or such medium early sorts as All-seasons and Succession, which are often grown for late use because they may be set out later and still mature a crop before hard freezing. The Savoy type, of which Drumhead Perfection is the best variety, is of extra fine quality, and if you once try it you will be likely to grow it exclusively.



A cabbage plant with only side leaves trimmed for transplanting

Cauliflower grows to perfection during the cool autumn weather. It is given the same treatment as cabbage, except that it is more particular about having plenty of water during dry weather, and the heads, of course, must be tied up to remain white, when they begin to show.

Strawberries for Next June

HAVE you had success with strawberries? If not, or if you have ever seen better looking berries than those which grow in your own patch, buy a supply—it does not need to be large—of some of the fine new varieties, and set them out in single rows, twelve inches apart in the row and two feet between the rows, or if space is limited, they may be put in a "bed," that is a foot apart each way. Cultivate frequently and keep all the runners pinched off close. By fall each plant will have made a bushy, stocky clump a foot or more in diameter, and ready to yield you next June the biggest, most luscious berries you ever ate. Even if you get but a few dozen plants they will yield you a good many quarts next year, and furthermore afford you then, if you take the trouble to supply yourself with the necessary number of small pots, with all the potted strawberry plants you want to make a bed for the following year.

Thinning Out Vegetables

MANY persons who are very careful to remove from their rows of vegetables every weed which dares show itself, still fail to secure the best results because they leave the vegetables themselves too thick. This is especially true with such things as lettuce, and the root crops, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., all of which must have full room to develop unless they are to work injury to each other. Naturally we hate to pull up and throw away perfectly good young plants over which more or less time and trouble have already been spent, but in no other way can you secure the finest specimens of the various things in your garden when you have been fortunate enough to have your seeds come up "too thick." Where, however, it is your fault for having sown the seed too thickly make a note to plant more thinly another year. If you want to save these extra plants cut back the tops about one-half and the roots one-half or even two-thirds, and set out in a freshly prepared surface if possible.

EDITORIAL

THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE COUNTRY

THERE has recently been an automobile race in the West. Perhaps new records for speed were established; we did not notice. There was, however, a different list of entrants than we remember in the automobile race of half a dozen years ago. Few of the familiar favorites of other days were there; hardly a single American car.

That former automobile race, did the manufacturers doubt its value? Was a great publicity force of small avail? Perhaps many have a distinct recollection of those first motor races; perhaps the old prejudice that they held against the motor was gained that day they watched beside the race course for dawn to come.

Along the road, searching eyes of a thousand cars blinked through a choking cloud of dust, casting long quivering shafts of white that seemed like moving strips cut in the great black background of night. An astonishing sight, this stream of hurrying shapes! And how they rushed; purposeful, intent on going rather than the goal. It must have been noisy, but in memory the blended dissonances have changed into a blank of silence. We doubt if experiencing the sensations for the first time, anyone was conscious of the din. The paramount wonder was the apparently relentless determination of the speeding masses to hurry, hurry For when the forms of individuals shot into the light, instantly to be extinguished from sight, one saw only grim, mute faces.

With coming daylight the crowding hordes became as strange as the rushing stream of cars. An odd conglomeration it was! The leering roisterer shouldering the richly-clad lady, the ragged, furtive-eyed tramp beside the fur-coated, well-fed spender. Pushing against the fence were all order of humans, low and high, good and bad; the bad—as they were captured—standing out like highlights in the weird picture—the thief, the card sharp, the thug.

And then the race. Out of the gray morning mist burst a fire-belching monster, roaring. Another, then another split the thin paleness and vanished instantly. Each apparition drove into the quivering brain like a hot spark. At last the delirium of catapulting forms ordered itself in one's perception, and with the stronger sunlight one could make out the tearing juggernaut. One heard it; next instant it burst into view, two pigmy figures leaning tensely forward perched upon it; *whoof!* it was past, almost sucking the onlooker into the void behind it. A strange creature, not of this world, it was driven by a puny, staring-eyed goblin.

The gallery was no longer human either. When one looked at the straining faces there came a haunting suggestion of the Roman arena. For the first time one realized how the Roman girl could mockingly give the signal that drove the short sword into the prostrate, pleading gladiator. She was there beside you, a New York reincarnation.

The day grew. Someone spoke of a car plunging off the track. They told of two limp figures sprawled foolishly beyond the fence. Later, on the way home, they pointed out within a circle of curious gazers, a broken, twisted heap of metal against a fence. A little while before it had been a high-powered French machine. They had just removed four limp bodies.

All the while the returning stream of automobiles rushed by, each driver a speeding racer.

After this Saturnalia of speed, this orgy of glaring, whirling phantasms, was it a wonder that many a man had a distaste for the automobile? Fostered by the press, with the impressions of the auto race and its aftermath before him, he saw it as a thing which destroyed the dignity of men, killed courtesy and consideration. He felt that the purse-proud drove him headlong before their cars, and then, when he had gained the safety of the curb, insulted him with a blast of dust and gasoline reek. He saw the huge car an imminent terror on the highway, a despoiler of the peace of the country road, the murderer of the farmer's stock.

But this was some time ago. The attitude is different now. We think that is one of the reasons for the change out at Indianapolis. The race did not show the sphere in which the automobile functioned. Quietly there has been dawning the idea of the motor's real place, for the intervening years have shown that the automobile has done a real service of inestimable value.

Among all its latter-day accomplishments we hail that of making the country accessible the most worth while. It has opened up rural districts to the homeseeker that might never have been developed. These statements are but a weak way of putting a fact that statistics might show forcibly; figures could be given to demonstrate how the automobile is a factor in the national growth and an assistant in the vital problems of population redistribution and overcoming the congestion in cities.

Elsewhere in HOUSE & GARDEN begins the story of a man who went through somewhat the change of opinion we have suggested above. From a disbeliever in motor cars he came to be a staunch advocate of them, and his experiences seem to us to state the full function of the automobile.

At first, the man about whom the article is written becomes convinced of the working value of a motor car. It was a part of his home plant. He grew to know just what work he could expect of it, just how much rough usage it could stand, and judged it entirely on a utility and economic basis. His regard for it was as colorless as for the engine that supplied his house with water. He appreciated it, indeed rated it highly, but it was a soulless thing. Gradually, however, he found that it was the comrade that took him on sightseeing expeditions round the countryside, that explored with him, and carried him to new beauties of hill and vale and mountain glen. This car led him on ever-interesting adventures and taught him the joy of fishing in places hitherto inaccessible.

And then the car became a sort of waiting helper. Its personality grew. Not only was it the vehicle of social intercourse, but its presence gave him a sense of security. The automobile could bring the doctor in case of sudden sickness, would rush aid in case of fire or accident.

What is more, the experiences with the motor in the country—and they were true experiences, for the story is largely autobiographical—demolished a time-worn dogma concerning rural life. It is claimed that the suburbanite and country dweller who has once known the city becomes isolated and gradually separated from acquaintances. But as a matter of fact the automobile has demonstrated that the average individual has a greater circle of acquaintances than he had while in the city, and that he is in more constant touch with people.

We feel that Mr. Claudy has written a most interesting narrative. It struck us when it was read, that outside of the subject matter he had accomplished a big thing. He has shown that the automobile has changed from a purposeless instrument of speed to a real factor in the upbuilding of country life. Many other motor emigrants will bear witness that the motor has guided them out from the cities, acted as their explorer for a home site, and become the genii who made it possible for them to stay. Surely such services are of greater value than records of unbelievable speed, and perhaps with the awakening interest in the country, manufacturers will destroy the last vestiges of the impression —race engendered—that the motor is a death-dealing engine, and replace this misconception with the knowledge of the true and varied service which the automobile renders.



Darwin Tulips, the Grandest of all Tulips

BULBS
Imported to Order

THERE is no more useful garden material than what are known as Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi. Crocus, etc. They give for a small outlay of time and money an abundance of flowers in the house from December until April, and in the garden almost before the snow is off the ground in the spring until the middle of May. These Bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, and in enormous quantities, where they are sold at very low prices. Usually, they pass through the hands of two dealers, and more than double in price before reaching the retail buyer in America.

If you order from us NOW, you save from 20 to 40 per cent.

in cost, get a superior quality of Bulbs not usually to be obtained at any price in this country. Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are delivered to our customers in the original packages immediately upon their arrival from Holland, perfectly fresh and in the best possible condition.

If you wish to take advantage of our very low prices, make out your order on this sheet, and mail it at once.

Send reference (bank or responsible business house) with order and you need not pay for the Bulbs until after delivery, or take them, if not of a satisfactory quality. Our price-list, the most comprehensive catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Hardy Plants, and Bulbs published, may be had for the asking but if you wait to see it before ordering, you will probably be too late.

ORDER BLANK

To ELLIOTT NURSERY, 339 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

(J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT)

PRICES (6 at the dozen rate, 50 at the 100 rate)

Quantity Wanted	DAFFODILS	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 500
	Narcissus Poeticus	$0.15	$0.70	$3.00
	Narcissus Poeticus Ornatus (the best Poet's Daffodil)	.20	.90	4.00
	Narcissus Barri Conspicuous	.18	1.10	4.50
	Narcissus Van Sion (Double Daffodil)	.30	1.90	8.75
	Narcissus Orange Phœnix, lovely	.25	1.50	6.50
	Narcissus Sulphur Phœnix, splendid	.40	2.25	8.50
	Narcissus Single Jonquils	.15	.75	3.00
	Narcissus Bicolor Empress, one of best for all purposes	.40	2.70	12.50
	Narcissus Emperor, magnificent	.45	2.75	12.50
	Narcissus Golden Spur, Yellow Trumpet	.35	2.35	10.50
	Narcissus Princeps, Yellow Trumpet	.20	1.20	4.50
	Narcissus Alba Stella, lovely	.20	1.00	4.00
	Narcissus Cynosure, very distinct	.20	1.15	4.50
	Narcissus Sir Watkin, immense flower, splendid—Monster	.40	2.75	12.50
	Narcissus Sir Watkin, selected	.30	2.00	9.00
	TULIP			
	Fine Mixed Single	..	.70	3.25
	Extra Fine Mixed Single	..	.90	4.25
	Extra Fine Mixed Double	..	1.15	4.75
	Extra Fine Mixed Parrot	.20	1.20	4.75
	Chrysolora, Fine Yellow	.20	1.20	4.75
	Keizerkroom, Red and Gold, splendid	.25	1.75	7.50
	La Reine, Rosy White	.18	1.15	4.50
	Rembrandt, Scarlet	.40	2.75	11.25
	Murillo Pink, finest double	.25	1.25	6.00
	Gesneriana (True), magnificent late variety	.30	1.75	7.50
	Bouton d'Or, Yellow, late splendid	.30	1.85	7.00
	Blushing Bride, late, Rose-Pink, superb and distinct	.25	1.50	6.75

Quantity Wanted	DARWIN TULIPS	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 500
	These are the coming Tulips. Tall late varieties of unequalled beauty. The flowers have great beauty and last a long time either cut or in the garden.			
	Farncombe Sanders. Immense flower of the most brilliant scarlet; one of the best Darwins; very tall and the most glorious tulip in cultivation	$0.75	$5.25	.....
	Pride of Haarlem. Carmine-pink; large; a grand variety	.50	3.35	14.00
	Special Mixture Darwin Tulips. One of our growers finds that he has too long a list of Darwin Tulips, and to reduce it he is making a special mixture of named varieties. We do not claim that the finest sorts will be found in this mixture, but it is very superior to the usual mixtures	.30	1.85	8.50
	Fine Mixed Darwin Tulips	.25	1.45	6.25
	100 Darwin Tulips, in 25 varieties (not less than 100 furnished	..	4.00	.....
	HYACINTHS			
	Single Mixed	.45	3.20	14.75
	Single Mixed, White	.50	3.60	.....
	Single Mixed, Red	.50	3.60	.....
	Single Mixed Blue	.50	3.60	.....
	Single Mixed, Miniature Bulbs	.35	2.45	.....
	Charles Dickens, best Pink	1.45	9.95	.....
	King of the Blues, best Dark Blue	1.25	9.20	.....
	Queen of the Blues, best Light Blue	1.50	10.20	.....
	La Grandesse, best White	1.50	10.20	.....
	Ida, best Yellow	1.30	9.20	.....

Quantity Wanted	HYACINTHS—Cont.	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 500
	La Victoire. Brilliant red; one of the earliest. By far the best of its color. A grand Novelty	$1.85	$13.20	.....
	General Pelissier. Deep Scarlet; early; extra fine	1.10	7.45	.....
	Regulus. Light Blue with Dark Stripes	1.00	7.70	.....
	Gramle Blanche. Blush White; large bells and large spikes	.95	6.70	.....
	La Franchise. Waxy White, large bells	1.00	7.20	.....
	CROCUSES			
	Fine Mixed, not recommended	..	.50	$2.25
	Baron von Brunow, Dark Blue	..	.90	3.88
	Grand Lilac, lilac	..	.90	3.88
	Mont Blanc, best White	..	.90	3.88
	Sir Walter Scott, best Striped	..	.90	3.88
	Large Yellow Mammoth Bulbs	..	.90	4.00
	MISCELLANEOUS			
	Allium Neapolitanum	.18	1.00	3.50
	Chionodoxa Lucillæ. (Glory of the Snow)	.15	.90	4.00
	Iris, English Mixed	.25	1.35	5.50
	Iris, Spanish Mixed	.10	.45	1.75
	Iris, Japan Mixed	1.25	6.00	25.00
	Iris, German, named, 25 varieties	1.25	8.00	35.00
	Grape, Hyacinths, blue	.15	.70	2.50
	Grape, Hyacinths, White	.15	1.00	3.50
	Scilla, Sibirica, Blue, lovely for naturalizing	.18	1.00	4.50
	Snowdrops, Single	.15	.75	3.25
	Snowdrops, Giant	.15	.75	3.25

Signed ..... *Address* .....

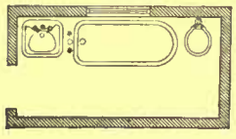
.....

5 per cent. may be deducted if cash is with order

Pertinent Queries for the Home Builder

THIS is the average experience in planning the bathroom equipment of a new home—

First you see your bathroom shown in the architect's blue prints. It looks something like this:



Then you read over the specifications. They call for a bath, a lavatory, etc., described in more or less technical language.

Then the estimates come in and are approved, if they seem reasonable.

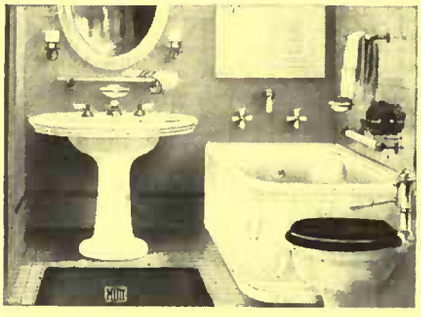
But do you know the *difference between the various kinds of plumbing ware?* Do you know the true economy of Imperial porcelain—vitreous ware—enameled iron?

Do you consider each on the basis of eventual value as well as present cost?

Do you know which will best fit your requirements—which can be most easily kept in spotless condition—which will save repairs—which will contribute most to the value of your building if rented and sold?

Have you studied the possibilities for harmony, for comfort, and for luxury that can be had in modern bathroom equipment?

To answer these pertinent questions we offer a 79-page booklet "Modern Plumbing." It shows 47 views of model bathroom and kitchen interiors with full descriptions and prices of the fixtures used. Send 4c. postage.



One of the Model Interiors featured and described in "Modern Plumbing." Send for a copy.

MOTT'S PLUMBING

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

1828 EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUPREMACY 1913

Fifth Avenue & 17th Street, New York Works at Trenton, N. J.

BRANCHES:

Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Denver, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Antonio, Cleveland, O., Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Washington, Seattle, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Portland (Ore.)

CANADA: Mott Company, Limited, 134 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

THIS *is the* MOST INTERESTING TIME TO VISIT
ANDORRA

To see our **Specimen Trees** and **Shrubs,** especially the immense stock of **Hardy Acclimated Rhododendrons, Azaleas** and **Peonies** in bloom. ***Send for Price list.***

ANDORRA NURSERIES *BOX H* **CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

A Stone Farmhouse of French Colonial Inspiration

(*Continued from page 25*)

mahogany. An interesting feature, occupying one wall of the living-room, is the arrangement of built-in bookcases and seat, over the latter being three casement windows to provide abundant light for reading. At the right of the fireplace, French casements connect the living-room with the porch; and at the left are double casements overlooking the lawn. As light is admitted from the rear, as well as from the front and side, the living-room is unusually bright. This has permitted the selection of a coloring which, unfortunately, is not used as often as it should be. Old-blue is the chosen color; and it is used for the portières, the rugs, the inner window hangings and the furniture coverings, with altogether charming results. Any suggestion of coldness in the predominance of blue is, of course, quite mitigated by the warm wall tone, which matches that of the hall. Although all the lighting fixtures in the house are attractive, the central fixture in the living-room is especially unusual—it being formed of an oaken rack, suspended on heavy brass chains and supporting four replicas of antique brass candle-holders.

The dining-room is ideally situated, for it has the benefit of both south and east exposures. The fact of the dining-room being slightly restricted in area may have been a factor in determining the placing of its most conspicuous feature, the fireplace. Although this position possibly does not enhance its appearance, the fireplace is nevertheless interesting and unusual, both in design and construction. The furniture, which includes both modern and antique pieces, is all of mahogany. The dining-room windows, to correspond with the other windows throughout the house, have straight-hung curtains of écru net. The inner hangings in the dinning-room are of écru chintz, with an all-over floral design embracing the colors of the oriental rugs on the floor. On the sideboard is displayed some antique silver, which, like the house itself, has had a rather eventful existence. One of the early Presidents of Peru was the recipient of the plate originally, but he, through financial reverses, was compelled to pawn what had been a cherished gift. The interest was regularly paid on the pawned goods for over seventy years by the original owner and his heirs, but finally even this had to be abandoned. The silver was then purchased at auction by one of our Ministers to Peru, and by him presented to the present owner.

The service quarters are very compact, and are admirably arranged for the expeditious accomplishment of household duties. A large pantry, communicating both with the hall and the dining-room, satisfactorily separates the kitchen from the living apartments. From the pantry, stairs lead to the basement, where are lo-

cated the servants' bathroom and a laundry, as well as the usual heater and storage rooms.

The arrangement of the second floor is particularly good. The central position is given over to the hall and staircase, thus permitting three of the bedrooms to have cross-ventilation, which is always so desirable in a sleeping-room. The location of the bathroom is such that it may be readily reached from each bedroom. All the woodwork of the second and the third floors is finished in ivory-white enamel. The walls of the halls are finished with the écru "sand-float" plaster, but in the bedrooms chambray papers are used as a wall covering.

The owner's bedroom and dressing-room are especially attractive, the wall-paper being of delicate French gray, with touches of old rose introduced in the garlanded frieze. Old rose and gray are blended also in the rugs and in the chintz hangings and furniture coverings. A fireplace, Colonial in detail and faced with red brick laid with a white joint, is a pleasing adjunct of the bedroom and adds to its comfort.

The nursery communicates with the owner's bedroom. A high dado of gray-green, with animals in gay colors applied to its surface, surrounds the rooms, and the upper walls are hung with gray-green and ivory striped paper—a good setting for the mahogany furniture used in the rooms.

A guest room, in yellow and white, with antique mahogany furniture, is also on the second floor, the remaining room being used for a servants' bedroom.

The sleeping-rooms on the third floor are so interesting that one is led to wonder why the top floor of a house is so often turned over to servants. A bedroom is anything but a formal apartment; hence the irregularity of ceiling line in a top floor bedroom is, instead of an incongruity, rather an additional attraction. One of the bedrooms—unmistakably a girl's own domain—is done in delicate green. The furniture is of bird's-eye maple, and chintz, combining faint rose, yellow and green on a cream ground, is extensively used with very decorative results. The second room is no less attractive with its wedgewood blue and ivory color scheme. The third floor possesses such a wealth of closets and storage space that the soul of any careful housekeeper would be gladdened as soon as she appreciated how well these features have been taken care of.

There is a beauty, based on utility, fitness and simplicity, which is altogether independent of financial lavishness; and that beauty is notably exemplified in the Browder house. Every detail is quiet and restrained, and each room is perfectly adapted to its special requirements. In short, the house as a whole verily breathes the tranquil spirit of hominess—and what tribute could be greater to the possibilities of remodeling, and the refined taste of the owner?

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

11% Less This Year

No-Rim-Cut tires—now the favorite tires—cost 11 per cent. less this year.

That's a new saving. They have always saved rim-cutting, saved overloading. Now their very popularity is saving you an extra 11 per cent.

How It Happens

We have lower rubber this year, but higher fabric and higher cost of labor.

Some makers say the net saving here warrants no reduction. Some say five per cent.

But we, in addition, have a multiplied output. A factory capacity now pretty close to 8,000 motor tires daily. We have new factories with the latest equipment.

So No-Rim-Cut tires will cost, we figure, 11 per cent. less than last year. And since April 1st we have given that saving to the users of these tires.

Our Profit

Our policy is to keep our profit around 8½ per cent. So long as we do that no maker in the world can sell an equal tire for less.

To assure you of this, every year we advertise our profits. We want you to know that in Goodyear tires you get the squarest sort of deal.

No Extra Price

In No-Rim-Cut tires you are getting tires which never can be rim-cut. That wipe out completely a trouble which ruins 23 per cent. of old-type tires.

You are getting tires 10 per cent. larger than clincher tires of the same rated size. And that adds, on the average, 25 per cent. to the mileage.

And you are getting now 11 per cent. reduction. So these new-type tires, with all their advantages, cost no more than standard old-type tires.

Consider those savings and judge for yourself if it pays to insist on these tires.

Hundreds of thousands think so. And they have bought, in the past 12 months, over a million Goodyear tires.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Write for the Goodyear Tire Book—14th-year edition. It tells all known ways to economize on tires.

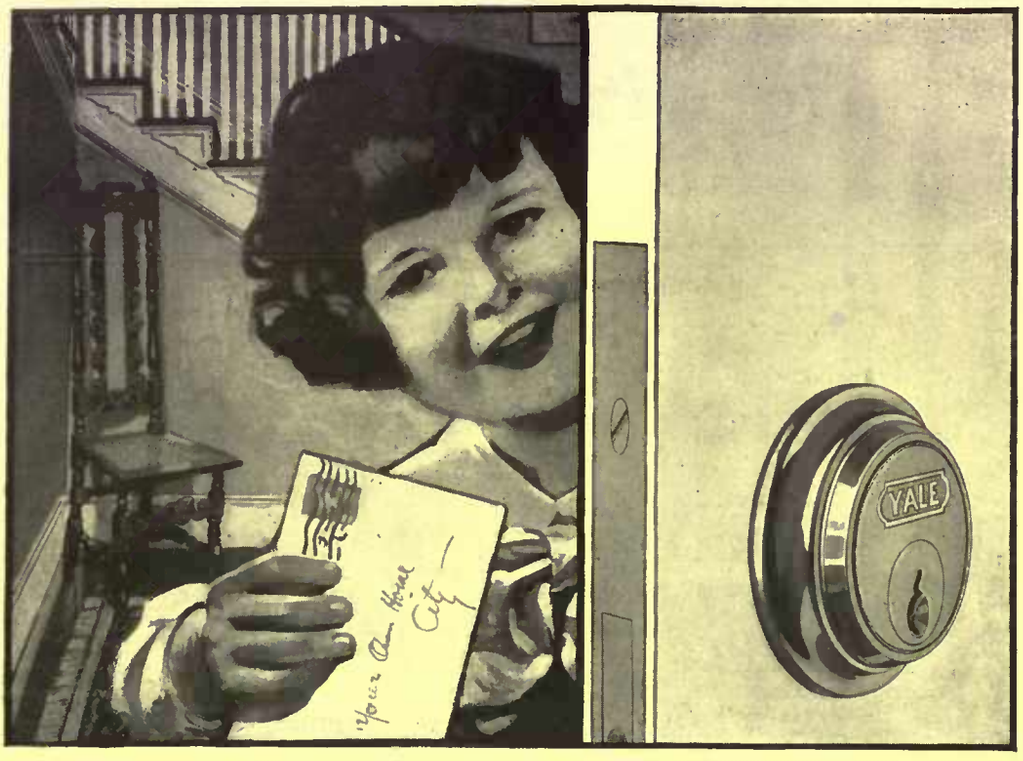
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. — Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(1134)





One lock—but a YALE

You do not get security by adding locks. You get it by getting a lock that affords security.

A Yale *Cylinder* Lock needs no help in safeguarding your home. It is built for locking purposes—small, durable, accurately adjusted, easily operated with its own key, but absolutely proof against picking, forcing or breaking.

Replace all locks you cannot trust with Yale Cylinder Locks. Their long, clean record of faithful service makes them worthy of your confidence.

See that the name "Yale" appears like this (YALE) on the Locks and Hardware that you buy

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company

Makers of YALE Products: Locks, Padlocks, Builders' Hardware, Door Checks and Chain Hoists

9 East 40th Street, New York City

CHICAGO: 74 East Randolph Street CANADIAN YALE & TOWNE LIMITED: St. Catharines, Can. SAN FRANCISCO: 134 Rialto Bldg.



THE SUN ROOM

OF THIS HOUSE IS A DELIGHTFULLY AIRY PORCH IN SUMMER, FOR IT IS COMPLETELY ENCLOSED WITH ENGLISH CASEMENT WINDOWS – AND – THEY ARE AMERICANIZED, FOR THE OWNER WAS WISE ENOUGH TO EQUIP THEM ALL WITH OUR ADJUSTERS, WHICH ARE EASILY OPERATED FROM INSIDE THE SCREENS.

FOR A PICTURE BOOKLET, JUST POSTALIZE

CASEMENT HDWE. CO. 175 N. State St., Chicago

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

The Hundred Per Cent. Garden

(*Continued from page* 28)

could assume to yourself the power of bringing rain to fall at will, upon your own garden or any part of it, and of having it cease when you wished, what value would you place upon that power? What effect do you imagine you could produce with it upon your garden? Water, perhaps the most vital factor in the production of crops, has always been the one least under control. Suppose through the intervention of some mystical genius you could control it absolutely?

This is the seemingly incredulous accomplishment of modern overhead irrigation. In spite of all it does, however, there is no complicated machinery about it, for the new system is simplicity itself, and, as with many other things, one wonders why someone did not think of it years ago. As you can see from the illustrations herewith, the water is distributed through lines of pipe which are supported above the ground over the area to be irrigated. These lines of pipe are placed from forty-five to fifty-five feet apart, according to the available water pressure, and may be supported at a height of from six inches to six feet above the surface of the ground, according to the nature of the crop to be irrigated and allowance being made for convenience in cultivating. Where the pipes run in the same direction as the rows, two feet or so is a convenient height at which to place the lines, but where the rows run at right angles five or six feet will be better, as that allows one to pass under them with a wheel-hoe. Every four feet along the pipe are placed small brass nozzles in a straight line, through which the water is forced in a minute solid stream which falls in a fine spray. The lines are so arranged that they may be revolved from one side to the other, so that the spray can be thrown at any angle from the extreme right to the extreme left; each line, therefore, covers a strip of ground fifty feet or so in width.

To give as clear an idea of the details as possible (and to anticipate a number of questions which I should otherwise be called upon by many of you to answer) I will describe the different parts of the outfit in a somewhat technical way.

The water supply may be obtained from any source and in any manner, the only condition being that the pressure shall be from 20 to 60 pounds, 40 to 50 being preferable, and steady. The main line or feed-line is to furnish water to the nozzle lines (of which there may be several if a considerable acreage is to be covered), and for convenience is usually placed below the surface, although it may lie on the soil or be elevated above it, according to conditions. "Risers" are simply short pieces of pipe connecting the main line to the nozzle line which run at right angles to it. Their length is, of course, determined by the height of the nozzle lines above the ground. The nozzle-line con-

nection, or patented union, is a coupling which is packed instead of threaded on one side so that the pipe can be revolved in it without causing any leakage, and in which is inserted a strainer to prevent any foreign matter from getting into the pipe-line to clog up the distributing nozzles. In this coupling is also inserted a short piece of pipe which serves as a handle to revolve the nozzle line and also permits, by removing the cap at the end, the washing out of the dirt or other matter which may have gathered on the strainer within the coupling, an ingenious but simple device which does its work most effectively. The nozzle lines are simply runs of small pipe, preferably galvanized, the size depending on the length of the line. For the average-sized garden, however, nothing but three-quarter-inch will be needed. For runs of 150 to 200 feet half of half-inch and half three-quarter-inch will give satisfactory results, the larger pipe, of course, being used next to the main line. The nozzles are very small and made of brass. They are inserted every four feet in a straight line along the length of the nozzle line.

The nozzles are so constructed that the water is forced through them in a tiny concentrated stream. The resistance of the air, however, breaks this up into a fine spray before it falls to the ground, so that each nozzle covers a space approximately four feet wide. When the nozzles are turned to the extreme right or left, and enough water has fallen where the spray strikes the soil to saturate it thoroughly, the nozzles are turned a few degrees up, so that the falling water wets another strip the whole length of the pipe, and so on by degrees until each fifty-foot strip covered by a nozzle line has been made as moist or as wet as may be desired. The position of the pipe-line has to be changed only once every twenty or forty minutes, according to the water pressure, the wind, and the amount of water to be applied, and the pipe will have to be shifted only four to eight times, depending on the water pressure, whether the wind is blowing, etc. The application of the water, however, compared to putting it on by hose or any other method of irrigation heretofore used, is practically automatic.

Furthermore the water is applied much more uniformly than by any other method. Watering by means of hose is not only extremely laborious, but in moving about from one place to another you are pretty certain to injure things, and the water, unless a very fine spray nozzle is used—which makes the task that much slower—it strikes the plants and soil with such force as to damage flowers and foliage, leaving an open invitation to injury from diseases of various sorts, and also makes the ground so packed and muddy that it is in the worst possible condition for evaporation from wind and sun. And unless extreme care is used, some parts of the soil will be watered much more heavily than others, especially on a surface which slopes more or less, as it does not have a chance to soak down into the soil but runs off to hollows and



The Corbin Night Latch

will protect your treasures. Quickly and easily applied. Adjustable to thickness of door. The best dealers sell it.

P. & F. CORBIN

Division

The American Hardware Corporation

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

P. & F. Corbin of Chicago | P. & F. Corbin of New York | P. & F. Corbin Division Philadelphia

A MOST pleasing architectural effect is secured by our special 24-inch shingles. Give 11-inch exposure. Another of our specialties is a "CREO-DIPT" Shingle to produce that *Thatched Effect.*

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

Twelve grades and sizes of thoroughly dried Red Cedar Shingles, treated with creosote and stained in 25 color shades. Packed in bundles ready to use. Colors are permanent and uniform. Do away with the nuisance, waste of time and cost of labor of staining shingles on the job. Outwear two sets of brush-coated or unstained shingles.

Write today for sample shingle, color card and Booklet. Please give name of architect.

Special information for architects about "CREO-DIPT" Shingles for Thatched Effect.

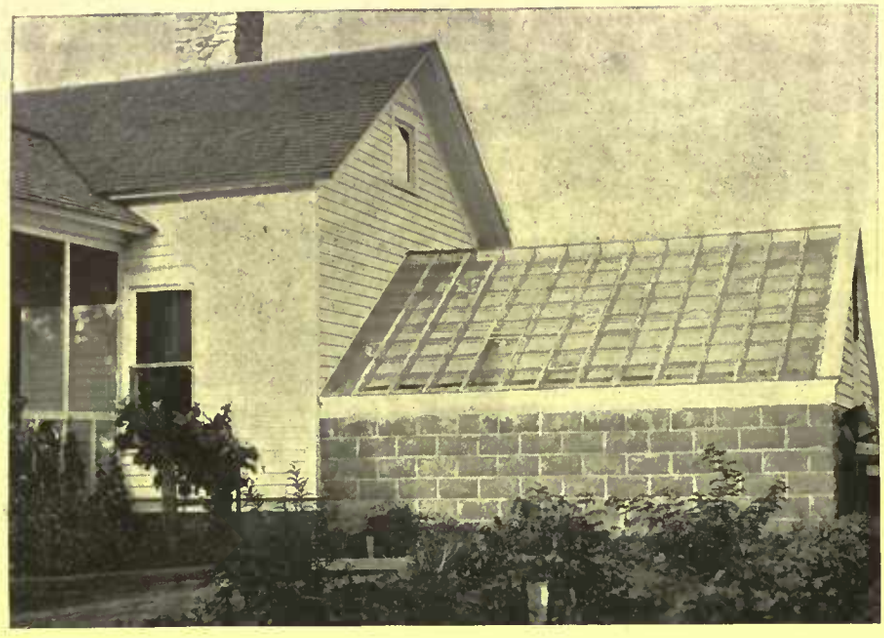
STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE COMPANY

Originators and Sole Manufacturers

20 OLIVER STREET :: :: N. TONAWANDA, N. Y.

"CREO-DIPT" 24-inch Royals on Side Walls. "CREO-DIPT" 16-inch Extra Clears on Roof. Mrs. Laura Jordan's Residence, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Architect, John Henry Newson, Cleveland, Ohio.





Build Your Greenhouse Walls of Concrete

Concrete costs but little more than wood and is much more satisfactory. A structure of concrete will not burn. It is vermin proof; it will be permanent, free from repairs. Concrete maintains an even temperature more easily than wood. Properly constructed concrete walls retain the warmth in the winter and are a protection against intense heat in the summer.

When You Build Anything Build of Concrete

Talk to your architect, contractor or material dealer about its advantages. If you want information about any specific point write us. We maintain a free service bureau to help those who want to build concrete structures.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT

is always uniform in color and strength; always runs the same; makes concrete which is sound, everlasting. The following free booklets are full of interest and information:

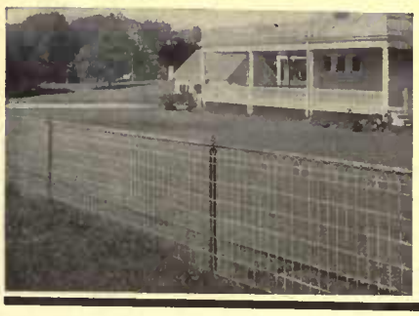
Concrete Silos — Concrete Sidewalks — Cement Stucco
Concrete in the Country — Small Farm Buildings of Concrete

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

CHICAGO, 72 W. Adams Street PITTSBURGH, Frick Building
MINNEAPOLIS. Security Bank Building

PLANTS AT CHICAGO AND PITTSBURGH — ANNUAL OUTPUT 12,000,000 BARRELS

Fences That Keep Their Alignment



A properly built fence, one that is galvanized throughout and set on posts that stand rigidly erect under all conditions is an economy in the long run.



Anchor Post Fences

last indefinitely. We have catalogues illustrating lawn fences of wire or wrought iron—tennis-court backstops and iron gates. Write for the one you need.

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

11 Cortlandt Street (11th Floor) New York City

depressions, when applied so rapidly. With the overhead system, however, every square foot of soil receives its share, and it is applied in such a gentle spray and at such a slow rate that there is not the slightest injury to even the most delicate blossoms and growing plants, and it soaks down into the soil where it falls like a gentle rain, leaving the surface in the best of condition for subsequent cultivation. Also, where the rows run in the same direction as the nozzle lines, you can use the irrigation in connection with your work of weeding, transplanting, etc., as you can water a few rows at a time while the rest remain dry.

There are several other important uses for this new system of irrigation when used in the garden of considerable size. First of these is protection from frost. Paradoxical as it may seem, when plants are covered with a coating of ice, they will be protected from freezing even during quite severe cold weather. Even such tender things as beans and tomatoes have been protected from several degrees of frost by being sprayed with water warmed up to a temperature of sixty-five degrees, although a thin coating of ice formed upon the foliage. In order to protect plants from frost it is necessary that the spray be kept in constant motion—that is, it must fall upon the plant at intervals of not more than two minutes, while the temperature is below freezing. If the water can be warmed, so much the better. On areas of considerable size, a simple machine to turn the nozzle-lines automatically, at whatever rate is desired, may be purchased, and by this means protection can be given even without staying up through the night to attend to revolving the pipes.

Long ago experiments proved that plant foods of various sorts, especially fertilizers and chemicals, applied in liquid form were particularly effective; and insecticides and fungicides are now used more efficiently in the form of sprays than in any other way. Overhead irrigation may be utilized in applying these things with the least possible labor. But these are matters which, of course, do not interest the person with a small garden as much as they do the owner of the large estate and the commercial grower.

What is the outfit, and what does it cost, to cover the average small garden, say 100 feet square? If water at a pressure of from twenty to sixty pounds is already available—and if not it will have to be supplied by a power pump and a line of pipe leading to the garden—all the equipment required would be:

2 "risers" 4 ft. long, from the main line to the nozzle line, 8 feet of ¾ inch pipe, at 5 cents	$0.40
2 patent unions with strainer and handle, galvanized	3.60
200 ft. ¾ inch galvanized pipe, at 5 cents	10.00
50 brass spray-nozzles, at 5 cents	2.50
	$16.50

In addition to the above you would need

three light posts of wood, gas pipe, or even stout board, to support each of the two nozzle lines. The ¾ inch pipe might cost a little more or a little less than five cents per foot, according to local conditions and the market. It would cost something, but very little, to have the holes for the nozzles drilled in the pipe every four feet apart, or to put in a large number, you can buy a drill especially designed for the purpose for $10.

It will be seen from the above that the cost of an overhead irrigation system is by no means out of the reach of the ordinary garden budget, and furthermore it is not an experiment, but a practical, simple thing. The advantages of it are unquestionable and very great. Therefore I repeat what I said at the beginning of this article, that in my opinion there is no garden investment you can possibly make that will bring returns as great as those to be derived from this system of supplying that vital element, water, to the garden, whenever, wherever, and in whatever amounts you like.

But even where such a system cannot, for any reason, be put in, it is by no means necessary for you to give up the fight. I have, at various times, said so much in this magazine about surface cultivation, to conserve the moisture in the soil, that it is not necessary to repeat it here. The importance of doing it, however, may well be emphasized again. The soil between the plants and in the rows should never be allowed to form a crust even if it is necessary to go over it every ten days or so, and this can be done with great rapidity by the use of the wheel-hoe. And then those special things which need water more than others, such as celery, egg-plant, peppers, lettuce and anything else that you are especially desirous of hastening in growth, should be so placed that they can be reached by the hose. But do not spray water over them during the day, getting the foliage and the surface of the soil wet only to evaporate again in the hot sun. Take the nozzle off the hose and water them late in the afternoon, letting the water soak down about their roots. If a few holes two inches or more deep are made with a rake or hoe handle so much the better, the idea being to get the water down below the surface, where it will not be evaporated during the hot sunshine of the following day and where the thirsty plant roots will get the good of it.

By this time, if you have been this year trying to make your garden produce up to its maximum, you probably realize that the attainment of the 100 per cent. garden is very likely to be the result of more than one year's study and experimenting. Presumably you have made failures with some things this year that you will be able to avoid next year. And aside from actual mistakes, "practice makes perfect" in the art of gardening as well as any other. But you should, and probably have, also come to realize one other thing, still more important, and that is, that making a success of your garden will pay

A Stucco Which Retains Its Beauty

Stuccos which become mottled, stained and discolored by iron and foreign matter contained in the sand, spoil the effect of many good architectural designs.

Sand, which is necessary in most stuccos, contains iron and other foreign substances which cause stains. Sand stuccos also lack the elasticity necessary to resist cracking when the frame construction beneath them dries out and shrinks.



Residence of M. C. Madsen, Long Beach, L. I., Covered with J-M Asbestos Stucco.

J-M Asbestos Stucco

requires no sand because composed of Portland Cement and Asbestic—which is asbestos rock and fibre ground together.

The many tough strands of asbestos distributed through it make this stucco more fibrous than granular, more like a fabric than a plaster.

It adapts itself to shrinkage of woodwork beneath and retains its artistic, uniform color indefinitely. J-M Asbestos Stucco is one-tenth cheaper to apply, owing to its light weight, and offers the greatest outside fire protection a frame structure can have. In prepared form, it can be furnished in white and various shades of gray, buff and brown. Write for booklet.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PRODUCTS — TRADE ASBESTOS MARK — ASBESTOS ROOFINGS, PACKINGS, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, ETC.

Albany	Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New York	San Francisco
Baltimore	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Seattle
Boston	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Buffalo	Dallas	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Syracuse

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED. (1280)

Toronto — Montreal — Winnipeg — Vancouver

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

Cover your walls with Shadow Ko-Na. A woven fabric, the newest offering in

FAB-RIK-O-NA WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

Highly artistic. Sanitary. Easily cleaned. Fade and crack-proof. Many rich tints and colors to choose from. Write for samples.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors Carried out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor

210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating — Ventilating — Air Filtration

Plant Hicks' Evergreens In August And September

GET away from the old-fashioned idea that Spring is the only successful planting season.

For years we have kept careful records of both Spring and August-September Evergreen planting. The results point in favor of August and September.

The roots of Fall-planted trees make a good, strong growth because the ground is warm and the hot, drying winds of summer are about over.

Fall planted evergreens become established quicker and show better condition the following year.

You also have more leisure in August and September. You can the better select the sizes you need and decide where best to plant your evergreens. Help is always easier to secure and weather conditions less liable to hinder the work.

When buying evergreens, remember that six-inch trees will in three years catch up with the two foot ones; and you can't tell the difference. *But from three feet up*, the condition changes and it pays best to buy big trees, especially Hicks' root-pruned sturdy specimens.

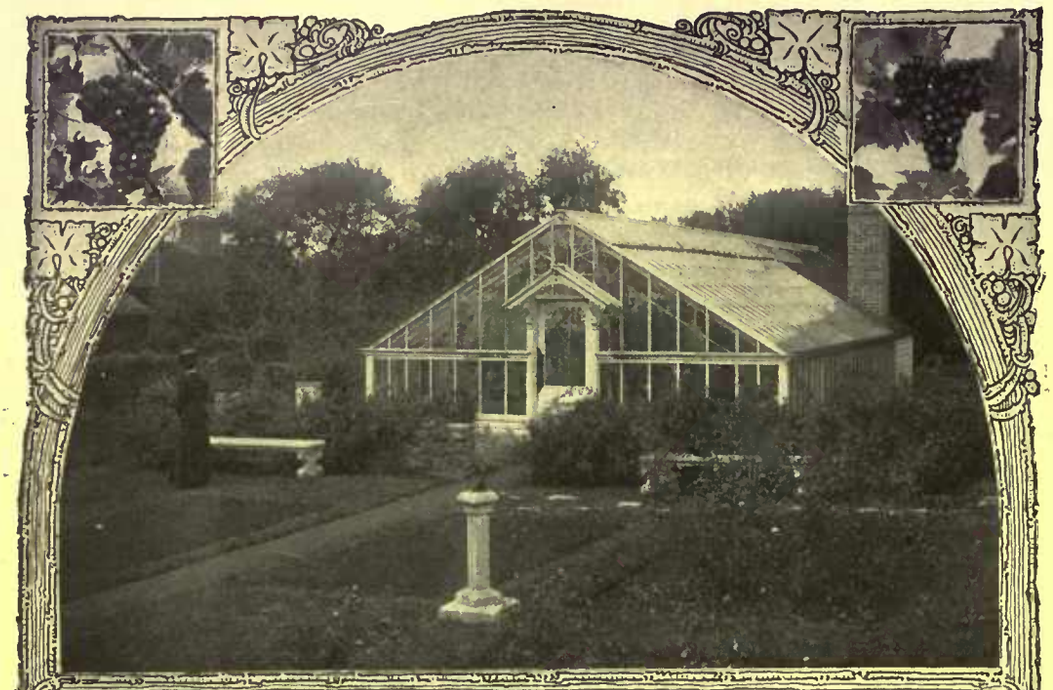
Fortunately, we have thousands of trees to sell in all sizes. Here is one of the careful ways we crate for freight shipments, so they will reach you unharmed and transplant happily.

Run down to our nursery in your auto and make your selections now. If you can't come, order from the catalog. But start planting in August and September—that's the point.



Isaac Hicks & Son

Westbury, Long Island



A Word to Greenhouse Put-Offs

SOME keep putting it off and continue saying things like this: "Yes, we are going to build a greenhouse before long," or, "Clarissa and I are thinking about having a greenhouse one of these days."

And then sometimes it's "As soon as ever I get the time to look into it, we'll straightway have that greenhouse we have been talking about for so long." And so Mr. Put-Off, puts off from year to year and nothing ever happens. And it's not because he can't afford it either; or doesn't enthusiastically want it himself. No, not that; but in nine cases out of ten, it is simply because he has such a vague idea of what they cost, and what their up-keep will be, that he hesitates.

If he would say to Clarissa, some morning: "You had better drop a card to Hitchings & Co. today and get that catalog they advertise as such complete information about greenhouses, and we will look it over some evening and see if there is a house in it like we want."

What do you suppose would happen? Why don't you try it and see?

If you want to have Summer time, all the time it's Winter time—you had better have Hitchings & Co. start building your greenhouses now.

Hitchings and Company

NEW YORK OFFICE
1170 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
Pennsylvania Bldg., Cor. 15th and Chestnut Sts.

FACTORY: ELIZABETH, N. J.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

World's Choicest Nursery and Greenhouse Products

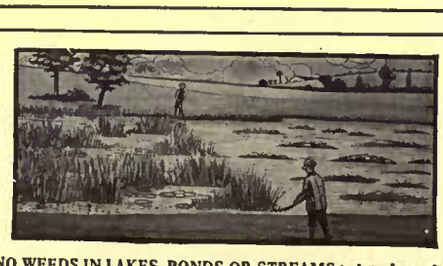
HYDRANGEA OTAKSA IN TUBS. We have many hundreds of Specimen Plants in bloom and bud for Summer Decorations, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50 each. Ask for our Special list of STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Ask for Our Illustrated General Catalogue No. 40

WE PLAN AND PLANT GROUNDS AND GARDENS EVERYWHERE WITH OUR "WORLD'S CHOICEST NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS," GROWN IN OUR WORLD'S GREATEST NURSERY.

VISITORS take Erie Railroad to Carlton Hill, second stop on main line; 3 minutes' walk to Nursery.

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS and PLANTERS, Rutherford, N. J.



NO WEEDS IN LAKES, PONDS OR STREAMS to interfere with: **Power Boats, Bathing, Fishing, Ice-Harvesting** or in any water where they are undesirable.

Ziemsen's Submarine Weed Cutting Saw is easily operated from the shore or from boats, and clears large spaces in shortest time. Write for references and illustrated circular, which explains how it is worked.

ASCHERT BROS. Cedar Lake, West Bend, Wis.

handsomely for all the time, thought and expense it may take. This being true, you will not fail to take notice of all the new varieties, garden implements, methods, etc., which come within your reach, and select those which may seem available to your particular needs. There is, in connection with this one thing which the majority of people overlook, and that is that in most cases money spent on the garden will bring returns not only for a season or two, but for many years.

Plan your work as definitely as you can ahead, keep a concise but careful record of the results, and do not let up until you have achieved what you may conscientiously consider, with the conditions under which you have to make it, a 100 per cent. garden.



Wild Flowers in the Garden

(*Continued from page* 31)

Columbine in its native forms—*Aquilegia Canadensis, Skinneri, chrysantha* and *cærulea;* (these will grow in rocky situations too); all the wild asters and, of course, the goldenrods; the wild anemone—*Anemone Pennsylvanica;* snake-root and Joe-Pye weed—*Eupatorium ageratoides* and *E. purpureum;* the little star grass *Hypoxis erecta;* the native lilies, *Lilium Canadense, L. superbum,* and *L. Philadelphicum;* and, where it is rather moist, the native violets and the lady's slippers—Cypripediums. For wet places the marsh marigold—*Caltha palustris;* pitcher plants; the white hellebore—*Veratrum viride;* the cardinal flower—*Lobelia cardinalis;* and the marsh sedge, *Scirpus atrovirens.* Among rocks and stones use harebells or *Campanula rotundifolia;* the true Solomon's seal—*Polygonatum biflorum;* bloodroot—*Sanguinaria Canadensis* (this may also be used in shade); and in very dry spaces, fully exposed to burning sun, the sedums, both low growing and tall—*Sedum ternatum* and *S. telephoides.* Finally, for the shady places, there are the baneberries both white and red—*Actæa alba* and *A. rubra;* the dainty windflower—*Anemone quinquefolia* (sold as *A. nemorosa* by some dealers); *Aster ericoides* (which especially likes a dry and sandy location) and *Aster lævis;* the spring beauty—*Claytonia Virginica; Cornus Canadensis* or bunchberry; the shooting star or American cowslip—*Dodecatheon Meadia;* dog tooth violets—*Erythronium Americanum;* colt's foot—*Galax aphylla;* trilliums generally; and *Viola Canadensis, V. cucullata, V. pubescens* and *V. Canadensis.*

As to the design of the wild garden, it is non-existent, naturally. It must develop as the work is being done rather than according to any predetermined plan, except a most general and elastic one. There must, of course, be a general scheme, and a general idea of the plants that are to be massed in certain localities.

But further detail is out of the question, for the smallest things will influence the grouping and arrangement, when it comes to the point of actually putting things into the ground. Walks leading through it should be as unobtrusive and as natural as it is possible to make them. Either wide paths worn by use, seemingly, or paths paved with undressed stones laid into the ground with their flattest side flush with its surface will fill the requirements most satisfactorily. Space enough should be left between them to allow grass to show through, or vagrant flower seed to lodge, here and there.

Bird houses seem unnecessary in a wild retreat, although bird enthusiasts advise their erection everywhere, for the sake of the winter protection which they afford. Have them, therefore, by all means; for whatever encourages birds' residence in winter encourages it all the year through—"naturalizes" them, so to speak, in the garden. But make them as simple and inconspicuous as possible, and tuck them into protected places among the branches of trees where they will escape notice, instead of mounting them on poles.

A bird bath and drinking basin there should also be; and seats and a table if space permits, to encourage loitering. Keep all these true to the spirit of the wilderness, and of such design and construction as shall be unobtrusive, yet practical and comfortable. The bird bath may best be provided, perhaps, by having a depression or basin of suitable size, chipped out of a boulder—either one that is brought in or one already there, lying half out of the ground maybe, as they sometimes do. Such a basin will require filling by hand, of course, but as any bird bath should be brushed out and cleaned every second day, there is really no disadvantage in not having water piped in from below.

Rustic construction of the right sort is suitable for garden seats and tables in the wild garden, and really is about the only thing that is. But these should all be very restrained, and all attempts at elaboration and ornament strictly eliminated —for rustic work easily degenerates into unutterable horror if anything that is not perfectly straightforward and utilitarian is undertaken with it. Slabs are much to be preferred to saplings in it, and wherever it is possible to build about a tree or trees, making these serve as the supports, take advantage of the opportunity. A fallen tree is, of course, a perfectly obvious beginning for a seat, or may be introduced where conditions permit, and form of itself, a seat. Do not go to extremes, however, in imitating nature's methods; better build frankly a resting-place than to imitate absurdly. Stumps and branches may serve as a beginning very often, legitimately enough, from which to develop rest places of nature-like simplicity and modesty.



Coral Builders and the Bell System

In the depths of tropical seas the coral polyps are at work. They are nourished by the ocean, and they grow and multiply because they cannot help it.

Finally a coral island emerges from the ocean. It collects sand and seeds, until it becomes a fit home for birds, beasts and men.

In the same way the telephone system has grown, gradually at first, but steadily and irresistibly. It could not stop growing. To stop would mean disaster.

The Bell System, starting with a few scattered exchanges, was carried forward by an increasing public demand.

Each new connection disclosed a need for other new connections, and millions of dollars had to be poured into the business to provide the 7,500,000 telephones now connected.

And the end is not yet, for the growth of the Bell System is still irresistible, because the needs of the people will not be satisfied except by universal communication. The system is large because the country is large.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

BRUNSWICK
Household Refrigerating and Ice Making plants are designed especially for country homes.
Brunswick Refrigerating Co. New Brunswick, N. J.

Biltmore Nursery issues four practical, helpful and interesting Catalogs: "Hardy Garden Flowers," "Flowering Trees and Shrubs," "The Iris Catalog" and "The Biltmore Nursery Catalog." Any one free.
BILTMORE NURSERY, Box 1675, BILTMORE, N. C.

Banish the Sparrow!
He is a Pest!



The Dodson Sparrow Trap catches as many as 75 to 100 sparrows a day. Works all the time. Sparrows removed once a day. Made of wire; size, 36 x 18 x 12 inches. Price, including receiving box, $5, f. o. b. Chicago.

Do You Want Song Birds--Native American Birds--About You?

The sparrow is their greatest enemy. Get rid of sparrows—erect Dodson Bird Houses—and you can have Purple Martins, Bluebirds, Wrens, Tree Swallows, Fly Catchers and other beautiful bird neighbors. If you agree with all true bird lovers in believing that the only good sparrow is the one in a pot-pie—get a Dodson Sparrow Trap.

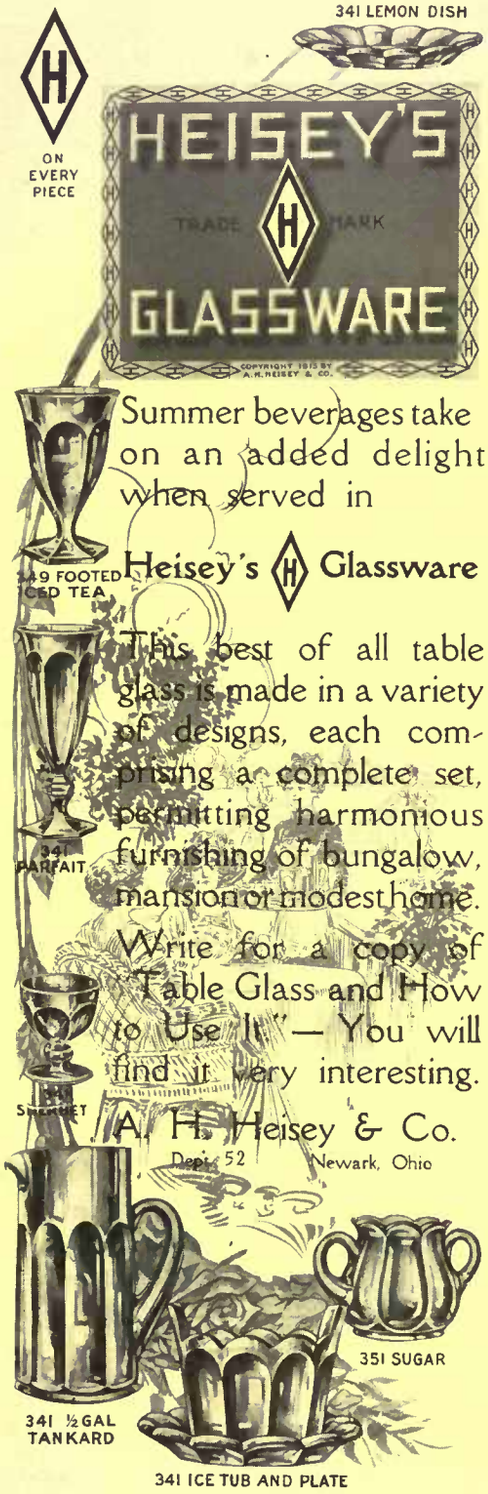


Wren House--Solid oak, cypress shingles, copper coping. Price $5.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

Purple Martin House--3 stories and attic; 26 rooms. Price $12.00, f. o. b. Chicago. With all-copper top, $15.00.

Bluebird House--Solid oak, cypress shingles and copper coping. Price $5.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, A Director of the Illinois Audubon Society.
901 Association Building, CHICAGO, ILL.



Landscape Gardening



A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page Catalog free. Write to-day.

PROF. BEAL.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

DEPT. 226, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Be quite sure, in all that is done to make a wild garden, that this faithful adherence to nature's very own ways, guides. This will keep out of such a garden every jarring note—and the real beauty of this or any garden is in this lovely harmony which nature herself always achieves when left to herself.



A Small Vegetable Garden that Paid

(Continued from page 22)

bunches of as fine celery as was ever grown were used between October 25th and December 5th.

The following table gives the total yield and average value of the different vegetables harvested from the plot:

Lettuce, New York head, 89 heads @ 30c. per doz.	$2.22
Radish, White Icicle, 1,013 radishes @ 5c. per doz.	4.22
Early celery, Golden Self-Blanching, 48 bunches @ 40c. per doz.	1.60
Cabbage, Savoy Drumhead and Winningstadt, No. 55, @ 2c. per lb.	1.10
Beet greens, 3 bunches @ 10c. per bunch	.30
Beets, Eclipse, 15½ doz. @ 10c. per doz.	1.55
Swiss chard, Large Ribbed White, 26 plants @ 2c.	.52
Cauliflower, Early Snowball, 16 heads, No. 32, @ 5c. per lb.	1.60
Cauliflower, Early Snowball, planted late, 4 heads, No. 3	.15
Eggplant, Black Beauty, 4 fruits @ 10c.	.40
Pepper, Chinese Giant, 55 @ 25c. per doz.	1.12
Late celery, Giant Pascal, 47 bu. @ 80c. per doz.	3.10
Beans, Fordhook Favorite, No. 14, @ 2c. per lb.	.28
Turnips, Early Red, 3 doz. @ 5c. per doz.	.15
Onions, Yellow Globe Danvers, No. 70, @ 15c. per lb.	1.05
TOTAL	$19.36

During the whole season cultivation was given this garden as often as it was needed and watering was done from the city mains either by irrigating the row or sprinkling, whenever occasion demanded. Almost constant sunshine in our arid climate promotes rapid plant growth. A dry atmosphere and growing plants require considerable water, so that, while many of our scientific farmers claim that too much water is ordinarily used, which is undoubtedly true, we find that in well-drained soils with rapidly growing plants a great deal of water may be used to advantage in our gardens.

No record was kept during the season of the amount of labor expended on this plot. This would undoubtedly be desirable, but for one who is gardening for fun

Brown Lawns Kept Green By Using Alphano Humus

—Inexpensive—
—Odorless—

WHEN freely applied any time during the season and raked in, it will give a vitality and freshness to the grass all through the hot months, due to its plant food stimulus and moisture absorbing power.

It stores and holds moisture like a sponge.

It continues to liberate plant food for a surprisingly long period.

Its low cost makes it possible to use it freely and secure the results you desire.

It is not a chemical mixture, but a natural deposit, which we prepare in powdered form, ready for use.

It is odorless and absolutely sanitary. Send for Humus Book, which explains fully, and tell of convincing results secured by users.

PRICE
5 bags $5. By the ton $12
(F. O. B. Alphano, N. J.)
Special price on carloads lots.

Alphano Humus Co

938 Whitehall Bldg., New York City

Leads in Tone Quality in America

The EVERETT PIANO

One of the three great Pianos of the World

Prices-Regular Styles $550 to $1500

The John Church Company
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Owners of
The Everett Piano Co., Boston

it is difficult to avoid doing a little hoeing, weeding, or bug-picking every time the plot is visited, which in our case was apt to be several times a day. We do not doubt that if an actual record of the time spent in this garden were charged against it, the balance would have been on the debit side of the ledger. Then, if we are to show any advantage in the work done, it must be from a different standpoint. We believe this may be readily shown, first, because the varieties grown were for the most part varieties that could not be secured from our huckster, as he grows vegetables not for quality but for yield and appearance. Second, we have our vegetables fresh from the garden, which is an item that is universally underestimated. There is a deal of difference between vegetables taken fresh from the garden and those which have been on the market for several hours, or even days. If one needs to be convinced of this, it will be necessary only to pick green corn from the garden, allow it to stand for twenty-four hours, then cook and compare it with that which is taken directly from the garden. This is equally applicable to the other vegetables, as radishes, lettuce and celery.

The Garden for the Colonial Type of House

(*Continued from page* 37)

embroidery or knitting at hand, the flowers or vegetables that were growing because of the digging which they had done.

So the garden about the Colonial house must have plenty of such features; and, of course, an arbor or an arch will afford support for a climbing rose or two, for clematis, or honeysuckle, or trumpet vine. The Colonial arbor should be a simple affair, however, with really no attempt at elaboration. Rustic work should be absolutely taboo, for it is out of key with everything Colonial. Similarly, the straight rose "arches" or supports along a garden walk, which modern gardens so frequently show, is out of place. The Colonial arch is truly an arch, made of dressed lumber, with a "keystone" of wood, suitably placed if not structurally necessary, very often adorning it. And everything about the garden must retain this certain little formal, "dressed up" atmosphere; nothing like the modern sprawling relaxation, nor the affected aping of nature which some periods show, belong with the Colonial. Well-bred repose they took in the old Colonial gardens, and it is to well-bred repose that the modern Colonial garden should invite. It should be the quiet, secluded retreat of gentlefolk; walled in, planted in, trimly kept, constantly used, loved, and enjoyed, personally tended whether great or small, and filled with just as much as it will hold, as the English garden is; and it should rise to the dignity of usefulness as well as possess the delights of beauty.



WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.

E. Hill Turnock - Architect



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE ST.
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

BRANCHES: DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J

TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR



Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867



Every practical detail for the proper propagation of plant life has been carefully developed in

KING CHANNEL BAR GREENHOUSES

The special Iron Frame houses which have unusual architectural value combined with strength and utility. If you want to build a greenhouse in harmony with beautiful surroundings, yet one which will be the acme of convenience and have all the features which have made King Greenhouses so profitable for florists and professional gardeners

Send for Bulletin No. 43

Make us a rough sketch of what you have in mind and we will be glad to submit special designs and suggest some useful ideas.

KING CONSTRUCTION CO., 230 King's Road, North Tonawanda, N.Y.

All the Sunlight All Day Houses.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT — I SLAY BUGS — 1880 — 1880 — KILLS INSECTS, SAVES FOLIAGE — TRADE MARK

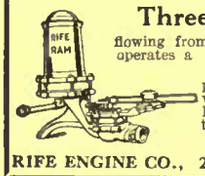
SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 29 YEARS.

Sold by Seed Dealers of America.

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to

B. HAMMOND, - Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.



Three Gallons a Minute

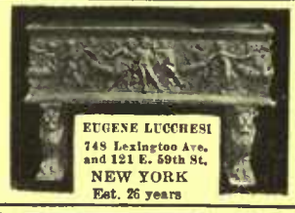
flowing from a stream, artesian well or spring operates a

RIFE RAM

pumping all the time sufficient water for house or farm use. Costs little to install, requires no attention—no operating expense.

Free information on request.

RIFE ENGINE CO., 2151 Trinity Building, New York



Garden and Hall Furniture

Guaranteed to stand any climate:

Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.

Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages. The best copies of the best originals



Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains

Arthur T. Remick, Architect, 103 Park Ave., New York

The Book of 100 Houses

Sent Free to Anyone Who Intends to Build

This book contains photographic views of over 100 houses of all kinds (from the smallest camps and bungalows to the largest residences) in all parts of the country, that have been stained with

CABOT'S SHINGLE STAINS

They are designed by leading architects and the book is full of ideas and suggestions that are of interest and value to those who contemplate building.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Sole Manufacturers

11 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

Agents all over the country



GARDEN FURNITURE

Benches, Chairs, Tables, Arbors, Trelliage, Pergolas, Posts and Postheads, Rose Temples, etc.

Send for new catalog of many designs

North Shore Ferneries Co.

BEVERLY, MASS.

Some Foreign Styles in Decoration and Furniture

(*Continued from page* 34)

they are to be put to. They show to best advantage when holding a few very bright flowers.

The foregoing descriptions and suggestions are very small for a movement so big and so important, but they may at least serve to create an interest in the modern style of decoration, which, when looked into further, will speak for itself. To the many who have become satiated with period rooms, period halls, period homes, period everythings—this modern Austrian and German decoration will be welcomed with open arms, and its beauty and comfort will appeal to all who become familiar with it; for it can be most admirably and most easily adapted to our American homes, to beautify them and to make them essentially our own.



The Revival of the Log Cabin

(*Continued from page* 19)

rooms above the latter and from which there are doors opening on the balcony. Altogether it is a delightful summer home, quite fit for an all-year-round residence, if so wanted.

Inveland Säter, the summer home of Mr. Louis Moe, of etching fame, does not adhere strictly to the old Thelemarken traditions, but the house possesses many features peculiar to a Norse log cabin, amongst them the *Svalegang*, or veranda, a corner of which is here reproduced.

Gay coloring has always appealed to the peasantry of these northern countries, and their weavings are often used with capital effect for wall decoration. In embroideries, too, and the painted ornamentation on furniture and utensils, this same love for bright colors is evidenced. These color schemes are often followed up in modern log cabins, of those I have mentioned more especially perhaps in Mr. Glückstadt's pavilion and the Tibirkestuen, and they admittedly suit this style of house, the furniture having been designed so as not to disturb but rather enhance the eternal fitness of things. Still, the owners sometimes may see fit to ignore this golden rule, and it has, for instance, pleased the Queen of Norway to fill her timbered forest home with Twentieth Century English upholstery.

There is now no difficulty in procuring furniture and fitments suitable for the log cabin and kindred summer houses, and they can in many cases be obtained at an extremely moderate outlay. There are several concerns, not purely commercial, but intended to further national home Slöjd, which handle a variety of furniture, rugs, weavings, materials, utensils, etc., admirably suited for this type of home, and their goods are generally stylish, well made and reasonable in price.

A Weedy Garden

(*Continued from page 7*)

any up. Who knows but he might pull up a bit of sod where a sabbatia was hiding, and who would spare a sabbatia, even if he had many? There never was a fairer pink and never will be, than that which has sprung up from amid our untamed grasses. The pretty pink *Sedum spectatis* lives close by the sabbatias and can afford to, being of corresponding shade, and the violet flowers of the monkey-weeds, the dwelling-places of wild roses.

Then there are the false dragon-heads, with violet-pink, purple-veined flowers in spikes held erectly two or more feet from the ground, and willing to be happy if finding themselves on an arid border, or down beside the lily tubs. The great willow herb, to whom we feed crumbled mortar, is not so exquisite as the former in color, but is indeed a flower-decked wand of beauty, its violet-pink blooms being flung four or five feet in the air above the slender willow-like leaves, in themselves affairs of beauty.

When we think of the yellow there are lilies for the different seasons, five or six of them, maybe more; the tall Burr Marigold and other children of the sunflower family; the St. John's worts from the "shrubby" bush downward; the loosestrifes, tansey, the richly tinted butterfly weeds and various little friends who come to the surface at blooming time.

The thoughts of the reds flood us with memories of columbine and bee balm, of scarlet field lily, and that crowned-one among flowers the *Lobelia cardinalis*, whose spike of blooms is dyed in nature's richest crimson.

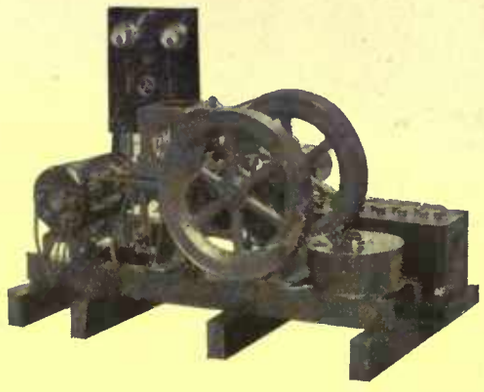
But there are rougher weeds than these in this untamed garden, for here you may find a bit of purple of the iron-weeds, the crushed strawberry of the Joe-Pye weeds, the white of the boneset and Queen Anne's Lace, the yellow of Brown-eyed Susans and of the army of goldenrods, the particolored dangling blooms of the milkweeds, and before the winds of autumn sweep among the brown-white grasses, there will come the asters—purple, blue and white—in many a starry cluster, the farewell gift from our garden weeds.

To us there is satisfaction in seeing one little friend after another lift itself where it would be and conduct its spinning, untrammeled by the rules of landscape gardeners or trimmed borders, where even the butterflies seem to know that the place is nature's own. GEO. KLINGLE

A CORRECTION

In the June issue of HOUSE & GARDEN the Standard Stained Shingle Co. appeared as located in Syracuse. It should have been North Tonawanda, New York.

You can afford to light your house by electricity



Many country homes cannot get service from the nearest municipal lighting plant; too far away. Perhaps yours is.

Then you ought to write us at once for full information about

The Aplco Electric Lighting System

This is what you want to give you all kinds of electric light, as well as power for small machinery. It is made by the Apple Electric Company, famous for the perfection of their electric systems.

The Aplco house lighting system is the most compact and convenient outfit made; weighs 360 pounds, price $200. You can not only light your house but your stables, garage, milkhouse and other outbuildings. The cost is surprisingly small—almost nothing.

Upon request we will send you immediately a special circular which will provide for the details you need to know.

Bring your automobile up to date by installing the Aplco lighting system and Aplglow lamps.

APPLE ELECTRIC COMPANY APLCO DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

The Apple Electric Co.

84 Canal Street, Dayton, Ohio



To Build Beautifully You Should Have These Books

More than three hundred illustrations and plans of artistic and comfortable homes of practically every size and style. Innumerable valuable suggestions and ideas.

MODERN DWELLINGS—9 x 12 in. 200 Illus. (2,500 to $50,000) with Plans.....$1.50
AMERICAN HOMES—150 Illustrations. (2,000 to $10,000) with Plans.....$1.00
BOTH BOOKS $2.00

These books contain a profusion of the latest ideas in GEORGIAN, COLONIAL, ENGLISH, BUNGALOW, ETC.

BARBER & RYNO Geo. F. Barber & Co.

For those who are Planning to Build Architects, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

A house built throughout of NATCO Hollow Tile Building Blocks is thoroughly fire-proof, and is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than one of any other construction. It is cheaper than brick, stone or cement.

Send for literature.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
Dept. Y Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

SUN DIALS

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS," sent upon request. Estimates furnished.

Any Latitude *Ask for Booklet No. 4*

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Ave., New York
Branches: New York Minneapolis St. Paul London Paris



Let a DAVEY Tree Expert examine Your Trees Now

Davey Tree Surgery executed by Davey Tree Surgeons, prevents serious storm injury to trees.
Read this letter!

"In regard to the trees which your men worked upon a year ago for the writer, at Louisville, Ky., will state that the majority of these were large beech trees. During a storm this spring a number of trees on my place and in my vicinity were badly damaged, but none of the trees fixed by your men were damaged in the least. They all look much better this Spring than before they were worked upon. I am very much pleased with your work.
Yours very truly,
May 15, 1913. *R. M. CARRIER."*

Decay weakened trees are sooner or later storm victims. It is cheaper to prevent damage than to repair it. Learn the facts about your trees! Let a Davey Tree Expert examine your trees now—without charge. Write for booklet "E."

The Davey Tree Expert Company, Inc., Kent, Ohio

BRANCH OFFICES:
225 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

PHONE:
Madison Square 9546
Harrison 2666
Up Town 6726
Telephone Connection

Accredited Representatives Available Everywhere
Men Without Credentials are Impostors



SILVER LAKE A Sash Cord
(Name stamped indelibly on every foot)

The man who builds a house without asking about the sash-cord to be used is laying up trouble for himself. Insist that the specifications mention SILVER LAKE A. Its smooth surface offers nothing on which the pulley can catch. Guaranteed for Twenty years.

Don't Blame the Window Put in the Right Sash Cord FIRST

Write for Free Booklet.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY
87 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Makers of SILVER LAKE solid braided clothes lines.





This Beautiful
Bird Fountain
FOR THE
Lawn or Garden
WITH RUNNING WATER ATTACHMENT
MANUFACTURED BY
The M. D. Jones Co.
71 Portland St. Boston
Send for Circular

Conservatory Aquariums

NOTHING adds more to greenhouse or conservatory than an aquarium or small fountain. When planning for fountains in courtyard and garden first send for our catalogue and look over our many designs. They will prove full of suggestion and inspiration.

We issue special catalogues of Display Fountains, Drinking-Fountains, Electroliers, Vases, Grills and Gateways, Settees and Chairs, Statuary, Aquariums, Tree-Guards, Sanitary Fittings for Stable and Cow-Barn.

Address: Ornamental Department

The J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
Established 1828
FIFTH AVENUE AND 17th ST., NEW YORK



The Motor Emigrants.

(*Continued from page* 16)

In securities.... $25,000		Income....	$1,200.00
From business			6,400.00
Total income			$7,600.00
Rent	$1,200.00		
Servants	500.00		
Living (six people).....	2,800.00		
Clothes (mine)	300.00		
" (yours)	800.00		
" (children's)	200.00		
School	300.00		
Life insurance.....	500.00		
Trip	350.00		
Entertaining	250.00		
Amusements	200.00		
Church, charity, physician, incidentals	200.00		
	$7,600.00		$7,600.00
Savings			$0,000.00

"We've got $25,000 worth of gilt-edged bonds and stocks, mostly the former, in the safe deposit," explained Mr. Spence. "It brings us in not quite five per cent.—about $1200. I made $6400 clear last year—total income, $7600. We pay $100 a month for this gilded cage we live in—six rooms and a bathtub, with janitor tips extra. The maid is $25 a month, or $300 a year, and the boy is $15 a month. We pay for their food. There was a total of $230 a month last year for living, and $1600 for your clothes, my clothes, the children's clothes, their school and incidental expenses. Life insurance, amusements, our trip to the shore, and entertaining, last year cost us $1200, and the balance isn't worth mentioning! We spend every cent we get, and all we get out of it is a roof and three meals and some doubtful fun. For all my pretty green and gold certificates in the bank, I get—this!" and Mr. Spence waved his hand about the room. "It's an abnormal, unnatural way of living, and I vote for a change!"

"Why, John," said Mrs. Spence. "You've always been against commuting."

"I know it—I know it," agreed her husband. "But I'm changing my mind. I'm losing my grip. I haven't any memory any more! I can't keep track of my appointments. I almost got run over to-day—look at my hand," and he held it out. "Oh, never mind, it isn't anything—but I can't stand this sort of thing. With an income not bad for a young chap and that nest egg put away where it won't run off, seems to me we ought to get something more out of life than the right to ascend eight floors in a none too good apartment house, and spend our spare time worrying about money. I don't want to turn farmer, but I would like to have a home!"

Dorothy and Larry came in just then to say good night, and the discussion was dropped. But the idea was started, and it grew to such an extent that it was not long before Mr. Spence was taking afternoons off to go to look at suburban places, and his wife was planning the simpler clothes her children could wear when they attended a "small town school," and the

easier life she would lead "when there isn't that temptation to run to a theatre every night."

"It's this way," Mr. Spence explained to his friend Reilly, a real estate operator. "My capital—not that in my business, but my nest egg—what I've got put by—isn't getting me anything. It brings me six rooms and a bath and an elevator. Now I want a home in the country—a place where I can look out and see the grass—a place where the kids can play somewhere else for an hour than in the park or the street. I can't see why I won't be just as well off if I invest my capital in such a home and live in it, as I am when I put it into bonds and live in a flat which the income from the bonds rents! I don't mean to invest it all. I'll have commuting expenses and taxes and water rent and have to buy coal, of course, which I don't now; but why can't I put, say, $15,000 into a place, and keep the income from the $10,000 to pay those extra expenses and then some? I believe I'll save money. There is Wilkins—look at his home, how beautiful it is!"

"It is, I agree," answered Reilly. "Of course you don't know it, but you don't get three acres and a fourteen-room house in Stewarton for any $15,000. Wilkins' place is worth $60,000 to $75,000 if it's worth a cent. However—" seeing Spence's discouraged look—"there are plenty of more modest places for $15,000 or $20,000. Now in my town—Willisport, you know—there are several good houses which you can buy. There is one—I think it's not yet sold—where you can have nine rooms, two baths, a front lawn, a side lawn, a back lawn, several shade trees, a nice porch, house in good repair, taxes reasonable, and it's in a well-built-up neighborhood. The streets are all made, the alleys are all paved, the lighting and sewage and water lines are all in and paid for, there isn't any assessment coming at you just as you get settled. Want to see it?"

Mr. Spence did. Mr. Spence went and saw, and Mrs. Spence went the next day.

The end of it was that $20,000 of the green and gold certificates were disposed of, and Mr. Spence found himself, almost without knowing it, a full-fledged commuter. His children went to the town school, his wife joined the local church, he invested in a book of railroad coupons and learned to catch the 8.07 train in the morning by the time he had been *in situ* a week.

It was May when the move was made. The trees were just coming out in their new green, the flowers in the tiny garden which occupied a two-foot strip in front of the porch were beginning to bloom, and it was with considerable satisfaction that Mr. Spence ordered a lawn mower. It was not until he had noted some curious glances and heard a muttered remark or two that he realized that he was not expected by his neighbors to be his own man-of-all-work.

"Evidently I don't know the ropes," he said to himself. "All the commuters'



Rock Tomb, Thebes, Egypt, 2000 B.C.

IN 40 centuries there have been many varied uses for paint, as seen in examples of its early use in the Egyptian Tombs, and examples of the latest art of the Impressionist looking down Broadway.

But all have agreed that the paint itself should be of proper quality.

Paint must wear well. It must produce a hard, smooth surface. Its tones must be harmonious to the eye. And it must retain for a reasonable period these qualities and colors.

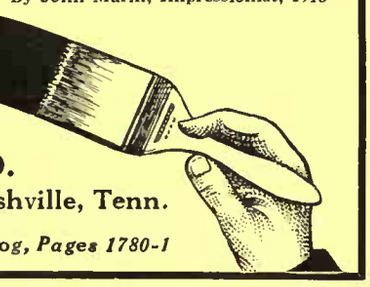
A. P. PAINTS are manufactured according to recognized principles, known to meet every requirement which time and experience have proven to be necessary.

Any person not an expert can easily determine the quality of our product by the FINISH. Therefore—



LOOKING DOWN BROADWAY
By John Marin, Impressionist, 1913

WATCH THE FINISH



A. P. PAINT PRODUCTS are a standard of perfection

THE ATLAS PAINT CO.

101 Park Ave., New York — Architects Building — Nashville, Tenn.

Write for New Catalog F-2 *See Sweets' Catalog, Pages 1780-1*



Before Installing.

THE JONES & HAMMOND Underground Garbage Receiver

Solves Your Garbage Troubles

The Receiver Without a Fault.

CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

For sale by leading hardware dealers, or write to manufacturers for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND
75-79 Newburn Ave., Medford, Mass.

Japan Bamboo Stakes

Indispensable for staking your HERBACEOUS Plants, Lilies, Gladioli, Roses, Potplants, etc.

Last a number of years, not decaying like wood or Southern Swamp Canes.

	50	100	250	500	1,000
Green Colored					
2 ft. long	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50	$2.50	$4.50
3 ft. long	.45	.75	1.75	3.25	6.00
4 ft. long	.60	1.00	2.50	4.00	7.50
Natural Color					
6 ft. long	.60	1.00	2.00	3.75	7.00

For staking DAHLIAS, Tomatoes, young trees, *extra-heavy* Bamboo, diam. ¾ in. up, 8 ft. long — Doz. $1.75, 50 $6.00, 100 $10.50

Address: H. H. BERGER & CO., 70 Warren St., NEW YORK

The Opening Door



Will swing softly on

STANLEY'S BALL BEARING HINGES

with Non-Rising Pins

Write for Booklet "Properly Hung Doors"

Dept. "H"

The Stanley Works
NEW BRITAIN CONN.



"Putting the House in Summer Trim"

is a pleasant task when St. Leonard's Furniture is used. With its cool, green or tan framings and the natural willow panels, it forms the keynote of many a pleasing decorative scheme. It is made and sold only by McHUGH'S and illustrated sheets will be sent on request.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON
9 West 42nd Street New York

Is Your Refrigerator Poisoning Your Family?



Never Sold in Stores

The "Monroe"

30 Days' Trial—Factory Price—Cash or Credit

Direct from factory to you—saving you store profits. We pay freight and guarantee your money back and removal of refrigerator at no expense to you if you are not absolutely satisfied. Easy terms if more convenient for you. Send for book NOW—A letter or postal.

Monroe Refrigerator Co., - Station 4-G, Lockland, Ohio

Your doctor will tell you that a refrigerator which cannot be kept sweet, clean and wholesome, as you can *easily* keep the Monroe, is *always dangerous* to the health of your family. The Monroe is the *only* refrigerator made with

Solid Porcelain Compartments

which can be kept free of breeding places for the disease germs that poison food which in turn poisons people. *Not* cheap "bath-tub" porcelain *enamel*, but one solid piece of snow-white unbreakable porcelain ware—nothing to crack, craze, chip, break or absorb moisture—but *genuine* porcelain, *over an inch thick*—as easily cleaned as a china bowl—every corner *rounded*—not a single crack, crevice, joint, screw-head or any other lodging place for dirt and the germs of disease and decay. Send at once for

FREE BOOK About Refrigerators

Which explains all this and tells you how to materially reduce the high cost of living—how to have better, more nourishing food—how to keep food longer without spoiling—how to cut down ice bills—how to guard against sickness—doctor's bills.

BOOKLET FREE—"Modern Bathrooms of Character."

The Trenton Potteries Co.

The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A. Trenton, New Jersey.

Home Builders and Owners—Install

The Prometheus Electric Food and Plate Warmer

keeps food warm, palatable and delicious until served. The ideal hot closet for kitchen or butler's pantry. Electrically heated. No odor. Quick, economical. Cool in summer, no escaping heat. Solves servant and cooking problems. Endorsed by architects. Write for complete information.

THE PROMETHEUS ELECTRIC CO.

"Yours for Warm Service" 230 West 43rd Street, New York

For durable painting of all kinds use



National Lead Company's Pure White Lead. (Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.) Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.

National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York

CYPRESS *OF COURSE!* **"The Wood Eternal."**

Our Tree Service Guarantee



To make good any defect that developed in our tree caring work, that was due to errors of judgment or seeming carelessness on our part, has always been our policy.

To better establish this sincerity of purpose behind all our tree work, we guarantee such work for a year; and not only inspect it at stated intervals during the year, but voluntarily make good at our expense, all defects.

We don't know of another concern of the kind who so sweepingly protects their customers.

Arrange to have one of our inspectors come and look your trees over. Let us send our booklet, "Trees, The Care They Should Have."

Munson Whitaker Co.

FOREST ENGINEERS

Boston: 623 Tremont Bldg.

New York: 473 Fourth Ave.

Chicago: 513 Commercial Bank Bldg.

MUNSON-WHITAKER CO. FOREST ENGINEERS NEW YORK

THIRTY FIVE OUTING HANDBOOKS



THE NEW TEXT-BOOKS FOR OUT-DOOR WORK AND PLAY.

Already have been published. They deal with gardening, hunting, fishing, camping, dogs, horses, boats, exercise and 27 other divisions of outdoor life.

The Lexington Herald says "they are positively invaluable. Each one is prepared by an authority and each is complete in itself; yet so perfect a component part of all that it is a pity to miss a single one of the little dark green volumes."

Superfluous paper and fancy binding are eliminated. Just meaty, interesting reading in attractive form. Price per volume 70 cents Ask your bookseller or send for free OUTING Handbook catalogue.

OUTING PUB. CO. 141 W. 36 ST. N.Y.

homes I ever heard of had a man pushing a lawn mower somewhere in the background—"

There were a good many "ropes" which the Spence family had not learned about suburban life. Compared to an apartment and the noise of the city, a "detached house," with porches and lawns all around, had sounded like the millenium. But Spence became increasingly conscious as the weeks sped by that he had not bettered his mental condition by much, or the physical health of his children to any great extent by the move. To be sure, there were porches, and they could sit out on them in the evening. But the distance to the next porch was not so great but that a cigarette could be flipped from one to the other, and conversation had to be carried on in a very low tone if it was not to become neighborhood gossip. Privacy was hard to secure. Windows in the walls of houses on either side looked into the windows of his own—he had had an exasperating time one morning pinning a towel across a bathroom window from which a shade had slipped, in order to take his bath, and he caught the 8.29 that time instead of the 8.07.

The healthy work about "the place" which has appealed to him in town no longer looked attractive—indeed, he found that gardening in shirt sleeves before breakfast in a "garden" two feet by ten was thought to be as peculiar an eccentricity as cutting his own lawn. The suburban standards of living he found fully as high and as exacting as those in town, and gradually came to the conclusion that the added expense of taxes, heat and repairs was not being paid for by the advantages which had seemed so plain when viewed from an apartment window, and which were so hard to find now that he was actually commuting.

Gradually, too, Mr. Spence became aware of a similar dissatisfaction among many of his neighbors. There were always a certain number of houses for sale, always some for rent. Willisport was popular, expensive, and to a certain degree exclusive, but it was not of the type of suburb for a man of small income with a growing family, and Spence was not the only man to find it out.

"Look at those chaps in the cars," he said one morning to his wife as he was bolting his breakfast.

Mrs. Spence looked. Past the window went a steady procession of motor cars of all sizes, shapes and kinds.

"That's a luxury for you!" continued Mr. Spence. "Roll down to the station in a car—have the car waiting for you when you come home. I hate a car. It's so confoundedly undemocratic. I suppose they make mints of money, those young plutocrats. But it certainly does save them getting an early breakfast. There is that Walker chap—he lives a mile and a half out from here and he told me yesterday he starts for the train at 7.50—same time I do!"

It was until Mr. Spence had spent a

summer, a fall and a winter in Willisport, however, that he arrived at a clear understanding of the man with the motor car, and his supposedly big income. The revelation came all at once, too.

It was one morning when he was late, and had an important engagement. The sidewalks were slippery and Mr. Spence doubted his ability to catch his train. Just as he came down the steps with a hurried goodbye to his wife, buttoning his coat as he ran, he heard that disliked "honk-honk" which had come to mean to him the difference between affluence and worry, and to mark the line between the democrat and the plutocrat. But today he *had* to be in the office at nine. A moment's mental struggle, and he had swung out into the middle of the road, waving his arms. The car rolled to a stop and a surprised occupant looked out inquiringly.

"Take me down? I'm late—important—hate to bother——," exclaimed Mr. Spence hastily and a bit shamefacedly.

"Sure!" came the hearty answer. "Jump in!"

Mr. Spence jumped in, caught the train by a one minute margin, and fell naturally into conversation with his Samaritan friend.

"Great thing, the car!" said Mr. Bennett. "Couldn't get along without it. Lot of us chaps who live out some ways—not close, like you rich fellows—find we couldn't manage without them."

"Not like us *rich* fellows!" repeated Mr. Spence, aghast. "Stop kiddin' me. Why, *you* are the rich fellows—you people who own motor cars and all the rest of the earth most all the time—*all* the time except when you are decent to strangers like you were to me this morning!"

"Point of view—funny thing!" laughed Mr. Bennett. "You think I'm a plutocrat because I drive a car—I think you're one because you live on Maple Avenue and have a house within twelve minutes of the station! I'll bet you a hat you make more money than I do!"

There was no time for more conversation, as friends of both got on at Janey, but Spence had begun to think. And it did not take him long to find out that Walker and Bennett, and Allen and Williamson, and Garnfordt and several others all of whom lived out in the west end, and all of whom owned cars, were no better off financially than he was. Bennett was a buyer in a department store, Allen a patent lawyer, Walker a technical engineer with a construction company, Garnfordt was an insurance man, and so on down the list.

The light came the next morning after these revelations. Walker and Spence took the train and fell into the same seat.

"Tell me," said Spence, "if you don't mind—how do you manage to live where you do, support your car, and make ends meet? I hate to seem inquisitive, but I need to know!"

Walker, who was both fat and good natured, laughed as he answered.

"Why, that's easy. I bought before

Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex



Panel of granite blocks after passing through same tests of firing and quenching as were applied to Hy-tex panel below.

These illustrations are reproduced from Bulletin 370 U. S. Geological Survey, by courtesy of Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Panel of Hy-tex Brick after firing at 1580° Fahrenheit followed immediately by quenching with water at 36°. The most exhaustive fire tests, made by the Government, showed Hy-tex Brick the *most* fire-resistive of all building materials tested.



This test establishing the fire-safety of

Hy-tex Brick

is more fully described in our new beautifully illustrated booklet "Genuine Economy in Home Building." It also discusses many other points of special interest to prospective home-builders in a comprehensive way. Mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents to cover mailing charges. Send for your copy now.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept. G, 7 St. Louis, Mo.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Baltimore, Maryland
Indianapolis, Indiana
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Chicago, Illinois
Kansas City, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Minneapolis, Minn.
Washington, D. C.
Cleveland, Ohio
New York City
Davenport, Iowa
Omaha, Nebraska
Toledo, Ohio

Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex Hy-tex



Settee, $18.00

Rustic Cedar Furniture

Send for catalogue

Jersey Keystone Wood Co.
Trenton, N. J.



Bird House, $1.00

GAUMER

"Gaumer Lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."

You can get this style fixture finished in Antique Copper, Bronze or Brass or in special finish if you demand it.



No. 08949

GAUMER
Hand Wrought
Lighting Fixtures

The finishes on every interior piece of the genuine wrought metal are warranted.

It is decidedly to your advantage to look for the Guarantee Tag which progressive Dealers display on them—it assures you against unnecessary expense of refinishing later.

Booklet now ready of special designs for particular rooms—write us.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts. Philadelphia, U. S. A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Keeps your garbage out of sight in the ground, away from the cats, dogs and typhoid fly.

Thousands in use

THE STEPHENSON

Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers

A fireproof and sanitary disposal of ashes, refuse and oily waste.

Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from contaminated water supply.

Sold direct Send for circulars

In use nine years. It pays to look us up.

C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



The Juwel Oil Gas Stove



FOR HOUSE, YACHT, AUTO OR CAMP USE

Juwel Kerosene Oil Gas Stove, generates its own gas from ordinary kerosene, giving a quick, hot, odorless gas fire at kerosene cost. No other small stove is its equal for house, yacht, picnic or camp use. The polished brass reservoir holds 3 pints and burns with full flame for 5 hours. Cannot explode. Guaranteed satisfactory. Price $4. Sent on receipt of price to any address east of the Mississippi. Made up in two-hole stoves with 2-6A Juwel Stoves, price $9.

Globe Gas Light Co.
29-31 Union Street, BOSTON, MASS

Made-to-order rugs for porch, bungalow or Summer home



"You choose the colors, we'll make the rug"

Exclusive fabrics of soft, selected camel's hair woven in undyed natural color. Also pure wool, dyed in any color or combination of colors. Any length. Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. The finishing touch of individuality. Made on short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.

THREAD & THRUM WORKSHOP, Auburn, N. Y.

The Conard & Jones Co.

Growers of the best roses for America, brilliant Lily-Cannas, superior plants and choice flowers. Write for New Floral Guide, illustrated by photographs. Address Box 126, West Grove, Pa.

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc. The finest selection for lawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company
Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903



Blue Bird or Martin House. Four rooms, of cedar and white birch, 13" x 17" x 21". Too large for Parcel Post. F. O. B. Toms River, N. J. $5.00.



Log Cabin Fern Dish, Aluminum lined, 6" Sq. Inside, $1.50 Parcel Post prepaid.

The Crescent Co.
Box 252
Toms River, N. J.



Sparrow Trap, $5.00 prepaid Parcel Post. Working part inside of Aluminum, insuring freedom from rust. Can be adjusted from back. Drops the bird unharmed in drawer in bottom. Sets itself for the next victim. Wrens can escape through the small holes.

Willisport was a place at all. Mine was the seventh house in the sub-division. Even then they were holding Maple Avenue for sixty-five cents a square foot. I bought way out and paid only four hundred dollars for my lot. My place is worth more, now—but it's been a long pull to get there. I don't find it any more expensive to own my place and a car than you do the place without a car. I've got a garden that cuts my summer bills in half. If you want to live high on little money out of town, you've got to pick a place which is going to develop and get a big lot—something you can grow things on. Buying *after* a town is made is just paying the other fellow the profit he has made—and no one but a millionaire can get more than a smidge of ground. I've an acre and a half—you've got——"

"I've got a pocket handkerchief of green lawn and twenty square feet of flower garden, which neighborhood sentiment won't let me work in. You needn't spare my feelings!" Spence interrupted.

"Well, sell, and buy more ground, somewhere where it is cheap!" was Walker's advice. "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country!"

It took Spence a week to think that over. Then he made his decision, and announced it in a few words to his wife.

"We aren't saving a cent here. We are not any more comfortable than we were in town. I'm more uncomfortable. If Walker and Allen and that crew can save the price of a car a year by starting in with an undeveloped suburb, I can save it and put it into something sensible, instead. I'm going to look for a decent place with some *real* grounds around it, instead of this two by twice lawn where our neighbors are always under our noses and we under theirs, and see of we can't get some roses in those kids' cheeks and save some money. There *must* be a way for a family of four to live in peace and comfort on $7500 a year, and this *isn't* the way! I'm going to find that way. Are you game?"

(*To be continued.*)

Garden Violets.

THE violet is a blossom for all the year round, and there is not a month when one need be without fresh blooms of it from coldframe, garden or window boxes. Planted in a shady corner of the garden, where yet they have an airy, well-drained nook, violets will take care of themselves, with the kindness of a covering of dead leaves in fall. But they last so long and give such richness that the borders are worth preparing well. What the garden violet dislikes most of all is standing with its feet in the wet, unlike that fragrant white violet, which we find in meadows and bogs.

My violet border is planned to give a succession of bloom the year round, the earth from the three-foot bed being dug two feet deep, and the sides stoned up with rubble laid in mortar which which coal ashes have much to do. This keeps the violet roots from spreading, and from



Roofed with fire-proof Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Never require paint—last forever.

WHEN you talk roofing to your architect, roofer or building contractor, Asbestos "Century" Shingles will come up for discussion, of course.

Now, there is just one thing to remember: Asbestos "Century" Shingles are made by the one perfected process for combining asbestos and cement into a shingle of uniform reinforced texture—and by people who control that process and know how to operate it.

And we are careful to see that they are handled by the roofing people in your section who know how to lay a good roof as it ought to be laid.

Write for names of representative roofers who can supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles, and Booklet, "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors
Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States

Boddington's Bulbs Bloom.

Fall Garden Guide ready July 1st. It's free. Send in your name and address.

ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON,
334 West 14th Street New York City

Wizard Brand **Sheep Manure**

Dried and Pulverized



Unequalled for lawn, garden and field fertilizing. $4.00 for large bbl. prepaid east of Omaha. Ask for quantity prices and booklet
THE PULVERIZED MANURE CO., 25 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Beautiful Lawns

Lawns that are distinctive; rich, velvety greens of wonderful texture; such lawns are made with

KALAKA Fertilized Grass Seed

Expert blending of purest seeds and natural fertilizer insures quick, strong germination.
Kalaka in 5 lb. boxes at $1.00 express prepaid East or $1.25 West of Omaha. Special prices for quantities.
Write for "How to Make a Lawn"—mention your dealer's name
THE KALAKA CO., 1102 W. 35th Street, Chicago

ADVERTISING TRUE ORIENTAL RUGS

reaches true Oriental Rug lovers. By 20 years' experience and because I buy only rugs that glint like old cathedral glass, I am able to select through various sources, rugs that never were made to sell.

My stock includes Saddle-Bags from $12.00 up to Mirs, Ladiks, Ghiordez worth hundreds; *all marked at the profit above cash cost to me that would not pay expenses of a rug store.*

If you are interested write me. I will prepay rugs for your selection.

An interesting Monograph and list on request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

freezing likewise. Nine inches of stone are filled in for drainage, with turf and some old pounded mortar above, to keep the earth from washing down, and the other foot is violet soil—good strong loam for the basis, with liberal mixture of old barnyard stuff, and the top leaf mold, rich garden and sand with plenty of bone dust, which violets like. The border lies under the lee of a little wood which skirts the grounds, facing full south, but screened by tall plants the other side of the walk. Here the roots will spread into great crowns, nearly two feet across, within the year. In this favored spot one may feel sure of finding violets in any month of the year.

In autumn a wooded frame and sash goes right over the border; plants that have been growing in the shady corners of the garden are brought under cover, the old ones well enriched and half smothered in dead leaves, which are heaped around the frames, and the violet season goes merrily into Christmastide. New plants are coming into bloom while the old ones are resting. They get their bone dust; their weak tea of old leaves, old wood, and very old manure steeped in rain water when the soil is very dry, and they do nothing but grow and blossom. Only one thing they ask—not to get too wet.

Very few people know the varieties even of sweet violets which enrich the border. The English, the Neapolitan and the Russian varieties, are barely known by name; but you will hardly find one well educated person, not a gardener by calling, who can tell the difference. As the sweet violet, *Viola odorata*, is native in England, Russia, Italy and throughout Europe and part of Asia, we may look for differences of interest in all.

Neapolitan violets are pale, long stemmed, and so fragrant that you think of violet attar in the room with a cluster of them.

Marie Louise is deeper purple, and a rich bloomer, which with care in the open garden, starting early in a sunny, sheltered place, will give flowers in spring and autumn.

The English violet is deeper purple still, and the standard garden variety for ease of cultivation and sweetness. Roots of this should be planted in every sheltered spot, under shrubbery, on light wooded banks, the north side of houses and arbors, wherever one wants the winds to be laden with sweetness.

The true Russian violet is small, the Czar large, deep purple, almost black by the side of the others, and very sweet. The Victoria Regina, a large, deep-hued, scented violet, is not to be confounded with the Queen of Violets, which is white, double, and large, vying with the Belle de Chantenay, inimitable for its tinged, pale petals, which suit the snow wreath heliotrope.

F. HARRISON.



Sleep, Eat, *Live* on Your Porch This Summer

Turn it into an outdoor living room—cool and airy as if by the seashore—protected from the hot sun and secluded from the gaze of outsiders.

Vudor Porch Shades

will make your porch the most enjoyable spot about the house. While they keep the porch shady and cool, they do not obstruct your view. You get all the light and air you want.

You will insist on Vudors if you want satisfaction, for they will withstand sun and rain for many seasons. The light, strong wooden strips are lock-stitched with heavy seine twine so they will not slip out at the ends and break. The raising cords will not annoy you by curling up or sticking in the pulleys. Vudors are indelibly stained (not painted nor dipped) in pleasing colors to harmonize with your house, and retain their newness for years.

Look for the Vudor name-plate on each shade. $3 to $10 equips the average porch.

Send for Free Booklet

handsomely illustrated and explaining about Vudor Porch Shades and Hammocks. We will send name of nearest Vudor dealer and sample aluminum name-plate so you will have no difficulty in identifying the Vudor kind.

HOUGH SHADE CORPORATION
261 Mill Street Janesville, Wis.

We are makers of the famous Vudor Hammocks which have reenforced centers and special end cords that double their life.

Remember this Vudor Name-plate



"I WANT TO KNOW"
Hough Shade Corp., 261 Mill St., Janesville, Wis
Please send me Free Booklet, name of nearest Vudor dealer and sample name-plate.
Name .....
Address .....

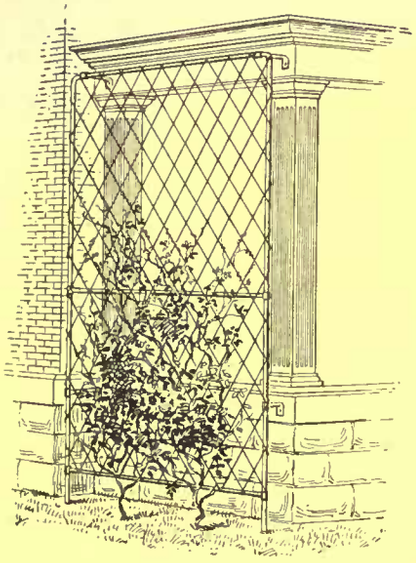
IRON AND WIRE **FENCES**
TELL US THE KIND YOU NEED
AMERICAN FENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.
100 Church St., New York

Samson Spot Clothes Line



SOLID BRAIDED COTTON
Strong :: Durable :: Flexible
Will not kink, stretch, ravel, nor stain the clothes. Guaranteed to last at least five years, even when permanently exposed to the weather. Can be distinguished at a glance by our trademark. The Spots on the Cord.
Send for Sample. Carried by all dealers, or write to us.
SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.

WIRE VINE TRAINERS



JUST the thing to help Beautify your front Porch as well as give the proper support to that Beautiful Clematis or Honeysuckle that is beginning to grow.

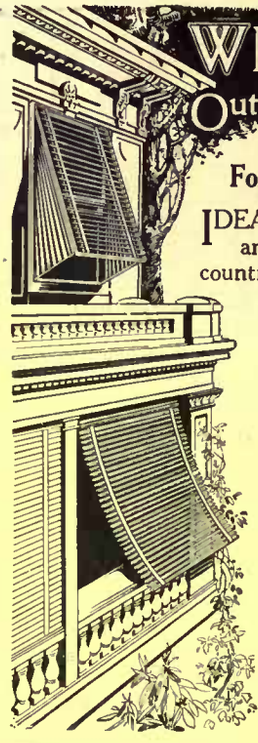
PLACE YOUR ORDER *NOW*

before Vines grow too tall. We make them any size or shape and can ship promptly. We also manufacture — Wire and Wrought Iron Settees and Tree Guards, Ornamental Door Grilles and Panels, Spark Guards, Fire Fenders, Galvanized and Bronze Fly Screen wire cloth, and Ornamental Wire Fencing.

Send for copy of our Illustrated Catalog No. 5-KK—which we will mail promptly.

BUFFALO WIRE WORKS CO.
(FORMERLY SCHEELER'S SONS)
464 TERRACE BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILSON'S Outside Venetians



For Windows and Piazzas

IDEAL Combination of B'ind and Awning for town and country houses. More artistic and durable than unsightly fabric awnings. Very easily operated; slats open and close to admit air, yet exclude sunrays; can be pulled upout of sight if desired. Add unique architectural distinction to a house.

For Illustrated Booklet specify "Venetian 3"

Jas. G. Wilson Mfg. Co.
1-3-5 West 29th St., New York

Patentee and Manufacturer of Inside and Outside Venetians, Porch, Piazza and Veranda Venetians, Rolling Partitions, Rolling Steel Shutters, Burglar and Fireproof Steel Curtains, Hygienic Wardrobes, Wood Block Floors.



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Archts.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S Art in Shingle Stains

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH, - CONN.
BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE

By the wonderful bacteriological preparation, discovered and prepared by Dr, Danysz, of Pasteur Institute, Paris. Used with striking success for years in the United States, England, France and Russia.

DANYSZ VIRUS

contains the germs of a disease peculiar to rats and mice only and is absolutely **harmless to birds, human beings and other animals.** The rodents always die in the open, because of feverish condition. The disease is also contagious to them. Easily prepared and applied.

How much to use.—A small house, one tube. Ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous not less than 6 tubes). One or two dozen for large stable with hay loft and yard or 5000 sq. ft. floor space in buildings. Price: One tube, 75c; 3 tubes, $1.75; 6 tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6.

DANYSZ VIRUS, Limited, 72 Front Street, New York



Write us for free sample of

Sanitary Composition Flooring

before you put in a new floor.

Sanitary Composition Flooring is germ and vermin-proof, absolutely sanitary, water-proof, fire-proof, wear-proof, handsome, easy to walk or stand on, non-slipping, not cold to the touch, does not crack or chip. Put down in plastic state, hardens within 48 hours. May be laid over any old or new floor of wood, concrete, brick or tile. Reasonable in price. Just the floor you have been looking for for your home, factory, or office building. Directions, literature and sample on request.

SANITARY COMPOSITION FLOOR COMPANY
60 West Onondaga Street Syracuse, N. Y.



WILLOWCRAFT

meets the instant approval of those who know good furniture. The beautiful designs, splendid workmanship and great durability have made Willowcraft the leading willow furniture of America. Our booklet of 165 attractive Willowcraft designs is free.

Willowcraft Shops
Box C North Cambridge, Mass.



Like a yard with shade trees and shrubbery, cool, seclusive and inviting, is the porch screened from the blazing sun with

Burlington Venetian Blinds

You can easily fit your porch with Burlington Venetian Blinds, and you can readily adjust the blinds at an angle that will allow free circulation and yet keep out the hot sun.

Write for FREE, Illustrated Booklet

This booklet will show you that your porch can be that which it ought to be—your summer living room.

Burlington Venetian Blind Co.
355 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

AUGUST
1913

Landscaping the Small Place — The Life of the Butterfly
Inexpensive Water Gardens - Late Planting for Winter Vegetables

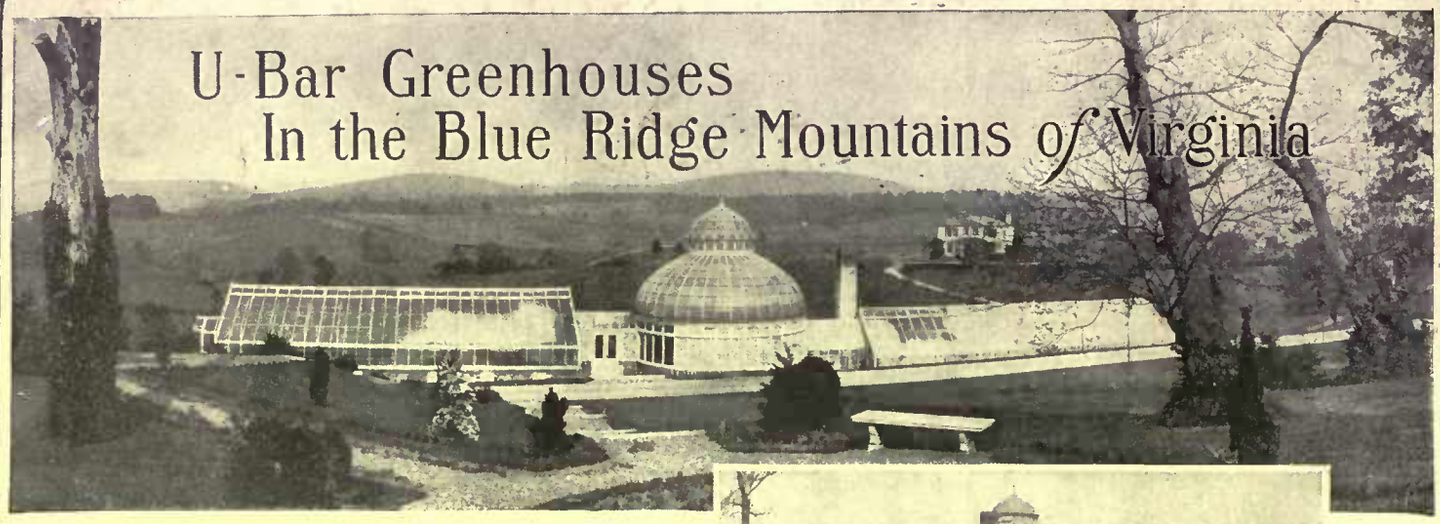
25c.
a year

LIBRARY
JUL 24 1913
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

House & Garden

THE CONDÉ NAST & CO
NEW YORK

U-Bar Greenhouses In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia





IF a greenhouse is an indispensable part of country places in the valley parts, even more necessary is it in the hill and mountains where seasons are shorter and outdoor growing conditions more uncertain.

The always early vegetable and flower gardens are one of the greenhouse assurances.

To have vegetables, fruits and flowers from the greenhouse no matter whether in season or out, is another assurance.

This strikingly interesting group of houses is located at Oak Ridge, in the mountains of Virginia.

The large view was taken looking from the residence. It is an unique example of the circular palm house treatment with passage houses connecting it to the three wings.

This and some three dozen or more other houses, from the small one-compartment house up to the largest ranges, are shown in our catalog.

The catalog tells you plainly and pointedly just how U-Bar houses differ from other houses built other ways. And why the U-Bar way is better for the plants and easier on your pocketbook for upkeep.

Send for the catalog. Or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

CANADIAN OFFICE. 10 PHILLIPS PLACE. MONTREAL

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

A Highly Artistic Wall Covering

The latest thing in artistic wall coverings is Shadow Ko-Na. Used in homes of culture to give that elegance of restrained richness. Effective as a background for hand or stencil decoration. Easily put on. Keeps clean. Doesn't crack or fade. In a wide assortment of harmonious tints and shades.

Fab-Rik-O-Na
Woven Wall Coverings

include Art, Kraft and Kord Ko-Na, Dyed Burlaps and other fabric hangings. Write for samples of Shadow Ko-Na and our booklet, "Art and Utility in Decoration."

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Biltmore Nursery

issues four practical, helpful and interesting Catalogs: "Hardy Garden Flowers," "Flowering Trees and Shrubs," "The Iris Catalog" and "The Biltmore Nursery Catalog." Any one free.

BILTMORE NURSERY, Box 1685, BILTMORE, N. C.

Look for the name YALE on locks and hardware.



"The English Sparrow among birds, like the rat among mammals, is cunning, destructive and filthy." — The English Sparrow As a Pest,— Farmers' Bulletin 493, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Get rid of Sparrows. Native birds will return.

The Dodson Sparrow Trap

Works automatically—catches all sparrows about the place. One user wrote "Caught between 75 and 100 sparrows first day." You can remove sparrows once each day. Will last a life-time. Of tinned wire—36 x 18 x 12 inches. Price $5 f. o. b. Chicago.

The famous Dodson Bird Houses attract Purple Martins, Bluebirds, Wrens, Swallows, Fly Catchers. Mr. Dodson has given 17 years study and work to the perfecting of these houses. They are in successful use all over this country. Birds return to Dodson Bird Houses year after year.

Write for free illustrated folder about birds and Sparrow Traps.

JOSEPH H. DODSON
901 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
(Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society.)



CANOPY SETTEE

"All Really Good Things Have Their Cheaper Imitations"

Buy this famous rustic piece from the original designer and maker at the lowest price consistent with good material and workmanship. $20.00 F. O. B. Toms River, N. J.

During the months of Aug. & Sept., we will send our three Wren Houses C. O. D. (not prepaid), for $3.00. Parcel weighs 11 lbs.

THE CRESCENT CO.
Box 252, Toms River, N. J.
SEND FOR CATALOG

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors Carried out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

IRON AND WIRE FENCES
Fences of all descriptions for City and Suburban Homes. Write today for our Loose Leaf Catalog, and state briefly your requirements.
AMERICAN FENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.
100 Church St., New York

Flower Picking Scissors

Serviceable In Every Home $1.00 By Mail Postpaid
Specially constructed steel blades
which cut and hold the flower stem without injuring it. Also used for picking grapes or separating the bunches on the table. 7 inches long, nicely finished. Catalog Indoor & Outdoor Comforts FREE
GEO. L. STARKS & CO., 23 Broadway, Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Private Water Supply Plants
THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY
ANY SIZE SEND FOR CATALOG HAND OR POWER
NEW YORK CITY KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO KEWANEE, ILL. CHICAGO

The Clothes Line Without a Splinter
No sharp points to scratch, no edges to chafe the hands and the clothes as in ordinary lines, but a smooth, white, *soft*, even surface. That is—



Silver Lake
CLOTHES LINE
A solid braided cotton cord, in which there is nothing to stain the clothes or chafe them. Lasts as long as a dozen cheap lines. 50 feet, 30 cents; 75 feet, 45 cents; 100 feet, 60 cents. Look for the name "Silver Lake" on the hank.
Silver Lake is the accepted standard in U.S. Government braided cord specifications.
Sold by most dealers or direct from us, prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free sample.
Silver Lake Co., Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Originators of Solid Braided Cord.

Hicks Evergreen Boundary Planting



DEFINE your ground's boundary in perpetual greenness, and secure the pleasures of an all-year-round seclusion, by planting a Hicks Evergreen boundary.

We planted some of these on a bleak, open plain for a wind break. Do you need a similar group of pines, cedars, and Douglas spruce? Do your evergreen planting in August or September and have the additional use and beauty of it all this Fall and Winter.

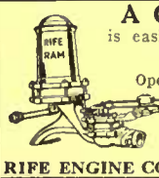
Don't wait until next Spring to do Evergreen planting.

You gain nothing. You lose much. Fall planted Evergreens make rapid root growth right up to freezing, giving the tree the necessary foundation and root vigor so that it will promptly produce a strong, free top growth next Spring.

Our stock is thoroughly acclimatized, resulting in more rapid, healthy growth, and permanently beautiful results. Evergreens have now completed their season's growth, showing the results they will accomplish for you. Get first selections by running down to the nursery and pick out just the trees you want. Little or big, we have thousands of them. You may prefer a big, broad tree twenty-five feet high to several small ones. If you can't come—send for catalog

Isaac Hicks and Son, Westbury, L. I.

Warm Food—Cool Kitchen with
The Prometheus Electric Food and Plate Warmer
The ideal hot closet for kitchen or butler's pantry. Electric heat confined inside. None escapes. No odors. Quick, efficient, economical. As necessary for warm service as a refrigerator is for cold. Recommended by architects. Write today for descriptive booklet.
THE PROMETHEUS ELECTRIC CO.
"Yours for Warm Service." 231 E. 43rd St., New York.

A Constant Water Supply


is easily maintained without expense by a
RIFE RAM
Operates with three or more gallons per minute from a stream, artesian well or spring, and a head or slanting fall of three or more feet.
Free information on request.
RIFE ENGINE CO., 2151 Trinity Building, New York

SUN DIALS
A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS," sent upon request. Estimates furnished.
Any Latitude *Ask for Booklet No. 4*
E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Ave., New York
Branches: New York Minneapolis St. Paul London Paris

Beautiful Lawns
Lawns that are distinctive; rich, velvety greens of wonderful texture; such lawns are made with
KALAKA Fertilized Grass Seed
Expert blending of purest seeds and natural fertilizer insures quick, strong germination.
Kalaka in 5 lb. boxes at $1.00 express prepaid East or $1.25 West of Omaha. Special prices for quantities.
Write for "How to Make a Lawn"—mention your dealer's name
THE KALAKA CO., 1102 W. 35th Street, Chicago

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"





The Old Colony
A design of marked individuality.
Sold by leading dealers.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., MERIDEN, CONN.
SUCCESSOR TO MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
The World's Largest Makers of Sterling Silver and Plate.
Send for catalogue "H-25."

Real Estate

This department aims to acquaint its readers with real estate offerings, either in the shape of homes for sale or new developments in suburban communities. It offers the reader a splendid medium through which to buy, sell or exchange property. The real estate agent operating in the better class of residential property will find here an unusual opportunity of interesting a large buying clientele.



Edgemont Estate
At Scarsdale Station
A refined and protected social community
Directly on the New Bronx River Parkway
Amid surroundings of unusual charm
35 minutes from Grand Central Station

Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York — 503 Fifth Ave. New York City.



Select Country Places
and Superb Waterfronts
At Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. 866 Greenwich — Smith Building



"CRAFTSMAN" HOUSES FOR 25 CENTS

Our new book is the greatest "buy" a homebuilder can make. It is beautifully printed and bound, size 8 x 10, showing our best **Craftsman** Houses, with plans, pictures of exteriors, interiors and details (120 illustrations).

The pages are filled with inspiration for the man who wants a real home. Order direct.

THE CRAFTSMAN,
Room 787 41 West 34th St., New York

Are You Looking for a

Country Place?

Have You a Place For Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a suburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of the
Real Estate Bureau
HOUSE AND GARDEN
Union Square New York

Grass Clippings for Hens

IF the country dweller has a lawn which he mows once a week, the clippings will give him nearly all the green food which he will need for his poultry. Lawn clippings may be fed to advantage when green or may be dried for feeding in winter. They are especially acceptable to the hens if they contain some clover, which is greatly relished. It is not a bad plan to scatter a little clover seed over the lawn each year.

The tender grass is a valuable feed for young chicks, and when cut with a lawn mower, lengths of just the right size are secured. It is a better plan to use a grass catcher on the lawn mower than to rake up the grass, as a rake pulls up the roots somewhat, and its use tends to give the lawn a ragged and uneven appearance. The grass catcher may simply be detached from the mower and with its contents carried to the poultry house.

If the clippings are to be saved for use the following winter, they should be spread out in the sun until they are dry enough so that they will crackle when handled. Then they should be stored in a dry place and will keep well if they have been thoroughly dried.

Chicks which have a grass run often need green food when the season becomes well advanced, for grass which is not cut grows so tough and coarse that the chickens cannot break it off. This is a point which is overlooked oftentimes. A grass catcher load of clippings will fill the need, however, and help to keep the chicks growing. Some poultry keepers give their newly-hatched chicks tender grass before they are fed anything else, but it needs to be cut into very short lengths.

Hens with little chicks are often confined to coops, although their charges are allowed their liberty, and the fact that these hens need a green ration is many times forgotten. Grass clippings are excellent for them, and what are not eaten serve to make a soft litter in the coop. Likewise, clippings which have been thoroughly dried may be used as a litter in a brooder or brooder house.

E. I. Farrington

A Place to Hang the Washing

LAUNDRY work must be done and a place to hang the clothes while they dry must be provided, but it is sometimes rather a problem to arrange the matter acceptably. Often the architect can help, as was the case in an example I know of where the clothes yard was made an integral part of the architectural scheme. The lattice work is painted green, while the rest is white, like the house. The yard stands a few feet from the rear door and has a gate the full height.

Another laundry yard I know of is

less conventional and was the fruit of a happy thought. The situation is a rather public one and something was wanted which would hide the lines of clothes entirely and not have the appearance of a clothes yard. Accordingly, a great number of smooth saplings about of uniform size were secured and set closely side by side, being supported by stringers nailed to stout posts set into the ground. The saplings were cut different lengths in order to give a wave-like appearance to the top of the fence, except on the side next the house. As the ground sloped sharply, a part of the clothes yard had to be excavated in order to make it level and a stone retaining wall supports the banking.

In another instance, a laundry yard near Philadelphia was hedged in with evergreen trees. Arborvitæ allowed to grow tall will serve such a purpose well, and a tall hedge of California privet will screen a yard from view for much of the year.

E. I. FARRINGTON

Southern Garden Department

CONDUCTED BY JULIA LESTER DILLON

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

Planting the Winter Garden

WHILE yet the spring plantings of okra, tomatoes, cucumbers and beans are supplying the table with vegetable delicacies, is the time to plan for the winter vegetables, which can be so easily grown that it is wonderful that every garden in the South does not have a supply, not only of the coarser cabbages and turnips that are commonly grown but those of more delicate flavor that do not require unlimited space for development.

Winter vegetables cost so much more, green food is so desirable a luxury, and the extra care is so small in comparison with the result that every gardener should try them.

The first sowing of lettuce seed in boxes was made last summer on August fifteenth. Silver Ball and All Heart were the varieties from which plantings were made. The plants were put out in September and were ready for the table October first, and, from that date until May twentieth not a single day passed but what there was lettuce served on my table once, and many times we had it twice daily. Many of my friends also shared the pleasure of its delicate greenness.

Twenty cents' worth of seed was the supply from which the plantings were made, and after October the successions of sowing were made in an uncovered seedbed in a corner of the garden. A very low estimate of the cuttings would be 250 heads, during the eight months, which, at an average price of ten cents each, were worth at least $25.00.

Green and fresh and beautiful to look at, delicious to taste, always delicate and finely flavored, for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and Easter, there has been the finest of lettuce for the asking—and also for the cutting.

This year I shall make an effort to gain another four weeks by beginning to plant in late July, and by using boxes for seed and transplanting into a shaded portion of the garden, have September lettuce instead of October, and thus have nine months of its salad for my table. June, July and August are too hot for lettuce to grow out-of-doors in the South.

In addition to the lettuce, there were radishes planted in August and ready for use in October, and from that time in regular succession until May. Then the spring plantings come on and it is possible to have ten months of radishes also.

Spinach took the place of the butter-beans, kale of the tomatoes, and celery was planted where the okra had been. Two hundred plants of self-blanching celery were put out on September fifteenth—they were ordered in August. Some were ready for handling in October, and, by banking up about twenty at a time, the supply was always equal to the demand throughout the whole winter. Celery plants must be secured from the nurseries in the East for the early planting. Southern dealers do not have it ready for delivery until November first.

Our family consists of nine at table, besides two servants always, and often two additional helpers; therefore when this family is supplied with celery, lettuce, spinach, kale, carrots and radishes during the winter months, it is an achievement in city back-yard gardening worth while from every standpoint, and particularly from that of the housekeeper's expense account.

The kale is a delicious salad green, and, if the roots are left, will give cuttings over and over again. Kale is also to be recommended as a delicacy in good standing with the chickens. Several times last winter my neighbor's hens paid my garden a visit and because of the flavor of the kale devoted themselves entirely to that, much to my delight. They would strip it of leaves, and in a few weeks it would be ready for them again. I could write a book about the law-breaking chickens of my neighbors. Do all gardeners have that trouble to contend with?

The spinach is more delicate than the kale and gives excellent results from fall sowings. Carrots are not as well known nor as much used in the South as they deserve to be. They are easily grown and mature quickly. If planted in succession, they may be made to give several months of service.

On our Thanksgiving dinner-table there was celery, lettuce and radishes from my garden—as well as many other good



Roofed with fireproof Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Last forever—never require paint.

DO you know that you can have a *red* roof at about the same cost as the plain gray?

Ask your representative roofer or building contractor for *Veneered Red* Asbestos "Century" Shingles. Made by the celebrated "Century" process. Uniform in texture. Practically indestructible. A most attractive roof at a minimum price.

Write for names of representative roofers who can supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles and Booklet, "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors
Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

GALLOWAY POTTERY



YOUR Garden and Home will have New Charm with Artistic Pottery selected from the Galloway Collection Strong and Durable Material at Reasonable Prices. Send for our Catalogue of Pots, Boxes Vases, Sundials, Benches and other Terra-Cotta Garden Furniture

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
321 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA. PA.

The Opening Door



Will swing softly on

STANLEY'S
BALL BEARING HINGES
with Non-Rising Pins

Write for Booklet "Properly Hung Doors"

S.W. Dept. "H" The Stanley Works NEW BRITAIN CONN. S.W.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

VICTORIA



POULTRY FOOD

The Best Layers Are the Best Payers

To be good layers and good hatchers your hens must be healthy. Feed them on Victoria Poultry Food, the premier food of the world, and you will have hardy, active fowls, good layers and sturdy breeders. In season and out of season your hens will fill the egg basket.

Manufactured by
Spillers and Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff, England

Send for Sample and Victoria Poultry Book.

H. A. ROBINSON & CO.
Importers
128 Water Street New York City



G. D. TILLEY
Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from a Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

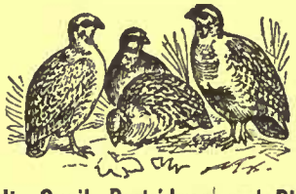
G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut

YAMA MINORCA EGGS are ⅓ larger



than the so-called large first-class eggs in the New York market—they are infertile and are produced under modern sanitary conditions and shipped in sealed packages practically the hour laid.

YAMA FARMS
Napanoch New York



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercaillzies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist
Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers and there were no experts in your locality.

House and Garden is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with August 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, New York

CYPRESS *OF COURSE!* **"The Wood Eternal."**

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for Catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.

For durable painting of all kinds use
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead.
(Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.)
Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.
National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York

BOOKLET FREE—"Modern Bathrooms of Character,"
The Trenton Potteries Co.
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A. Trenton, New Jersey.

Let Me Send You the Best of My 1200 Kinds of Betscher Peonies

They bloom, increase in quantity and achieve more beauty year by year for you, your children and grandchildren. GLADIOLI BETSCHERI — marks the perfection attained through long study and experiment in plant and flower breeding. Discriminating flower lovers and experts call them wonderful. Let me advise you how best to have a bed of gorgeous peonies. Bulbs, $2.50 up per dozen. Extreme range of coloring; Iris, $1 doz., for cash. Order now—plant this fall—write for special list.

C. BETSCHER, Plant Breeder
Dept. T, Canal Dover, O.

THE CHARM UNUSUAL
One of our Pompeian Stone Bird Baths will give new charm to your garden. We manufacture a large variety of sundials, benches, vases, fountains, bird baths, statuary and pedestals. Send for free handsomely illustrated catalogue.
THE ERKINS STUDIOS
226 Lexington Avenue, New York
The Largest Manufacturers of Ornamental Stone.



Boddington's Bulbs Bloom.

Fall Garden Guide now ready. It's free. Send in your name and address.

ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON,
334 West 14th Street New York City

things. Christmas we added to the above menu the spinach. January added kale and carrots to the list, and there are parsley and mint all the year.

From the viewpoint of esthetics alone the winter garden is well worth while. The beautiful rows of fresh green edibles instead of barren soil at a time when the earth is not expected to be fertile is surprisingly refreshing.

SUMMARY OF VEGETABLES FOR FALL SOWINGS

Lettuce—Silver Ball, All Heart, Big Boston.
Kale—Dwarf Scotch, Tall Scotch.
Spinach—Long Standing, Bloomsdale Savoy.
Radishes—Chinese Rose Winter, Long Black Spanish, Scarlet turnip white-tipped, Early scarlet turnip (to be planted in the order named for winter and spring succession).
Rape—Dwarf Essex or Georgia Salad.
Celery—Monarch, Golden Self-blanching.
Carrots—Chantenay.



The Collector's Corner

CONDUCTED BY N. HUDSON MOORE

The editor of this department will be glad to answer inquiries as to the subjects of which it treats. For a direct personal reply, please enclose stamped, addressed envelope.

Slant Top Desk

THE interesting desk shown in the accompanying photograph has a number of things about it to make it of value to the collector, and it is worthy of study by the novice who "wants to know."

It is undoubtedly of American make, belongs to the second half of the Seventeenth Century, has the original drop handles, the front is covered with burl veneer, and the beading is upon the frame, not on the drawers. The earliest beading on furniture belonging to the last half of the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Centuries was a single line. Then came a double line like that on our desk; later the beading was placed upon the drawers, and later yet was the overlapping drawer which covered up the opening between drawer and frame.

Such pieces as this were built when the art of writing had become more generally known and the small portable desk had outlived its usefulness. The lack of banks and places of deposit necessitated some safe place for the storing of papers and money, so such a desk as this had become almost a household necessity.

Burl veneer is veneer cut from a burl or knot of a tree, which gives great variations and unusual patterns in the grain. Knot bowls of apple, pear or maple wood were much in demand among our ancestors. After the knot was properly seasoned it was turned by the village cabinet-maker.

rubbed smooth at home and finally polished with glass and much hand rubbing. Some choice examples were bound with silver and mounted upon little silver feet; if made of maple they were known as mazer bowls and highly esteemed.

The burl on this desk is very ornamental. On the lid it is arranged in two reserves, and the drawers are edged with cherry. The sides of the desk are cherry also, the bun feet are of pear wood ebonized, and the moldings of cherry. There are pull-outs for the lid to rest on, and within are pigeonholes and drawers. Many desks of this style were contrived with secret drawers or with false bottoms to the drawers which admitted of the storing of papers or documents. It is about such desks as this that romantic stories of old love-letters and long-lost wills are woven.

It does not detract from the value of the desk that the bun feet are stained. Ebony, always precious and in use for making and decorating furniture from remote antiquity, was early imitated. In a Fifteenth Century manuscript is given this



An interesting slant top desk with burl veneer front

formula: "Take boxwood and lay in oil with sulphur for a night, then let it stew for an hour and it will become as black as coal."

The bun foot is supposed to be indicative of Dutch influence, and it is true that many sumptuous pieces of Dutch handiwork were to be found in this country, in New York, in the towns along the Hudson and largely in Albany, then Beaverwyck.

Drop handles indicate with some degree of accuracy the age of the piece upon which they are found, and were in use, roughly speaking, from 1670-75 to 1720. They were either hollow or solid, and were affixed by means of a wire which was clumsily bent on the inside of the drawers and served to hold the handle in place.

The escutcheons were pierced and, like the handles, hand-wrought, and they set off the dark wood to advantage. Only two drawers and the desk have locks, for





KENNEL DEPARTMENT

The purpose of this department is to give advice to those interested in dogs. The manager will gladly answer any troublesome questions. Address "Kennel Department" and enclose a self-addressed envelope.

Shetland Ponies from the Famous Belle Meade Farm

are always guaranteed to give satisfaction. They are well bred and well trained and perfectly safe for even the youngest children to ride or drive. They are quite fearless and have no bad habits. There are three hundred in the herd, including many prize winners, so you are sure of being able to secure one that will exactly suit you. They are not expensive to buy and cost little to keep. Write for illustrated catalogue.



Belle Meade Farm
Box 3
Markham,
Va.



In Hot Weather

beware of a dog food that is heating and consequently excites. Dogdays have no terror for the dog fed regularly on

OSOKO

The Ideal Summer Dog Food

It contains just the ingredients necessary to the dog's health and condition. Wholesome—nutritious.

Send for sample and FREE Booklet No. 10

Manufactured by

SPILLERS & BAKERS, Ltd., CARDIFF, England
H. A. ROBINSON & CO., *Importers*
128 Water Street New York City



AMERICAN KENNELS

Toy white silk Poodles; little beauties, pedigreed, $15.00: Toy Pomeranians, $20.00 up; Toy Foxterriers, small English specimen, $5.00 up; English Bulls, Boston Terriers, French Bulls, Bull Terriers, St. Bernards, New Foundlands, Scotch Collies, Toy Dogs, every variety. State wants.

Dept. H., 113 East 9th St., New York City



BEAUTIFUL CATS AND FLUFFY KITTENS FOR SALE

Short-haired Domestic, Rare Maax-Siamese and Abyssinian, Native long-haired and pedigreed Persians. Ideal boarding place for Cats, Dogs and Birds. Resident Veterinarian. Write for beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Sales lists.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTERY,
Oradell, N. J.



THE BEST DOG

for a companion or watchdog is the Collie. Alert, intelligent, faithful, handsome; he meets every requirement. We have some fine specimens to sell at low prices. Send for copy of "Training the Collie," price 25c. We are selling many fine dogs.

FRANK R. CLARK, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ills.



AIRDALE TERRIERS

The best all 'round dog and companion. Our Terriers are blue ribbon winners at New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, Kansas City and other large shows.

Puppies for Sale, $25 and Up.
Champion Red Raven at Stud.
Fee $25. The greatest living sire.

Beautiful illustrated booklet for stamp

ELMHURST FARM KENNELS
Sta. E. KANSAS CITY, MO.

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Sarubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc. The finest selection for fawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company
Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903



"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG"

This is the inscription on a most interesting dog bowl which will not tip over—price $2. Color green. Design patented. To be had only of JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON - 9 WEST 42d STREET, N. Y.



RUSTIC SETTEE Special Price, $5.00

Rustic Cedar Furniture

Send for catalogue

Jersey Keystone Wood Co.
Trenton, N. J.

? Your Decorating and Furnishing Problems ?

SO many inquiries have been received in HOUSE & GARDEN seeking hints and advice for the decorating and furnishing of houses that some time ago we made the experiment of organizing this work into a special department. It has proved itself worth while by our final test — the satisfaction of our subscribers.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are prepared to attack the problems that bother you in the decorating and furnishing of your home. We invite you to solicit our services. The perplexities of furniture arrangement, and style; the proper treatment of walls; woodwork, floor coverings, lighting fixtures, and hangings appropriate to your need — these are the special fields in which we are prepared to give advice. Harmonious schemes in all possible completeness will be submitted. Wherever possible samples of the materials recommended will accompany the plans suggested.

We wish to assist those living far away from the great shopping centers to get ideas of the new and interesting things that are constantly appearing in the beautiful shops of this city. All the artizans of the world pour their products into this metropolis, perhaps HOUSE & GARDEN can show you the way through the maze of good things to the very one article your imagination has been seeking.

We hope in this way to give auxiliary information to that contained in the magazine — and to help practically those whom we have directed through our columns.

Requests for any information should be accompanied by return postage. The case should be stated as clearly and tersely as possible, giving enough data to make the requirements of the situation evident.

HOUSE & GARDEN DECORATIVE DEPT.
McBride, Nast & Co., 31 E. 17th St., New York City

the lower part was commonly used as a receptacle for clothes as the furniture was costly and made to serve for more than one purpose.

It is not generally realized how much furniture was made in this country. People love to say, "My great-great-grandfather brought this from England!" It seems to imbue the article with an added luster. Before 1700 Boston had at least twenty-five cabinetmakers whose names can be found in various records. By 1785 there were seventy-three cabinetmakers listed in Philadelphia alone, and it long remained a center for fine furniture.

Every ship brought over pattern-books like the ones advertised by John Rivington, of Hanover Square, in 1760. He says: "These books contain 180 designs, consisting of Tea-tables, Dressing, Card, Writing, Library and Slab tables, Chairs, Stools, Couches, Trays, Chests, Tea-kettles, Bureaus, Beds, Ornamental Bedposts, Cornishes, Brackets, Fire-screens, Desk and Book Cases, Sconces, Chimney-Pieces, Girandoles, Lanthorns, Etc., with scales."

There are desks of this pattern made of mahogany of much later date than this one; in fact they were made well into the Nineteenth Century. On most of them the feet tell their age, and are often of the clumsy turned under type called "Empire." Less frequently there is the bracket foot, and sometimes a slender turned foot somewhat in the Sheraton style.

Painted Floors

A FLOOR that is neither hard nor soft, but just an ordinary, "plain floor," sooner or later falls to the lot of the painter, and fortunate are the homes with the old-time broad board floors. Take a room with such a floor, rip up the old dust-laden carpet or filling, throw it far away where it cannot return in the disguise of rag rugs or some other terrible connection, and free the floor from all dust and crack accumulations. Then, with a bucket of hot water and soap go over the floor and wash up the surface dirt. Then with another bucket of hot water plus a scrubbing brush go over the floor again until the boards are really clean and ready for the next attack.

The cracks are wide and long—old floors are ever thus, unless the house be in unusual condition; and this, one seldom finds. Buy a crack filler which you mix with the paint you are to use so that it will cover well. Let us choose a dark red brown for the floor and begin work. Ready mixed paint is to be had at all paint shops, but many prefer to mix their own, for then the exact shade is possible, and you can play with the color until it is just as you want it; and that is a great satisfaction. A broad brush is necessary so that the surface may be well covered with as few goings over as possible. Two coats are absolutely necessary to give a sure covering, allowing the first to dry before ap-

plying the second. If your paint becomes thick, thin it with turpentine. After the second coat has thoroughly dried, go over the whole with a coat of floor varnish—two coats are better—and this will dry in twenty-four hours. You then have a floor that will be most satisfactory in every way.

Should you care to go still deeper in the decorative floor art, cut a stencil in some heavy board or stencil paper and stencil a border in black. This can be done over the varnish and the design again varnished. This gives a finish to the floor and is pleasing to the eye. In a guest-room where the floor is less used, let the white paint of the surbase extend on the floor to the width of a foot. Paint a line, of some color harmonizing with the general color scheme, close to the surbase as a division line and on the white floor surface stencil some simple pattern. This will brighten your floor and bring the color scheme together. H. D. EBERLEIN

Care of Pelargoniums

IN the central section of California one summer, the weather was more than usually cool. My pelargoniums—planted on the south side of the house—became infested with thousands of tiny white bugs, the stems, leaves and all being completely covered. Plants looked perfectly dejected, and the flowers were dwarfed. As the plants had grown half way up to the porch roof—and the blooming season just coming on—I went to spraying, but nothing seemed to dislodge that particular bug. Finally I nerved myself to cut the plants back to the main stock, greatly as I disliked to lose a season's bloom. In three weeks, to my surprise, they came on with renewed vigor, the plants covered with flower buds, the finest I ever had. If even the bugs give us pointers like that, we'll surely get on, for I've always been instructed against pruning Lady Washingtons in blooming season. In that respect they are supposed to be entirely different from the common geranium, which has to be pruned all the time if one wants to get around. Pelargoniums need severe cutting back in the fall, and clipping once in a while, besides. Hereafter, if bugs appear, which they are likely to, when the season is cool—I'll apply the wisdom they've furnished me—to their own undoing. E. A.

The Late Vegetable Garden

IN the midst of your busy times with the care of and enjoyment of the many things which you planted in spring, do not overlook the fact that the second half of the garden season is still ahead of you, and that many of the things which you are at present so much enjoying will be gone long before cold weather sets in. If the soil is in good moist condition a last planting of peas may be put in now to furnish a crop for early fall use. There is still time to put in another planting of early sweet corn, such as Golden Bantam.

The next best thing to going to New York



is to have New York brought to you! Not the hot, noisy, disagreeable side of a great city in Summer, but the cool, dainty, attractive side—the little shops and big stores as they display the first suggestions of the new models and materials for the coming Fall.

VOGUE

is the one magazine in the world that can do this for you. You may go away to the mountains or the seashore, you may tour the country, you may go abroad—but Vogue takes no vacation. Go where you will, so long as Vogue goes with you, you will never get out of touch with what is newest and best among people of taste and discrimination.

In the Summer, therefore, more than any other time you will need your Vogue. During the Season — when you are in the city to observe and judge for yourself—Vogue is almost a luxury; but when you are out of touch with what is going on, Vogue becomes a necessity.

The Outdoor-Life number is now on sale. This copy above all others you will need right at this season. And while you are getting it, be sure to arrange for the next three numbers. Your newsdealer will be glad to reserve them for you.

VOGUE
FOUR FORTY-THREE FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Condé Nast, Publisher

25 cents a number
Twice a month

$4 00 a year
24 numbers

Bring Back the Birds



WHILE you are working out your ideal in the garden, why not provide a home for the birds that help to make life in the country really worth while? A Rustic House placed in a tree or on a pole will make an excellent home and add to the attractiveness of your garden. The Wren is particularly fond of houses and will make them their home.
The Robin will build his nest there also every year if you set it upon a tree not too close to your home or the much frequented road or street.

STATE whether desired for Robins, Blue Birds or Wrens.

LOG CABIN No. 1 One Family 10" wide 10" high 10" deep $1.50
LOG CABIN No. 6 Two Family 12" wide 14" high 19" deep $3.50
LOG CABIN No. 3 Two Family 14" wide 12" high 17" deep $3.50

These houses are made of choice Cedar and are very strong, durable, and will last a lifetime. Are made well and are very attractive looking. *Descriptive circular on request.*

Stumpp & Walter Co
50 Barclay Street New York City

Have you just built?

Are your planting plans completed?

Go about the important matter of permanently beautifying your home in a comprehensive, intelligent manner. Sturdy plants, judicious selections and artistic groupings are essential to satisfactory results. If your property is less than one acre, our Special "New Property" Proposition will particularly interest you. It places at your disposal the experience and facilities of America's Pioneer Nurserymen, with over 60 years' practical knowledge of conditions the country over.

Don't Overlook the Small Corner

Ofttimes a neglected nook can be made a bower of beauty at little outlay—no question is too small to receive our careful attention and expert suggestion.

Special Discount on Bulb Orders Placed Before August 15th

Send for Meehan's Bulb and Paeony Garden Bulletin giving valuable bulb suggestions for Fall planting; and a splendid selection of Paeonies in sturdy, undivided root-clusters that will produce magnificent flowers next season. Also tells of

MEEHANS' MALLOW MARVEL

the wonderful perennial novelty introduced by this house—combining the beauty of the tropical Hibiscus with the hardiness of the Mallow. Produces a profusion of brilliantly colored blooms of splendid size, from July till frost.

64 Page Catalogue Free on Request

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS

America's Pioneer Nurserymen

Box 40, Germantown, Pa.

Evergreens for August and September Planting

Meehans' August Garden Bulletin describes many vigorous, perfect evergreens that are the result of careful nurture under admirable growing conditions. The varieties that have proven most desirable for general culture are included. Each plant is raised surrounded by plenty of soil and sunlight and skillfully sheared and staked to ensure erectness where advisable. (Note cut below.)

JUNIPERS—the golden-tipped cedar and the blue Virginia cedar form pleasing contrasts to the varying shades of green of the other junipers described in this book.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—with beautiful steel-blue foliage. Selected plants of excellent color.

JAPANESE CEDARS—*Retinispora plumosa aurea*—graceful, soft-foliaged, exceedingly bushy specimens. Can be used to advantage in nearly every evergreen planting.

The Meehan system of hand-digging, and scientific shipment insure the arrival of every order in thriving condition.



Looks Best—Wears Longest



Results Speak for Themselves

Architects Specify, Owners Demand and Dealers Supply

BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

It is the most durable and economical covering for porch roofs and porch decks. Years of manufacturing experience stand behind every inch that leaves our factory, insuring the fullest value for your money when you specify

BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

Our secret process of treating the canvas preserves the cotton fibre, and prolongs the life of the roof; no rotting, no peeling or leaking. It looks better, wears longer, and costs less than you pay for ordinary roof and deck coverings.

Write us your needs and we will tell you what this strong, lasting covering means to you, and send you a sample. Investigate now. Send for Booklet K.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., Inc.

112-114 Duane Street, 70-72 Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

THE HOUSE & GARDEN "MAKING" BOOKS

Two Brand New Titles Ready

MAKING AND FURNISHING OUTDOOR ROOMS AND PORCHES By H. D. Eberlein

Present-day living demands fresh air. If you go about it right you may make a delightful outdoor annex to your home without grafting on an unarchitectural feature.

MAKING A GARAGE By A. Raymond Ellis

This book gives valuable advice for building and equipping a place for your motor, consistent with fire department cautions and insurance regulations.

Other Titles in the Same Series

MAKING PATHS AND DRIVEWAYS, By C. H. Miller

The layout, construction, drainage and upkeep of the various kinds of walks and roadways on a small or large place.

MAKING A TENNIS COURT, By George E. Walsh

Here is the secret of a dirt or grass court, from the foundation, leveling and drainage, to marking out lines and erecting net and backstops.

MAKING A POULTRY HOUSE, By M. Roberts Conover

One of the most important factors in raising poultry successfully is the house. The author answers all the questions that will arise in building the proper kind of shelter.

MAKING A FIREPLACE By Henry H. Saylor

Whether a fireplace is to smoke or not to smoke should not be left to chance. There is a right way to construct a fireplace and it is not difficult to follow.

MAKING A GARDEN OF PERENNIALS By W. C. Egan

Just how to have a garden without planting new seed and bulbs every spring—the garden that grows better every year.

Illustrated **Each 50 cents net; postage 5c.**

Your bookseller can supply you. Send for complete catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY, *Publishers*

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

CONTENTS AUGUST 1913



COVER DESIGN: THE HOMESTEAD
Photograph by H. H. Saylor

CONTENTS DESIGN
Photograph by Louis S. Clarke

FRONTISPIECE: A MEADOW WATER GARDEN
Photograph by Ella M. Boult

WATER GARDENS FOR EVERY PLACE 73
By A. W. Dean

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 79
By C. H. Claudy

CONSIDER THE LILIES 81
By D. R. Edson

SIMPLE WALL TREATMENTS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE 84
By Louise Shrimpton

POISON IVY AND POISON DOGWOOD 87
By Annie Oakes Huntington

THE LIFE OF THE BUTTERFLY 89
By Frank E. Lutz, Ph.D.

THE PORCH AND ITS USES 93
By Harold Donaldson Eberlein

THE RIGHT USE OF EVERGREENS 96
By Grace Tabor

LATE PLANTING IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN 100
By F. F. Rockwell

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. M. A. SELSOR, GREENWICH, CONN 102

INSIDE THE HOUSE 104
The Fireplace in Summer
Door Porters
Blue and White Furnishings
A Chair of Old English Inspiration

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 106
Late Plantings
The Summer Insect Danger
Preparing for Winter
In the Flower Garden

EDITORIAL 108

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY - - Union Square North, New York

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly. 25 cents per copy; $3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER
Managing Editor

VOLUME XXIV

Copyright, 1913, by McBride, Nast & Co.

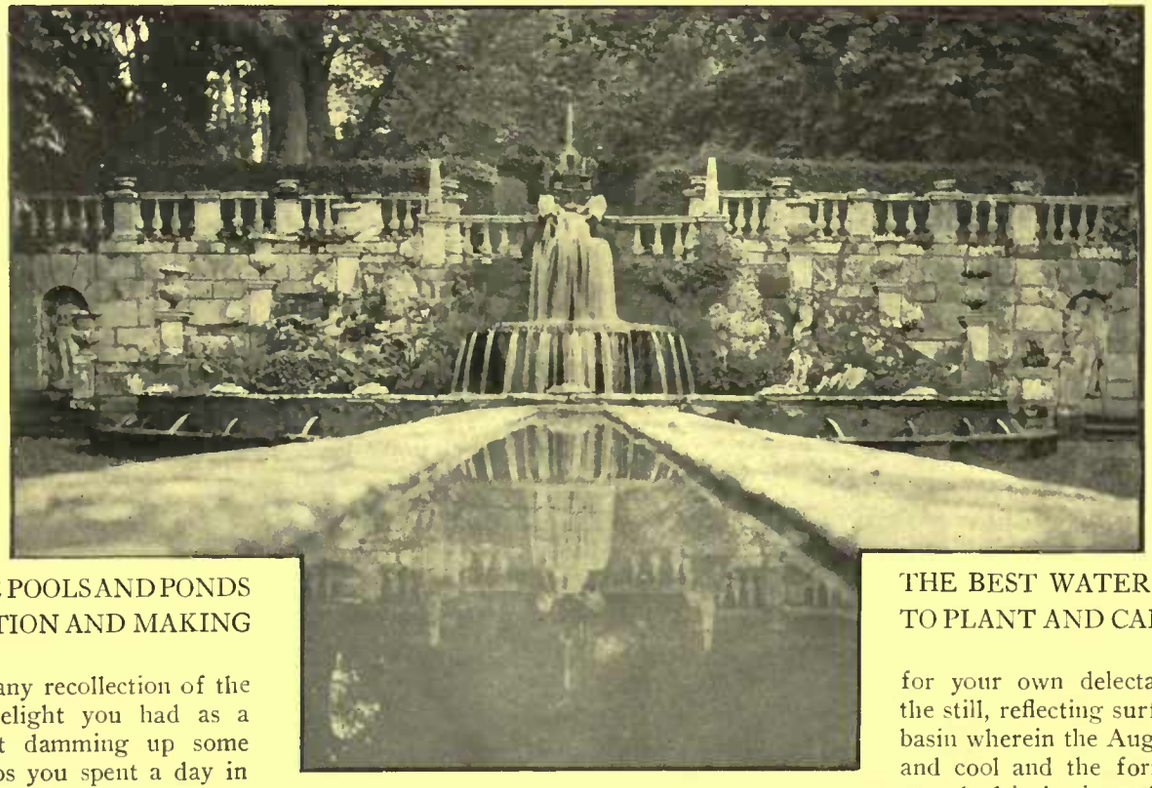
NUMBER 2



Do you realize the possibilities of the little sluggish stream that winds through your meadow as a potential water garden? It takes little effort to convert it into a pond where grow the many-hued water lilies and it can supply the water for other garden features if you set it at work

House & Garden
REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE
VOLUME XXIV August, 1913 NUMBER 2

Water Gardens for Every Place



INEXPENSIVE POOLS AND PONDS THEIR SITUATION AND MAKING

THE BEST WATER LILIES—HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR THEM

BY ARTHUR W. DEAN
Photographs by Thos. W. Sears and Others

HAVE you any recollection of the infinite delight you had as a child playing at damming up some stream? Perhaps you spent a day in diverting a little runlet of muddy water with sticks and stones and sod until at last you actually had a lake on which boats could sail, a glorious Niagara and some caverns through which the stream ran, which, though not as extensive as those where "Alf, the sacred river, ran," were certainly more satisfying to you. I have never gotten over this delight at playing with water—in those days they called it, as they angrily escorted me by the ear to dinner, "mussing in the mud." Even now I find inexpressible delight in diverting water into my garden and find that with a little ingenuity there are greater opportunities for pleasure than those I have mentioned above.

When hot weather comes, a water garden is absolutely a necessary adjunct to any country place. It need not be so extensive, but if any urging of mine may avail, make some form of water garden and add to it as time and opportunity allow.

There are certain special features of the water garden that you may have for your own delectation. There is the still, reflecting surface of a pool or basin wherein the August sky lies blue and cool and the forms of trees are stretched in horizontal green shadows across it. There is the splash of falling water, tossed heavenward from the fountain that sounds as it falls a song of coolness. There is the trickling stream that meanders between moss-covered rocks and murmurs through tiny grottoes a seductive melody. There is the formal pool with its stone or masonry coping and its marble seats, and then there is the slow, winding streamlet that runs through bogs into a still pond where grow water lilies in profusion. Perhaps you may not have all these water features, but aspire toward some, at least. August loses its dread, if you attain them. I fixed as my ideal the picture which is reproduced at the head of this article. Above, there is the white water tossed high. It runs in cascades down into a great basin, where in places it is quiet enough for water plants. Then there is a long marble trough wherein all the architectural beauty and the falling water itself are reflected. In an humble way and simple form similar effects can be provided by almost every country



The butterflies and birds, dogs and children all find delight in the garden pool

house owner. Perhaps a few hints will help you.

Let us presuppose that water is a scarcity. It will be a considerable expense to have it running from the house into your garden to provide a place for water plants to grow. If you can acquire a large brewer's hogshead, have it cut in half, first wiring the staves to keep them in place. By a judicious use of pitch or tar or some waterproofing medium, repair any leaks. Then sink these tubs in the ground and you will have a very satisfactory water garden. The evaporation of the water and the transpiration of it by the plants can easily be overcome by adding to the supply a bucketful every day or so. Don't place such a water feature at random in your lawn, but find some sunny spot where the tubs may form a unit in the design. Remember that because such tubs are circular they must be formal and must have a formal treatment. So, do not attempt to cover the edges with a naturalistic growth of bog or water plants. A single variety of nymphæa is sufficient for each. But such a water garden is really a temporary makeshift. You will want something more substantial. Let us see what is to be done with the permanent water basin. You may construct such a desirable feature yourself without particular difficulty. Have it in circular or rectangular form or the rectangle broken by a semicircle at either end. Fussy designs are never desirable. You must first make it waterproof and next weatherproof. Manufacturers of concrete advise what is known as a rich mixture wherein one part of Portland cement is combined with one and a half parts of sand and three parts broken stone or loose gravel. This works out to four bags Portland cement to 5 7/10 cubic feet of sand to 11 4/10 of gravel or broken stone. To get the best waterproof results the concrete should be combined in a sloppy mixture so that it remains wet until it is possible to complete the whole job. Walls of this mixture are thick enough if six inches through, and the pool is a small one. If, however, you are making a large concrete basin, it would be well to use the quarter-inch metal manufactured rods or the reinforcement of wide-meshed wire. At any rate, reinforcing up the sides and into the bottom would be a help. For growing water lilies two and a half feet of water is all that you would need. In the neighborhood of New York the frost line extends only somewhere between two and a half to three feet, but if you intend to have the pool a permanent one to winter over water lilies, it would be well to go below this depth. Dig out a basin in the soil from three to three and a half feet and tamp the soil firmly into place. If the basis of the pool is not solid, it might be well to fill in for about six inches with broken stone and slag, tamp it down for a foundation and then lay the cement bottom on top of this. Some have made a simple basin in a situation where the earth is of a consistency to pack tight by laying a concrete bottom for the pool and using a wooden mold only on the inside. In other words, the dirt itself serves instead of an outside mold. The walls of



An attractive lily pool placed at one end of a garden where its formal treatment is fitting to the site. Work such as this is possible of home accomplishment



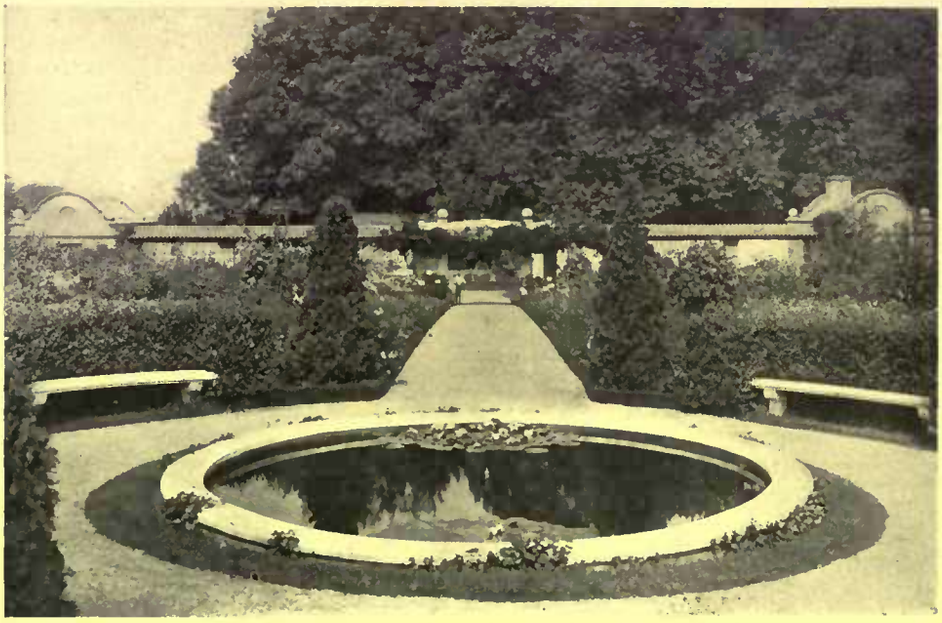
The Garrison house has a large lily pool constructed with a brick wall. There are probably too many plants growing here



If the situation is satisfactory, the lily pool may be made in the form of a rock basin, its edges being planted with moisture loving and rock plants

such a pool should slope out at a slight angle, otherwise ice in winter is apt to do damage. They are often given a slope of forty - five degrees. When the concrete is hardened, which it will do in about two days, it is a good plan to trowel on a cement coating all over the inside and finish the projecting rim with the same material. A wooden mold box can be built to put the proper finish on the basin rim. Owing to the difficulty in making carpentry molds that are exact, many people prefer to lay the base of their pool in concrete and build the sides of brick set in cement. This is quite a satisfactory method of procedure, and a brick wall will be sufficiently strong, if from eight to twelve inches wide, for the ordinary pool. Brick should be laid in cement mortar, and when the work is completed gone over with about an inch coat of Portland cement. In this way the pool will take on a similar appearance to that of the concrete one.

There is one point in construction that it is worth while to make mention of before work is begun, and that is to make provision for the inlet and the outlet pipes. William Tricker, who has had considerable experience with lily ponds, advocates an outlet standpipe made of several detachable sections of pipe. This should rise perpendicularly from the floor of the pool, and its top wall determine the height of water. By simply unscrewing the top section the water will be automatically lowered. The inlet is best placed on the opposite side, and unless there is a powerful source of supply, should be bent up beyond the level of the water in the basin. But whatever form is used, see to it that the provisions are made while the concrete is being laid.



Locate the pool as a garden center. Even the simplest forms are decorative and their effect is heightened when not too freely planted



Such a rectangular pool may be very inexpensively constructed, having as its source of supply merely the garden hose



The sides of this pool are constructed of fairly uniform fieldstones. It was considered more desirable to have the reflection from the surface than many growing plants

When the work has been smoothed off with cement and properly dried, it is well to allow water to stand in it for a day or two and to give it several washings, for caustic properties in the cement are apt to do damage to water plants. Such a basin as suggested may be used without an inlet or outlet. The same principles hold true when squared fieldstone is used as the material for making pools. Treat as with the brick, setting the stones in cement mortar and have a concrete floor, but endeavor to make a regular coping treatment, if the pool occupies a position in the garden proper.

The main considerations, then, are to have the bottom of your pool below frost line and provide facilities for drawing the water off.

Although it is impossible to give specific direction for every place, we have noted some general structural requirements for the garden pool that apply universally. Such basins should be situated along one of the main garden axes and are most effective if the view to be had of them comes from above. Seats and trees not close enough to obstruct the sunlight make this type of garden attractive. The trees serve as a windbreak and thus assist the growth of water lilies.

A natural pool is somewhat different both in its construction and in its situation. The very small suburban or country place cannot be treated in a naturalesque or landscape fashion. The near presence of house and

lawn and driveways make the wild or simulated natural appear out of place. But where the regular beds and borders are not seen in juxtaposition, a natural pond is highly desirable. It is most successful if there be a winding stream on the property. The simple mechanical expedient of making a dam accomplishes the purpose. An irregular area may be excavated and the water, if the source is constant, will produce a very excellent pool. Of course, such ideal conditions are not often found, but there are artificial means to gain results. One should be cautious of undertaking too much; a good-sized pool is expensive. If clay may be had in the neighborhood, the bed of a pond may be made by "puddling." The clay must be broken up and mixed with water until it is in a mushy plastic condition. It is then shoveled into the pond site which has been previously excavated and tamped down as hard as possible. The clay should also be tamped down and be about one foot in depth to remain for any length of time. In some cases when the site selected is in porous ground, a "puddle gutter" may be run around the extent of the pool about a foot from its margin. This method is equivalent to making a clay dam. A trench eighteen inches wide is dug to about a foot below the proposed depth of the pond. This is filled with the clay and packed tight, then the trench is covered with sod. If the earth on the pond floor is beaten down hard, the clay walls will prevent the water from seeping away, provided a fair supply is maintained.

Concrete makes a more lasting pool, but is, of course, expensive. It is difficult to make it look natural. The margin must be slightly lower than the earth banks and well covered with sod. While the concrete is hardening, stones and sand scattered over and pressed into its surface will help to create a natural appearance. Such ponds as these must be of irregular contour with tiny bays and promontories. A successful form is an irregular pear shape with the inlet at the small extremity. If at the opposite end water is allowed to run off into the soil a situation for bog plants will be formed which will soften the edges of the pool and add to its natural effect.

I have in mind a place that successfully combined several of these features. The land fell away suddenly from the back of the garden, making a rather steep slope to a meadow about ten feet below. This slope was sparsely wooded and the trees formed a pleasing fringe along the edge of the garden. Along the foot of the slope there ran a little stream. As this was of almost constant volume all summer long, the owner conceived the idea of damming up at one end to form a pond. There was a natural hollow which made this practicable and it was accomplished by a three-foot dam. When this feature was completed someone spoke to the owner of the workings of the hydraulic ram and he proceeded to install one farther down the meadow slope and

(*Continued on page* 115)



One mistake in making garden pools is to attempt the natural in a situation that demands formal treatment. Here is an ideal natural pool made by damming a small stream. Water lilies grow along the edges and reed-like plants are placed nearby, as well as plantings of ordinary white flowers that like the moist situation



The Motor Emigrants



THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT THAT WAS STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR

CHAPTER II; THE SEARCH FOR BROADER LANDS AND COUNTRY COMFORTS

BY C. H. CLAUDY

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district make possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enabled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and time-table, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment. The story is of considerable interest in the facts it gives about the practical value of the motor car in the country and the part it plays in the family budget. The first chapter told of the start of the emigration. Succeeding issues will give details of the important services the motor rendered in all their activities.*



MRS. SPENCE *was* game! But there was soon found to be a great difference between a firm determination to find a place on which a man of moderate income could live, enjoy life, have a garden, plenty of room, a nice house, pleasant neighbors, within easy commuting distance of the city, at a price he could afford, and finding said place!

The real estate men were all enthusiastic and extremely optimistic.

"Of course we can find you just what you want! Plenty of fine places going for very little money. No difficulty about selling your place—not surprised you want more room, though—these suburbs *are* pretty crowded!"

But there was the same difference between the optimism of the real estate agent and his performance, as between Spence's own determination and the accomplishment of his dream. He was carried hither and thither, far and near, up and down, to look at "places." Some were lovely to look at—and had neither light nor sewers. Others had light and water and sewers—and were next the county jail or on the edge of small towns more populous than prosperous. Others had every feature Spence desired, except sufficient ground—"And," as he said to Mrs. Spence, "there is no use giving up a two by ten garden and lawn to get one three by fifteen feet. If we can't get a house and *real* grounds, let's go back to a gilded cage and the park!"

The real difficulty between Spence and five acres and a mansion, was that of price. He saw plenty of houses, surrounded by grounds of ample size, and whenever one of these had a "For Sale" sign displayed, Spence promptly telephoned to the agent mentioned. But he soon grew tired of hearing, "They are asking $75,000—won't you make an offer?" or "The owner thinks he should get $67,000 for the place, but I have no doubt we could arrange the price!"

It was on his train, tired from a day's work, that he first saw his way out. He had been discussing his hunt with Garnfordt.

"And I've about concluded it can't be done!" he had finished. "I've looked everywhere for the moderate priced home with large grounds in a moderate priced suburb, where moderate priced people can live. But there is always something the matter. Either I've got to live a long way from the station, or I've got to pay a big price for land. I won't isolate myself and my family, and I can't pay the big price. It's back to the city for us, I guess. Living—Just plain, ordinary living—is certainly one complicated subject!"

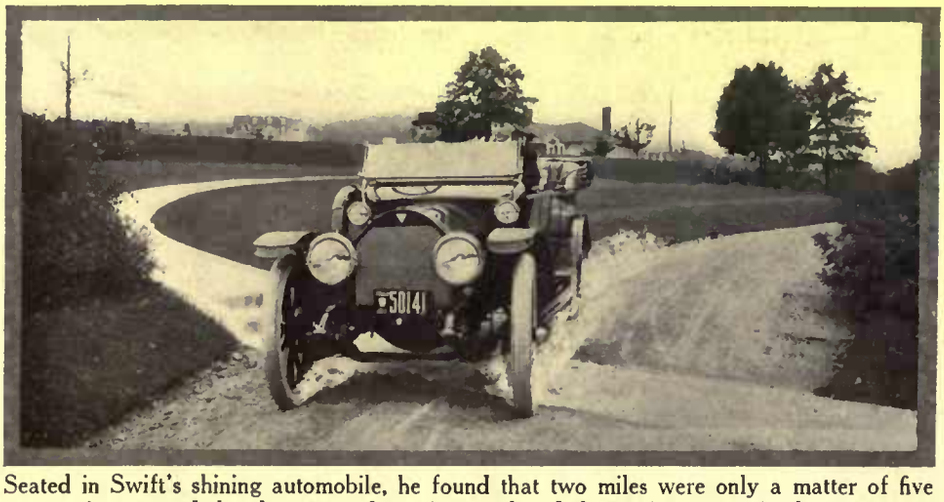
"I beg your pardon," interposed a voice from the rear seat. "I couldn't help overhearing. If you won't put me down as too much of a 'butter-in,' I think maybe I can show you the kind of place you are looking for."

Mr. Spence turned, prepared to squelch the intruder with the city glare that a steady procession of agents, insurance solicitors and beggars engenders in every true office cliff-dweller. But the face which looked smilingly into his was that of so young and slight a man—hardly more than a boy—and the expression was so frankly ingenuous and pleasing, that Spence smiled in spite of himself.

"You don't look dangerous," he admitted. "If you have any place I can buy which will suit me, you can 'butt in' all you want!"

Garnfordt changed his seat, and the young man moved up.

"My name is Swift," the stranger began, producing a card. "I'm with Dalton, Harmon and Belt. We have a number of places which might interest you, but I'd like to have you go to our Castleton property, if you will. It's ——" and Mr. Swift launched into a description of the place, to which Spence, tired of hunting the thing he couldn't find, paid an attention closer than he realized. It



Seated in Swift's shining automobile, he found that two miles were only a matter of five minutes, and that by motor five minutes placed the station conveniently near

was only when Mr. Swift left the train at Janey that he discovered that his close attention had been more for the purpose of detecting some statement which rang false, more of an attempt to find the "nigger-in-the-woodpile," than any real hope or belief that the casual acquaintance could solve his problem.

But he was dogged enough to follow up all his clews, and so on the next Saturday half-holiday he met Mr. Swift in the station and took the train to Castleton.

The run was forty-nine minutes—his regular commuting run from Willisport thirty-eight.

"It doesn't seem as if eleven minutes ought to make all that difference in price," mused Mr. Spence.

But he saw a great light when he got off at Castleton.

"Why — why — where's your town?" he inquired, blankly.

"There isn't any—we are not selling lots in a *town!*" answered Mr. Swift. "Did you ever figure what a *town* would be like where *every* house has at least five acres of ground? The plot I want you to see is two miles from here."

"But—two miles! Man, I could never get up, walk two miles, and then take an hour's run to the city!"

"Certainly not!" agreed Mr. Swift. "You are not supposed to walk. Use your car. We are going to use mine—there it is—" pointing to a dark green, shining automobile.

At this initiating information Spence lapsed into an emphatic, if impolite exclamation: "Have I wasted half a day coming out here to find I've got to have a car to invest in your precious suburb? Why, man, I wouldn't own one of those undemocratic, purse-proud, expensive contraptions if you gave it to me! When does the first train go back to the city?"

To his surprise, Mr. Swift made no show of anger or displeasure.

"I'm sorry you feel that way," he said. "I'm sorry, too, there isn't any train until—let's see—3.24—hour and forty minutes. Plenty of trains coming the other way—look at the cars waiting in that shed over there!" and Mr. Swift pointed to an open structure where stood a dozen or more cars, watched over by an attendant. "We have lots of men out here, living from two to five miles from the station," Mr. Swift went on, "who leave their cars here when they go into town and pick them up on the way out. Others are driven in by their wives or older children, who then call for the man of the house at evening train time. They joined in, erected this shed, and share in the watchman's wages—costs about $2.00 a month, I believe.

"But as long as you are here," continued Mr. Swift, "even if you don't want to consider a place which needs an auto, won't you come and look at it? It's really worth seeing—I couldn't afford to bring people out here to see a country place for reasonable money and then not show them something worth while. You can believe me when I say you won't waste your time if you come, and I'll bring you back for that train, sure."

So Mr. Spence went. There was nothing else to do. He did not fancy sitting around a station for the rest of the afternoon, and while he heartily disliked the idea of owning a car, he had no special objections to riding in one. So he went, and found that two miles on a good road for a good car was a matter of five minutes without any trouble at all. He could hardly believe that he was really "there" until Mr. Swift skilfully piloted the car between two stone pillars, up a winding driveway, and stopped in front of—the house of Mr. Spence's dreams.

There it was—big, broad porch, great high trees in front, smooth green lawn for the kiddies to play on, a swing hanging from a branch, with a worn place beneath in the grass, showing where little feet had kicked their owner heavenwards into the joy of swinging play; a neat garage behind, and—best of all—a flower garden in front, that couldn't be jumped across endwise, and a vegetable garden looking as if it might really grow vegetables, in the rear. More and more—there was a pig-pen, a hen-house, a chicken-run, and, crowning joy, a small orchard of trees old enough to bear.



There it was—broad porch, great trees, and, best of all, a garden that could not be jumped across endwise

Nor was the house less attractive. There were nine good-sized rooms, two baths, and an attic. The house was modern, had good but not elaborate fixtures, and—

"What sort of light is this, anyway?" asked Mr. Spence, investigating. "Surely you don't have gas in this out of the way place!"

"No," said Mr. Swift, "we don't. This house is fitted for either acetylene or for a private electric lighting plant. The present owner has been using the acetylene, because, as he says himself, a hired man can run a generator, but it takes ordinary mechanical brains to oversee a house electric plant, and he is one of the kind who can't drive a nail straight or without hitting his hands, let alone understanding such a plant."

"Then, how does he run an automobile?" asked Spence, turning swiftly and suspiciously.

"Oh, you don't have to know anything about mechanics to run a car!" answered Mr. Swift. "You evidently haven't investigated the modern car much. Five years ago you did have to be a mechanic, indeed, to get along with a motor—now they are so simple and fool-proof they don't need much attention. I don't know even what my gear case or differential looks like inside. I take my car into a garage once in two weeks or so, and they oil it up—make a few adjustments—I never bother my head with its works, any more than I do with the telephone or typewriter in the office. There are three excellent garages within two miles of Castleton station, and they are much cheaper in their prices than the city garages."

Mr. Spence was still suspicious. But Mr. Swift was evidently sincere, and Spence went on with his examination of the house.

Mr. Swift was wise in his day and generation. It did not take long for his trained eye to see that Mr. Spence was interested. It was evident that here was something the prospective customer had not seen before.

"And the price of all this? What's the figure on this prop-

(*Continued on page* 112)

Consider the Lilies

THE PLACE OF LILIES IN THE GARDEN

THEY ARE SIMPLE IN CULTURE, HARDY, WILL GROW IN PARTIAL SHADE, AND ADAPT THEMSELVES TO VARIOUS BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS—THEIR MANY USES

BY D. R. EDSON

AMONG the hardy lilies are to be found some of the most desirable of all perennials. In beauty they certainly are unsurpassed. The season of bloom, by proper selection, may be prolonged through most of the summer until late into the fall. Their culture, once they are established, is of the simplest, and they are practically free from disease and insect troubles.

The fact that the hardy lilies seem to be overlooked by a great many gardeners, only adds another point, that of comparative rareness, in their favor. Undoubtedly one of the reasons why the hardy lilies are not more frequently seen, is that it is necessary to secure and plant the bulbs a year before results are to be had. Another reason is that with improper planting, failure is pretty sure to be the result; and this, of course, is generally charged up against the bulbs, rather than against the improper planting. Furthermore, fifteen to seventy-five cents apiece for lily bulbs often seems a good deal to pay, in comparison to the prices asked for the spring flowering bulbs which can be bought by the dozen for that price. Nevertheless, they are well worth the difference. Who, for instance, does not stop to admire the beauty of the golden banded lily of Japan, no matter how frequently he may have seen it before, or pause in new wonder before the perfect grace of the "Bell" lily, even though he may have seen them growing wild by the dozen in meadows and woods? There is a charm, almost a mysterious enchantment, about lilies that is as ancient as the proverbial beauty of the rose.



L. Philadelphicum

As stated above, the culture of many of the hardy lilies is of the very simplest sort. One of their greatest advantages is that they remain in the soil in the same place for years, giving equally good results each season, while most of the fall planted bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths and narcissi, have to be replanted or replaced every second or third year for the best results. For this reason alone they should be more largely used than they are.

There is no place where room for lilies cannot readily be found, especially as they thrive well in partial shade. Some of the extra large strong-growing sorts may be planted as single specimens, but as a rule they will be much more effective if used in groups of at least three or four, or, better still, half a dozen in a place. They are equally valuable for use in the hardy border (which, in fact, never seems complete without them), and also for lending a naturalistic effect to stray corners in the shrubbery planting.

With lilies, as with most other things which one plants, the degree of satisfaction with the results achieved will depend very largely upon the proper care and judgment in selecting varieties. Some sorts, also, are considerably hardier than others, and this, too, should be taken into consideration in selecting bulbs for planting in Northern sections.

The golden banded lily of Japan (*L. auratum*), with its enormous fragrant white flowers, nearly a foot across, freely spotted with crimson, and a broad yellow band running through the center of each petal, is usually considered the most beautiful of all. It is, however, not as hardy nor as easy to succeed with as the other Japanese lilies (the various varieties of *speciosum*) which are almost as beautiful and among the hardiest and most satisfactory of all the lilies. Where partial shade, which most of the lilies prefer, cannot be given, the best sorts to use are *candidum* (commonly known as the Annunciation or Madonna lily) and Martagon, purplish red in color, with bell-shaped flowers. *Speciosum* also will stand the full sun very well.

The well-known tiger lilies, of which the new variety *splendens* is a great improvement, our native lilies, such as *Canadense* and *Philadelphicum,* will succeed almost anywhere that conditions at all suitable can be given. Further particulars as to color, height, season of bloom, etc., may be found in the short descriptive list of lilies suitable for outdoor planting which is given towards the end of this article.

Lily bulbs should be ordered early, with instructions to ship as soon as received. Order direct from some large house which makes its own importations, rather than depend on some local florist or seed store from whom you may possibly get bulbs of inferior quality. Most of the early bulbs come in several sizes, and it pays to get those of first and second size, even at greater expense, rather than to get smaller ones and have to wait two or three years for them to attain full development —although if they are to be used for naturalistic effects, in quite large quantities, the smaller bulbs will give good results.

The great secret of success with lilies is thorough drainage. This must be supplied before success can be hoped for. Unless the ground is naturally light and the subsoil porous, by far the best way is to prepare a bed thoroughly at the outset by trenching out the ground to a depth of eighteen inches or so and putting in the bottom old bricks or stones, plaster or something of the sort. Where the lilies are to be planted in a hardy border or

amongst mixed shrubbery, and it is not at all practicable for the bed to be prepared in this way, it is an easy matter to dig holes where they are to go and place drainage, or at least a good shovelful of sand or gravel at the bottom of each. In any case, to be on the safe side, it is well to put a good handful of sand under each bulb when planting and to surround or cover the bulb to a depth of half an inch to an inch with the same material. The roots and top will have no difficulty whatsoever in making their way through this porous wall, and it prevents standing water, and manure, fertilizer and any other possibly injurious substance in the soil from coming in contact with the bulb. Where lilies are to be grown either in a collection or for a mass effect by themselves, it usually pays to make a raised bed or border edged with turf, as this not only sets them off to better advantage but makes good drainage certain.



L. Speciosum rubrum. A very hardy and a most reliable lily, suitable for sun or shade, very handsome with its mottlings of crimson

The soil should be made very rich, and preferably slightly sandy. If nothing but a heavy loam or clayey soil is available, this may be lightened by the addition of wood or coal ashes, and sand or fine gravel, and by a heavy dressing of leaf mold or some similar light, porous material worked well down into it. *Leichtlinii, Brownii, Batemanni* are more particular sorts as to soil.

The best materials with which to enrich the soil where lilies are to be planted—and it should be made rich if the best results are to be expected—are old, thoroughly rotted stable manure, the older the better, and bone dust; or coarse ground bone, if it is desired to prepare the soil so that it will need no further treatment for a number of years. Fresh manure and commercial fertilizers should not be used, as they are pretty sure to injure the bulbs. The best time for planting most of the lilies is in October, though they may be put in, especially in more Southern sections, or if there is a mild, late fall, in November. The most important exceptions to this general rule are Madonna lily (*L. candidum*), Excelsum (*Testaceum*) and golden banded Japan lilies (*auratum*). These should be put in in August or September, usually as soon as the bulbs are received if they are in a good plump condition. Where the bulbs are to be planted singly and it is not convenient to put manure into the ground, one can make a small hole (an earth augur or a post hole digger being good for the purpose) a foot and a half or so deep, and into the bottom of this put several inches of fine old manure, covered with several more of good top earth. Upon this put a trowelful or so of clean sand or of very fine gravel and plant the bulb on this. In damp situations, the *loosely*-formed bulbs, such as *speciosum* and *candidum,* should be placed on their *sides.*

The proper depth at which to plant will depend upon the variety and the nature of the soil, as they may be put an inch or so deeper in a light soil than in a heavy one. Variety rather than the size of the bulb determines the depth of planting, because some bulbs make their roots and next year's bulb above the bulb that is planted, and some below. The former class, which in-



L. Canadense. Light orange spotted with brown



The Madonna lily, or *L. Candidum,* is one of the oldest lilies, but beautiful in its pure white corolla and yellow anthers. It may be used singly or in groups



L. Croceum does well in almost any soil. It fits well in the garden border or placed among shrubs

cludes *auratum,* the various *speciosums, Brownii, croseum, Hansonii* and *Batemanni,* should be set so that the crown of the bulb will be four to six inches below the surface. *Auratum* should be placed from eight inches to a foot below the surface. The second class, which includes the *Madonna lily, Canadense, Philadelphicum, tigrinum, Martagon,* should be three to five inches below the surface, depending on the size of the individual bulb and the soil.

After the first hard freeze, especially where the lily bed has been newly made, an efficient winter mulch should be put on. For this purpose old, dry, strawy manure or leaves raked up from the lawn or the street, kept in place by a few pine boughs or pieces of board, will be convenient. The covering should be from four inches to a foot in thickness, according to the severity of the climate, and should extend well beyond the edge of the bed. The newly-planted bulbs will have made no top growth by this time, but the covering is not to protect them from the frost so much as to prevent the ground from heaving and possibly displacing the bulbs, and injury to the new growth in the spring in case of a warm, early spell which starts the growth prematurely. In spring the mulch should be removed gradually, the last two or three inches being spaded into the soil to rot and to form a good main absorbing mulch on the surface of the ground.

The only care required annually after this will be to give the proper mulching and to spade into the soil a little old manure or bone dust in the spring, cutting off clean the old tops when they begin to dry after the plants are through blooming, and putting on the winter mulch.

Most of the lilies remain for years if unmolested, as they do not multiply so rapidly as the blooming bulbs. If you want to increase your supply of them, the small bulbs or "offsets" which are formed each year may be saved and planted out in a border or the flower garden, and in the course of two or three years they will reach blooming size. When for any reason the older bulbs are to be reset or moved, they should be taken up after the foliage has turned yellow when the plant is through blooming, and reset again at once. Do not dry them off and store them the way you would tulips or daffodils.

It has been said of the lily family that "there are no poor relatives." That is, that although they differ widely, each one seems to be quite perfect in itself. And this is quite true; nevertheless, certain desirable features such as color and character of bloom, height and so forth, should be looked for when we want to fit them into any scheme of planting which includes other things, and also to suit personal differences in taste. The following brief list, therefore, which includes those varieties which have proved most satisfactory, will be of use in making out the order for bulbs. Prices vary a good deal, from a dollar to seven dollars and a half a dozen, for the varieties mentioned below:

Auratum (Golden banded lily of Japan)—Flowers white, spotted crimson, with a broad golden stripe running through the center of each petal. Flowers bell-shaped, with the ends of petals recurved. Perhaps the handsomest of all the lilies and very fragrant; three to five feet high.

Candidum (Annunciation or Madonna lily)—This is the best of the pure white lilies, stands full

(*Continued on page* 110)



The lily at the left is *auratum* or the golden banded lily of Japan, a white lily, spotted with gold and with golden ribs—a very magnificent addition to any garden with its great blossoms almost a foot across. At the right is the tiger lily (*L. Tigrinum*), for a long time a favorite with many. It grows anywhere and seems to resist most unfavorable conditions. Above is *L. Testaceum.* A lily of dull apricot shade with orange anthers

Simple Wall Treatments That Are Effective

REASONABLE SUBSTITUTES FOR PANELING THAT ARE ADAPTABLE TO VARIOUS CONDITIONS—THE PROPER USES OF THE DIFFERENT MATERIALS AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR COST

BY LOUISE SHRIMPTON

Photographs by George Doust

THE modern room is inevitably a box lined with plaster or wood. A structural effect, the use of the same material throughout the thickness of a wall, is practically unattainable. Only in an occasional fireplace or in the living-room of a camp, is the visible wall material other than a facing. This facing, of wood, or of plaster uncolored, painted, or covered with paper, fabric or leather, is, however, an important factor in house furnishing. The open doorway, as a section of wall filled with hangings or glass, is equally important.

In the selection of wall treatment the home-builder's possessions must be considered from the outset. Paintings of value, or bits of rare pottery, require a special setting. A wall with such strikingly decorative quality that it does not show the owner's treasures to advantage is an impertinence. The wall designed primarily to hang pictures upon is of unobtrusive pattern if papered. If paneled in wood the panels are perhaps so contrived that some of them frame the pictures, and wall niches are also designed to hold choice pieces of porcelain.



Built-in furniture is often an essential feature in wall decoration. The woodwork is gray, oil stained

If there are no belongings of artistic value that dictate a mode of treatment, the wall becomes a decoration in itself. A patterned frieze or side wall satisfies a desire for interesting design; or flat, uninterrupted wall spaces, with accents given by patterned draperies in doorways, are preferred. Color prints are perhaps selected, not as dominant features, but to harmonize with the general scheme, and are framed in the wood used in the interior trim.

Whether decorative in itself or a mere screen for a decoration made up of art objects, the wall must be considered chiefly as a background for the owners, a possibly harmonious setting for the women of a household and their gowns, for the gay, light colors of children's frocks, or for flowers in vases. As a background it remains subordinate, not entering into competition with the foreground through violent forms or colors. The house owners, who after all are of primary importance in house furnishing, have in the simply fitted house the most becoming of environments, not a reproduction of some historic period that makes modern costume an anachronism, but walls modern in character.

Color is an imperative need. However subdued in tone—and our gray climate would make the brilliant tones of the East intolerably garish—color that is beautiful in itself as well as forming a suitable background is a vital necessity. But in devising color schemes the non-existence of absolute color is soon discovered. In a suite with the same color throughout on the walls the results in rooms with different exposures are entirely dissimilar, as home-builders possessing color feeling often find to their dismay. For not only is there no direct sunlight to warm the wall in rooms of northern exposure, but the windows towards the north are more potent as spots of color; the sun, behind the spectator and shining full on the landscape, turning them into framed pictures often of extraordinary brilliancy. These windows must be played up to in the wall decoration. A color warm and pleasant enough on a wall towards the south becoming pallid in a north room, a warmer, more positive tone must be used to make them an apparent match. We are impelled toward the paradox of making the colors different in order to have them alike. As a general thing, wainscoting of warm colored woods, and wall papers and fabrics of rich, full tone are appropriate to a northern aspect, while on the south side of a house, walls may be in lighter and paler tones.



Simple molding for rails and stiles approximates the effect of more expensive solid paneling and may be stained in various colors

Besides the value of walls as backgrounds and the esthetic considerations of color and tone, the home-builder in planning wall coverings has many practical points to

consider. A choice of materials must be made, a choice governed by suitability and cost. Plaster or wood are alternatives for the lower sections at least of living-room walls. Wainscoting, for many years neglected because of the popularity of wall papers, is again coming into use in the distinctive home. Wainscoting in its present machine-made form is not costly and is the most effective of backgrounds; once put up it does not permit of alteration nor removal; the wall furniture now so often built becomes an integral part of the paneling and with it a possible architectural feature; considering the cost of the plastering and papering it displaces, even in the small house a wainscot of good height in one or two rooms is a perfectly feasible wall covering. The cost of the most ordinary of wainscots in plain oak is about sixty-five dollars a thousand square feet; of North Carolina pine about thirty-five dollars. A newly devised wall treatment that is inexpensive and uncommonly attractive is wainscoting in "built-up" boards of three- or five-ply, cross banded. Very thin pieces of wood, practically veneers, are glued together so that, plain or quarter sawed, the resulting thin board has the same appearance as the more expensive thick board. Also there is no danger of warp or check on account of the different directions of grain in the composite material. Panels cut the required size in the three-ply are framed by stiles of ordinary lumber an inch thick or so. Hard pine is quoted in the three-ply at four and a half cents the square foot, and oak at seven and a half cents. Sanding and cutting would bring up the mill cost somewhat. Finishing is usually done on the wall, the entire woodwork of a room being stained and waxed after the carpenters are through, preferably by expert finishers. Or possibly, as in some of the recent English woodwork and furniture, the wood is left untouched, in its natural color. Light tones of gray and brown are now obtained instead of dark effects. The less expensive woods, such as pine and gumwood, are often preferred, as being refined in grain and taking a stain well. Quarter-sawed oak, stained a light, warm gray, or a light brown, gives beautiful results. Painted wainscoting, usually whitewood, is seen in the house of Colonial design, or in sleeping rooms. A wainscot in which the panels are canvas painted like the wood is a device not intended to deceive, but giving a unified effect at reduced cost. Wood strips laid across a papered wall, or filled in with fabric, are sometimes used to give a wainscot appearance. In calculating the number of square feet of lumber that is needed for a wainscot, the running measure of the room is multiplied by the desired height of wainscot.

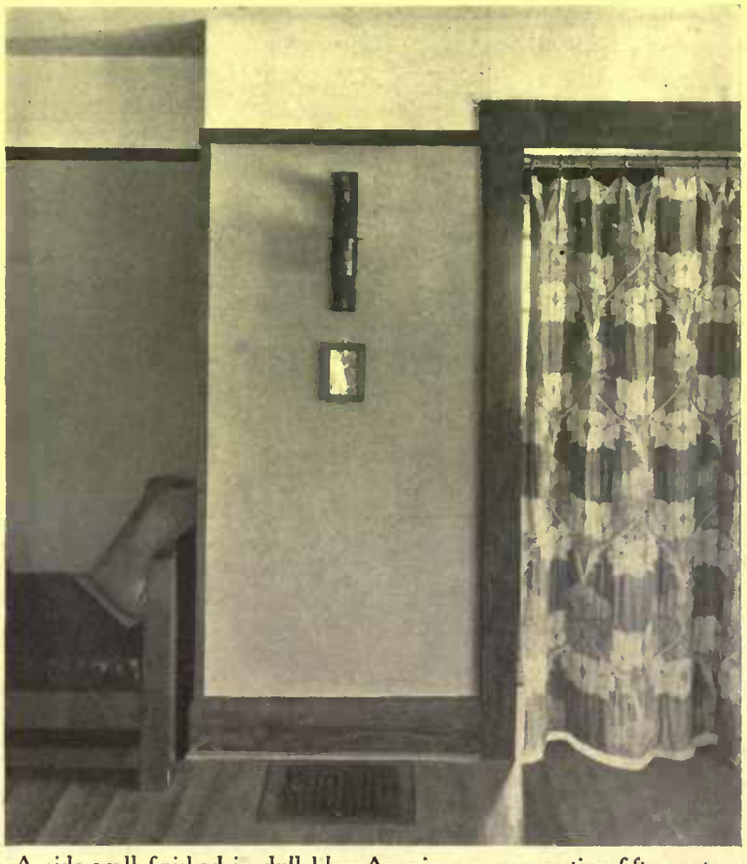


Pale gray grass cloth, costing a dollar a roll, combines well with quarter-sawed oak stained a warm gray

Plain plaster, unadorned by paint or paper, forms a somewhat austere wall treatment that under the hand of a skilled plasterer possesses marked beauty of texture. Three coats of plaster, sand finished, are employed. The walls for this treatment should be of unusually good construction, as cracks cannot be hidden. The natural gray of plaster has good color quality, and warmth is given to a scheme through portières of decided color. Where a



The sand finished walls of especially good construction are uncolored, retaining the grayish tint of the natural plaster



A side wall finished in dull blue American paper costing fifty cents a roll. The Voysey drapery is an interesting bit of design

warmer color is desired, a coat of orange shellac applied to the wall imparts a yellowish tone, the texture of the plaster showing through. A little pigment added to the shellac gives different effects, a small amount of Prussian blue producing a golden green; a little burnt Sienna a light tan. For an alcove or a plastered chimney breast this treatment gives especially interesting results. For those who prefer the opaque, matte tones given by paint there are either water colors or oils, applied usually direct to the plaster. Powdered calsomine colors, soluble in hot or cold water, are easily applied and frequently a whole house (except in baths and service rooms, where washable walls are necessary) has its walls colored in this medium. A five pound package, making nearly a gallon of paint, costs about thirty-five cents, and suffices to put one coat on the walls of an ordinary room, two coats being sufficient.

Oil colors, more practical for many rooms since they permit washing, are now on the market in a variety of agreeable colors and in a matte finish. Walls and woodwork alike are sometimes painted with them. The cost is about one dollar fifty-five cents a gallon, an amount that covers at least five hundred square feet. A coat of sizing is sometimes, in the case of either oil or water colors, applied to a new plaster wall as a preliminary. Two coats of the oil paint are necessary.

Wall paper is for many rooms the best treatment. In a figured paper the landscape and foliage patterns are often used, the domestic landscape costing about seventy-five cents a roll, the imported ranging perhaps from three to five dollars. Reproductions of the famous Morris designs can be bought. Papers of pronounced figure are usually employed only for the frieze. For the side wall patterns are indeterminate, conventional or foliage papers of subdued tone being used. In plain papers, the old ingrain make still gives an agreeable light toned background at ten cents a roll. The heavier "oatmeal" is thirty cents, while a satisfactory darker hued paper is sold at fifty cents. Imported papers cost at least a dollar a roll and are better in quality, though frequently the same color may be found in the domestic variety. A good sized room with drop frieze was recently papered in a warm golden brown, the paper, at twenty-five cents the double roll, costing the rather absurd sum of one dollar. Japanese gold paper, at three dollars a roll, makes an effective frieze. To compute the cost of wall paper for a room, one method is to take the dimensions of the room, to get from this the perimeter, so many running feet; then to subtract the width of window and door openings; the width of the paper, usually one and one half feet, measured, the number of strips required is easily found, as for a room about ten feet high a single roll supplies two strips. About three pieces should be added to cover waste and fit around openings.



In this dining-room a wood wainscot effect was created by connecting the plate rail and the baseboard with wood strips. Give both wood and plaster a generous coating of enamel

Japanese grass cloth, giving a pleasing texture to a wall, and coming in colors positive yet toned, like those of the Japanese prints, costs about a dollar a roll. In gray or in golden brown it is especially effective. The Japanese imitations of leather, copies of various French and English designs, costing about eight dollars a roll, are prodigious feats of mimicry that scarcely seem worth the doing and must weigh heavily on the artistic conscience of their makers. The Japanese have shown their cleverness in another way that is not really an imitation. A very, very thin veneer is made of wood and attached to paper. This is flexible enough to be applied as ordinary wall paper, and when properly used in combination with woodwork gives the effect of a solid woodwork. Papers of this sort are manufactured here as well as imported, and are an inexpensive though effective wall treatment.

Leather as a wall covering is costly and as durable as the wall. Used in panels, framed in wood strips, it is appropriate for the library. It is commonly stained a color that contrasts with the wood. The skins might be bought of an importer and stained after the leather is moistened and stretched on the wall. As in wood staining, two colors, one over the other, give varied color with glimpses of the sub tone.

Fabric is for hygienic reasons usually confined in the modern house to a frieze, where it often gives delightful results. India prints of varying price, Moorish tapestry—fifty-two inches wide, at about a dollar forty a yard—Japanese crepe at thirty-five cents, silks and tapestries varying in cost from a few cents to as many dollars a yard, are materials among others drawn upon for the frieze, and giving often the exact decorative note required. English chintz or linen, in gay figured patterns showing birds and foliage, is frequently used for a frieze as well as chair coverings in a sleeping room. The material employed, which may be thin, even flimsy in texture, is either stretched on frames or is pasted directly to the plaster.

Whether the kind of wall treatment is settled upon by the architect in his disposition of wall spaces, or is planned solely by the home-builder, the proper arrangement of pictures, the color and the material of wall facings, are matters to be considered early in the task of house planning.

Poison Ivy and Poison Dogwood

TWO NOXIOUS WILD PLANTS AGAINST WHICH YOU SHOULD TAKE PRECAUTIONS—HOW THEY MAY BE EASILY RECOGNIZED AND WHAT REMEDIES ARE USEFUL AFTER EXPOSURE

BY ANNIE OAKES HUNTINGTON



Poison ivy berries

AS the days shorten in early autumn, and the night air grows crisp and cool with the approach of frost, nature's miracle of the changing leaves transforms mountain forests, wooded hillsides, and low, swampy thickets into a brilliant pageant of color nowhere more varied or striking than in our Northeastern States.

Among the many different trees and shrubs, each contributing their peculiar color tones to the scheme, none is more pronounced, in having a certain shining, scintillant quality which immediately arrests the attention, than the poison ivy and poison dogwood—both members of the genus *Rhus*. Their beautiful, glossy leaves flash scarlet in the sunshine, and entice the unwary, while beneath their beguiling exterior lies a poison more virulent in its effect on those coming in contact with it than that of any other American plant.

The poison dogwood, or poison sumac (*Rhus vernix*) is more limited in its range than that of the poison ivy (*Rhus radicans*). It is found from northern New England to northern Georgia and Alabama, and westward to northern Minnesota, Arkansas and western Louisiana, whereas the poison ivy is found in almost every State in the Union, with the exception of those in the extreme West, where it is replaced by the poison oak. In its habitat the poison dogwood is confined to moist, swampy places, low, wet thickets, and the borders of ponds; but the poison ivy runs riot everywhere, up the shaded trunks of trees in the woods, along walls in open pastures, over banks by dusty roadsides, and even pricks its way through the burning white sands of the dunes along the seacoast.

The poison dogwood is a shrub which sometimes becomes twenty feet high, with a broad head and clustered stems; the poison ivy is a climbing, or trailing, woody vine. In foliage a marked difference is seen between these sister plants. The leaves of the poison dogwood are unequally pinnate, with from seven to thirteen obovate-oblong leaflets, a shining green on the upper surfaces, and paler beneath; those of the poison ivy are trifoliate, the three leaflets varying in shape from ovate to those which show a tendency to become four-sided. The flowers of both species are much alike, yellowish-green and small, in loose, slender panicles, those of the poison dogwood measuring three to ten inches long, while the panicles of the poison ivy are seldom more than four inches in length. The fruit of both is a waxy white, or gray drupe, but the berries are thick-set along the stems of the poison ivy, and hang in long, graceful racemes from those of the poison dogwood.

The toxic principle in both is a non-volatile oil, called toxicodendrol, and found in every part of both plants, in stems, branches, leaves, bark, roots, fruit, and even in the fine pollen dust from the flowers, in sufficient quantity to produce a bad case of poisoning if the wind happens to blow it across the hands or face.

Cases of poisoning are most frequent in summer, when the blood is overheated, and the pores of the skin are open and susceptible to the action of the poisonous juice when it comes in contact with the skin. It usually develops within four days of the exposure, and lasts about two weeks in severe cases. It may be recognized by small blisters which appear on the skin, filled with a watery fluid and accompanied with itching and burning sensations. In extreme cases these vesicles spread and become confluent, and the swelling and irritation cause great discomfort. The only effective treatment in a case of this poisonous eruption is a wash which mechanically removes the poisonous oil from the skin. The toxic principle is soluble in alcohol, and a weak solution (fifty to seventy-five per cent.) may be used, adding to it all the powdered sugar of lead (lead acetate) the alcohol will dissolve. Bathe every half hour with constant changes of fresh solution. This treatment, however, is not one whit more effectual than successive and thorough washings with common yellow soap, water and a scrubbing brush, a method strongly upheld by the most scientific investigators of the subject. An article on the active principle of *Rhus toxicodendron* and *Rhus venenata* by Franz Pfaff, in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine* (March, 1897), will be of interest to those who wish to read the account of his experiments.



Poison ivy grows in widely differing surroundings; it seems as much at home on the sand dunes as in the deep woods



Poison ivy need never be confused with Virginia creeper; its leaves are trifoliate, while the creeper's are in clusters of five

On many country estates the poison ivy takes firm hold, causing constant annoyance and spreading each year over more and more ground. Certainly no vine could be more pleasing to the esthetic sense than this one, with its decorative leaves, its cool, refreshing green tones and shining surfaces, but in spite of its loveliness it is wise to get out a spray pump, fill it with arsenate of soda and water (a pound to every twenty gallons of water) and proceed immediately to the attack.

The surest way, of course, to eliminate poison ivy and poison dogwood from situations where they are a menace to human safety and peace of mind, is to root them up by main force. It is a well-known fact that certain individuals are practically immune to the effects of the poisonous properties of the plants, and such fortunate beings can tear up roots and all without danger to themselves. This is the most certain method, but one attended by less danger of poisoning, and quite effective withal, is the use of concentrated sulphuric acid. In this latter method the plants do not need to be touched. A half teaspoonful of the preparation should be applied to the stem of the plant every two or three weeks during the spring, care being taken to prevent the acid touching the skin of the operator, as it is extremely corrosive. All the refuse of odds and ends resulting from either method of eradication should be burned outdoors, where it can do no possible harm, and when the acid treatment is employed it should be entrusted only to those who fully realize the responsibility attendant upon its use.



Leaf and blossoms of the poison dogwood, closely related to the ivy. It grows, however, in a more tree-like form

It is sometimes surprising to learn for what long periods of time the poisonous element in these two plants will remain in a virulent state when separated from its parent stem. One well-authenticated case of poisoning occurred during the winter months from gloves not used since September.



Poison ivy flowers are yellowish-green in color and grow in comparatively short panicles



The pale gray winter shoots of poison dogwood



The panicles of poison dogwood blossoms are sometimes ten inches in length

The Life of the Butterfly

FACTS WITH WHICH WE ARE NOT ALL FAMILIAR ABOUT MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES—THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT DISTINGUISH THE DAY FROM THE NIGHT FLIERS

BY FRANK E. LUTZ, PH. D.

Assistant Curator Invertebrate Zoology in the American Museum of Natural History

Photographs by the Author and by courtesy of Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.

THOREAU once wrote: "We accuse savages of worshipping only the bad spirit or devil. Though they may distinguish both a good and a bad, they regard only the one which they fear, worship the devil only. We, too, are savages in this, doing precisely the same thing. This occurred to me yesterday as I sat in the woods admiring the beauty of the blue butterfly. We are not chiefly interested in birds and insects, for example, as they are ornamental to the earth and cheering to man, but we spare the lives of the former only on condition that they eat more grubs than they do cherries, and the only account of insects which the State encourages is of insects injurious to vegetation."

Fortunately this is no longer true. It is not yet noon and there have already come to my desk three letters asking for the names and other information concerning insects which are not injurious. Judging by the writing, one is from a child who has looked up her butterfly in a book and decided that it is a species which the book says does not occur within two thousand miles of the place she found it. She wants to know what the trouble is, and doubtless secretly hopes that she has found out something which the book did not know.

This is not at all an impossibility. Saying nothing about the rest of the country, there are about 15,000 species of insects recorded from the vicinity of New York City. In the same region there are more than 2,000 kinds of butterflies and moths. Not only are species previously known as native only to some other part of the world constantly being found here, but we are still finding right around home, species which are new to science. The latter feat cannot usually be accomplished by the amateur, but there is so much still to be found out about even the commonest species that anyone who watches them may discover hitherto unknown facts. Even if the facts have already been recorded, he who finds them out for himself is nevertheless a real explorer and gets his reward in the pleasure of his discovery.



Children will become enthusiastic naturalists if they are encouraged



The skippers are strong-winged, rather dull colored butterflies of swift, erratic flight

Another of my letters is somewhat unusual, but encouraging to those who would arouse a popular interest in all nature because it concerns an insect which is neither beautiful nor ugly, but just an insect.

Unfortunately this awakening interest occasionally takes another turn. One of the characters in a series of recent widely read novels is a lady who supports herself and gives employment to certain of her younger friends by collecting the butterflies and moths of her neighborhood. These novels are very good fiction, but fiction nevertheless, and along with much good that they and similar books have done, there has come a bit of harm. It is occasionally pathetic. Not long since the Museum received a much-battered specimen of a Luna moth and a letter from a boy of upper New York State who said his mother had been reading that some of the moths were "worth a lot of money" and he hoped this one was and that the Museum would pay him for it because he would soon be nine years old and he would like to get a black pony for his birthday. A cripple in Missouri asked if she could sell the moths which came to the light of her lamp.

Now, a Luna is one of the most expensive of our local insects, yet a specimen in perfect condition may be had from a dealer for a few cents. On the other hand, no one who has ever truly seen this pale green, gracefully shaped creature floating in the moonlight would, if he could, sell the experience for a net full of money. Furthermore, if he knows the secrets of Luna's childhood, he will spend many happy and healthful hours scratching in the leaves at the foot of forest trees for Luna in her silken winter quarters, and will even see beauty—prospective, if not present—in the young Luna. In this way Luna is actually "worth a lot."

The graceful flight and harmonious colors of adult butterflies have made them the most popular of insects, but in their youth their appearance is rarely attractive. They are "horrid caterpillars," poisoned by gardeners and



A young Grapta trying vainly to shed its skin which it has outgrown

shunned by all except the few who see in them the possibilities of maturity or are looking for interesting points in their life histories. However, all caterpillars do not develop into butterflies, the majority become moths and some creatures which strongly resemble caterpillars are really quite different from butterflies, moths and even insects as a whole.

A simple but not generally enough known rule for recognizing an insect is that it has three pairs of jointed legs, if any. "If any" was added because young house flies, for example, have no legs. Spiders and centipedes are not insects; they have more than three pairs of jointed legs. The hard brown "thousand-legger" which looks so much like a caterpillar, is not an insect either. It will be objected by the observant doubter that caterpillars have more than three pairs of legs. Like most good rules, this one has its exceptions, but it is not to be caught on anything so easy as that. Only the three front pairs of the caterpillars' legs are jointed; the remaining "legs" are merely fleshy props or claspers. If scientific names were more generally used this paragraph would not have been necessary, since the real name of insects is *Hexapoda*, or "six feet."



This raises at once the question which will not down, as to whether we ought to use the scientific or the popular names. Almost any one says "Rhinoceros" and, not knowing, perhaps, that it is really the scientific name, makes no objection. I taught my daughter when she was four years old that the burly, yellow and black bees which attracted her attention were called "Bombus"; but, alas, she came in tears later because someone else had told her that they should be called "bumble bees." I confess that "Mourning Cloak" is, for some reason, easier to remember than *"Antiopa,"* but the butterfly to which these names refer is the "Camberwell Beauty" to the English laity, although its scientific name is *Antiopa* the world over. A New York school teacher gave me a very severe scolding several years ago because I used scientific names in the Museum Insect Hall to the exclusion of popular ones. I have not done so since, and will not do so here, but I still think that I should.



An insect never gets wings until it is full-grown, so that little winged house flies never grow up to be big house flies. The main divisions in the classifications of insects are made according to the characters of their wings. True flies are *Diptera* ("two wings"), yet how many insects with four wings are called flies! True bugs are *Heteroptera* ("different wings," one part of the front pair of wings being different in structure from the rest), yet even the students of butterflies are called bug-hunters! Moths and butterflies are classed together as *Lepidoptera* because the wings are covered with countless minute scales. It is these scales which bear the beautiful colors. One of the illustrations given here is of a Swallow-tail (*Papilio cresphontes*) with the scales removed from one wing. Nothing is left but a semi-transparent membrane supported by veins.

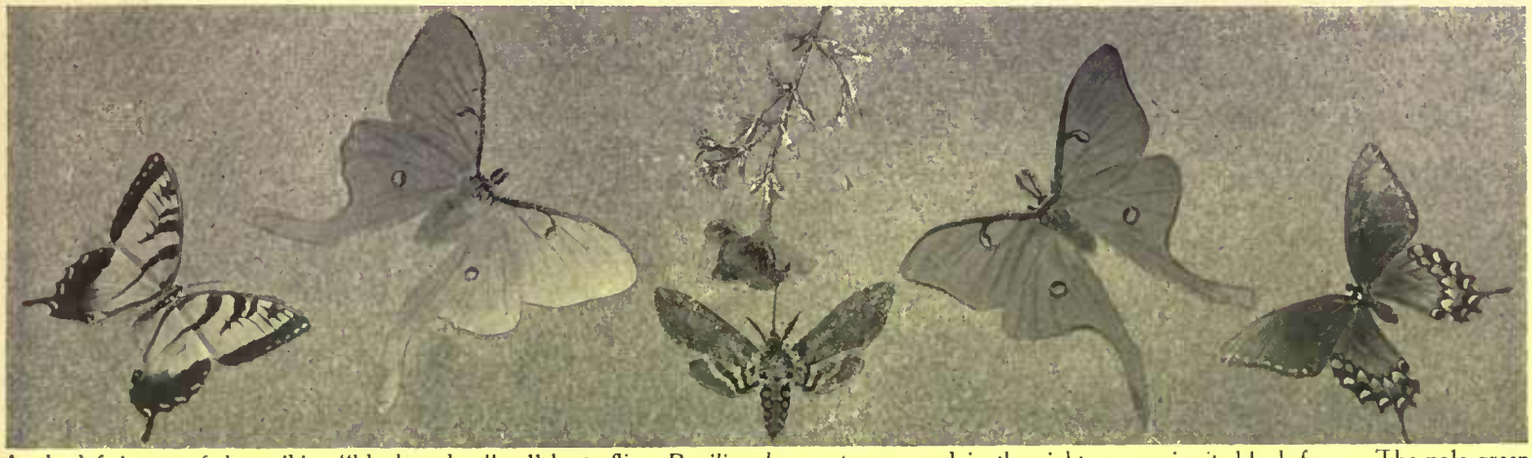
Adult butterflies are active only by day and, as a rule, moths fly only at night; butterflies usually hold their wings upright when at rest, while moths rarely do; but the two may be further distinguished by their antennæ. It is unfortunate that these useful organs are so generally known as "feelers." A mosquito hears with its antennæ. A very pretty experiment, but difficult to carry out, is to watch, under a microscope, the antennæ of a male mosquito when females are singing about, or a tuning fork of the same pitch as their song is sounded. The hairs start vibrating as does a violin string when another tuned to it is played—we see the mosquito hear. Moths, on the other hand, smell with their antennæ. Those who have read Fabre's account of "The Emperor" know how difficult it is to prove this, but proof is not lacking. Now, moths, flying chiefly at night, seek their mates and the proper plants on which to lay their eggs largely, or solely, by the aid of their antennæ, while butterflies probably depend largely upon sight. This is the explanation given for the greater complexity of moths' antennæ.







The Mourning Cloak comes out of its winter quarters to bask in the weak sunshine of early spring



At the left is one of the striking "black-and-yellow" butterflies, *Papilio glaucus turnus*, and in the right corner is its black form. The pale green Luna moths and the Hawk moth in the center, illustrate two divergent types of night flieers

They are feathered, the plumules being series of sensitive hairs. Butterflies' antennæ are smooth and have a knob at the end. Even if a moth's antennæ have plumules so small as not to be seen with the naked eye, they usually lack the terminal knob, and one is not likely to be deceived.

There are four ages, really called stages, in the life of all *Lepidoptera*—egg, larva, pupa and adult. The eggs are frequently beautiful objects under a microscope, and are usually laid, either singly or in masses, on the leaves of the plant which serves as food for the caterpillars or larvæ.

When the caterpillars have eaten their fill once, they cast off the skin they have been wearing, but which is now too small, and get a larger one. This process is repeated three or four times, and finally they are full-grown caterpillars.

The other day I found a young Grapta, a butterfly, which was about to moult. I knew this because it had made a platform of silk on the leaf so that it could get a good foothold. Furthermore, the neck, where the old skin bursts, was so swollen that it showed yellow. I focused my camera on it and waited for three hours in the hot sun to get pictures of the process, but although the poor thing twisted and squirmed and stretched, it could not break the old skin, and finally died. A great deal of the mortality which reduces the scores or hundreds of insects born to a single female, down to the two which replace their parents, comes at the time of moulting. Perhaps my sorrow for this young Grapta was increased by the loss of the picture which I had waited so long to get.

It is difficult to describe the difference between the larvæ of butterflies and those of moths. When, not long ago, I was asked to do so, I failed utterly; so I asked two older men who had been interested in these creatures most of their lives. They passed the question up to a specialist in *Lepidoptera*. The consensus of opinion was that there is no difference, but that it is easy to tell them apart! Perhaps a reader can do better. I have since found a difference which I think will hold, but I am afraid to put it in print now, and will answer the question by mentioning some moths. That leaves a smaller number from which to pick the butterflies.

Butterfly and the majority of moth larvæ have four pairs of legs which are not true legs (the props mentioned above) in the middle of their body and a pair of claspers at the hind end. If there are more than these, the larva is not a caterpillar but a young saw fly, related to wasps. Inch—or measuring—worms are moth larvæ. They are unlike other young *Lepidoptera*, in that they have no props in the middle of the body and must go looping along. As for lepidopterous larvæ with the full complement of



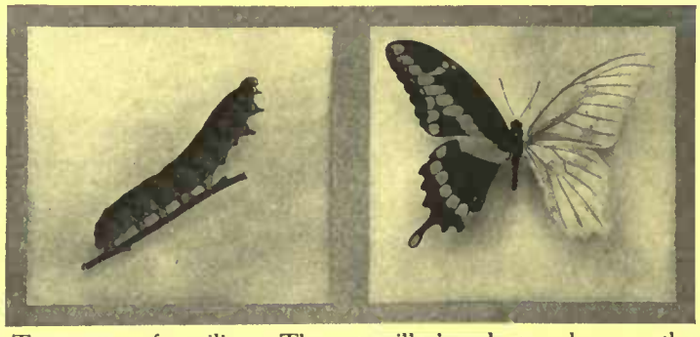
The skippers are of wide distribution and are found in a great number of different species. They belong to the enormous class of insects that are harmless



The nymphs are easily recognized by the prominent eye spots on the under surfaces of their wings. This photograph also illustrates a characteristic wing position

legs of all kinds: if they build nests either out of silk or by rolling leaves, they are pretty certain to be moths; cut worms (the gardener will know what is meant) are young moths, as are also fuzzy caterpillars, caterpillars with a single horn at the hind end and those which are larger than a man's little finger.

When a caterpillar is full grown it gets ready to moult once more. If it be a young moth it usually spins a silken covering —the cocoon—or goes into the ground. The silk of commerce is the silk which young moths make for their protection. If it be a young butterfly, it fastens the hind end of its body to some support and may also pass a single thread around what might be called its shoulders. Having thus made itself secure, its skin bursts and a very different thing is revealed. It is the pupa, motionless except for convulsive twitchings, without free antennæ, legs, wings or appendages of any kind. It has every appearance of death, and has been aptly used as a symbol of human death, for it is not lasting. In the course of time the creature within bursts its bonds and emerges in all the beauty of perfect maturity. The pupal stage is the stage of transformation from the crawling worm feeding on leaves to the free-flying butterfly sipping nectar from the flowers in your garden.



Two stages of papilio. The caterpillar's only true legs are the three front pairs; when the scales are removed from the butterfly's wing a mere tissue skeleton remains

Unfortunately, cold fact chills to some extent the glow of poetry. The adult life of butterflies and moths is usually short. Some have no mouths at all or provision for feeding, and those which have are as apt to use them to sip water from roadside puddles or barnyard pools as they are to suck the nectar from some beautiful blossom. The mouths are coiled tubes, admirably adapted to the purpose. Indeed, the attraction water has for the butterfly is taken advantage of by the museum explorers who seek the rare insects partial to the blossoms of tall trees. A mirror placed on the ground brings them to earth, as it is mistaken for a small pool.

I think it was Burroughs who said that all nature is a tragedy. Some of these tragedies are enacted in the pupal stage or, more strictly, are concluded there, for when the butterfly is still a caterpillar, wasp-like insects or certain flies frequently lay their eggs on or in it and their young feed inside the young butterfly. After the caterpillar pupates, the parasite completes its work of destruction and pupates also. Later a full-grown wasp-like insect or fly emerges instead of a butterfly and leaves an ugly-looking hole in the side of the chrysalis.

After all, it depends upon the viewpoint. This was a tragedy for the butterfly, but not for the parasite, and we look upon it as a tragedy because our sympathy is all with the butterfly. Two moths, the Gypsy and the Brown-tail, were recently introduced from Europe into the vicinity of Boston, and their larvae started to eat the leaves of all the deciduous trees. The damage amounted to millions of dollars, because the parasites which keep these insects in check were not imported with them. The United States Government is now importing parasites as a last resort, and our sympathy is with the parasite.

The only butterfly whose larvæ do considerable damage is also an immigrant from Europe. It is the white cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), the one which is yellowish on the underside but has no silver spots there. Usually the male has a black dot on the upper surface of each front wing and the female two, while both sexes have the front corners black, but in the spring generation these marks are apt to be absent or faint.

The cabbage butterfly passes the winter as a chrysalis (the name given to the pupæ of butterflies), but the Mourning Cloak winters as an adult, coming out from its shelter in a hollow tree or under a pile of stones to warm itself in the first genial sun of spring. When autumn comes, the Monarchs, whose young fed on the juicy leaves of the milkweed, assemble in large numbers, hanging from the leaves and branches of trees and shrubs. These flocks then move south to spend the winter there.



In early autumn the Monarch butterflies migrate in huge flocks which, when they settle on a tree, swarm among the leaves in countless thousands

Although the main outline of the lives of all butterflies and moths is the same, there are countless variations of detail. These details can be worked out by the amateur with the greatest of pleasure to himself and profit to his health. The material comes to your garden or flits before you as you take your strolls. There is the yellow *Papilio* whose female occasionally puts on black (we do not know why) instead of the normal yellow; the Skippers of more kinds than there are steamship lines, the Nymphs, with their conspicuous eye spots. All have something of interest about them, and practically nothing can be said against any of our native forms, even in their youth, though you may have heard certain alarmists speak discouragingly to the contrary.

Perhaps you may be persuaded to remember this as you go through your garden and to poison the foreigner "more in sorrow than in anger," for even he reaches a maturity, if he can, which is pleasing to the eye not filled with cabbages.

The Porch and Its Uses

VITAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PLANNING, BUILDING AND FURNISHING OF THE PORCH—THE PROBLEMS OF LOCATION WITH REFERENCE TO EXPOSURE AND OUTLOOK

BY HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN

THE properly planned porch should be held an integral part of the house *tout ensemble,* and we have no more right to be haphazard in dealing with it than we have to be careless about the rooms within. With our personal clothing we think out first just what we wish to have and then insist upon having it just as we wish it. This is right. We should do the same with our houses. Our houses are only a more expanded form of our personal environment than our clothing, and should express our personality quite as much as does our apparel. Careless disregard of purpose in planning our porches or rooms, or any other part of our houses, for that matter, is sure to breed dissatisfaction and regret later on, most of all if people are at all sensitive and particular. It is better to be sensitive and particular beforehand and then reap lasting satisfaction afterward.



An interesting development of the porch as an integral part of the house.

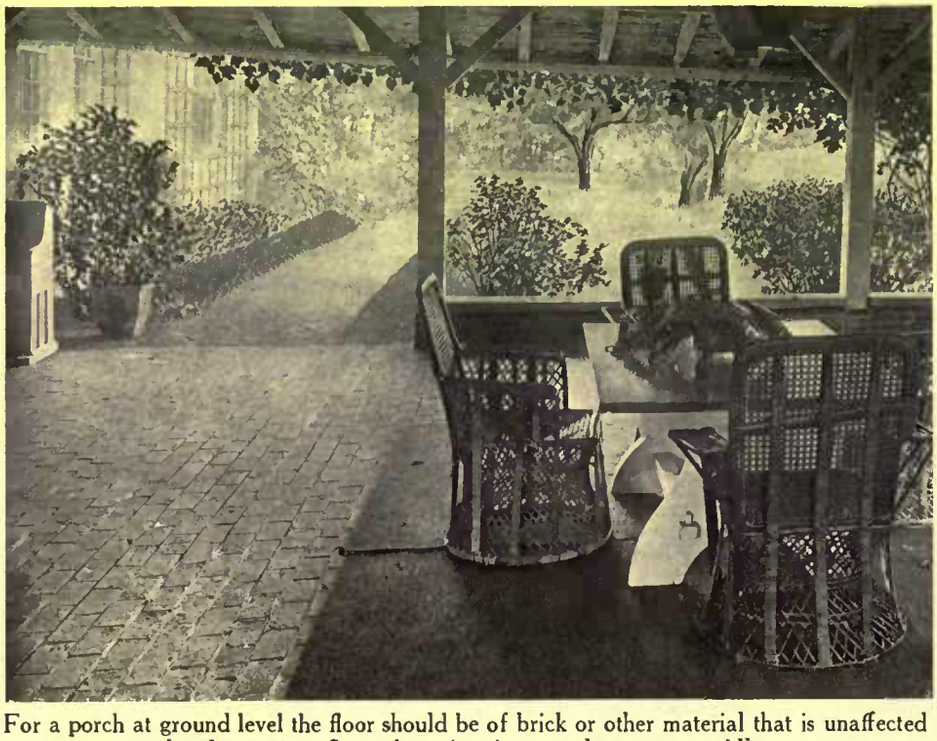
After deciding upon the exact object of the porch with reference to its placing, and before settling the precise location, we must think of the season of the year and the time of day when it is to be most used. A living-porch for summer use, for example, should be planned to command the maximum of prevailing breeze and the minimum exposure to the sun. One delightful living-porch that the writer knows, has an exposure north by northeast. Except in the very early morning, when it is not likely to be in use, there is entire freedom from glare or direct sun rays, while a refreshing breeze is generally creeping up the glen and through the garden that the porch overlooks.

Outlook is another factor that must be taken much account of in fixing the porch's location. There is a rare and inexpressible pleasure in having a stretch of fair country spread before one's eyes, and our enjoyment of it is greater when viewed from outdoors than from within. It is, therefore, always well to plan porches with the outlook in mind.

Sleeping - porches, which will, of course, be on the level of the second floor or above, should have an eastern or, preferably, southern exposure, so that they may be used the year round without subjecting their occupants to the too rigorous buffetings of the weather. It would seem the part of ordinary common sense for those purposing to build a sleeping-porch to keep this and several other important considerations in mind. Forethought and judgment, however, are by no means universal.

The paving or flooring of the porch is the first item to confront us when it comes to actual construction, but before determining of what sort it shall be, it must be decided whether the porch is to be on the ground level or to be elevated somewhat. Into the settlement of this matter must enter the question of drainage and the contour of the ground. In some places it is quite feasible to have the surface of the porch at lawn level—and it is often desirable to have it so—because the ground slopes rapidly enough away to insure perfect drainage; in other places, owing to the contour of the ground, it is manifestly impossible to do so without running the risk of undue dampness and perhaps occasional flooding.

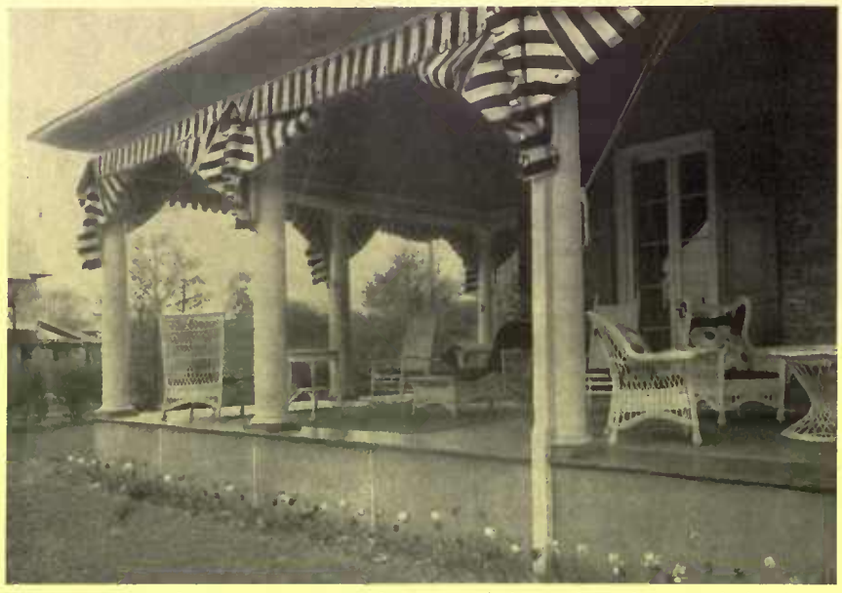
For a porch at ground level, the floor should be of brick, tile, stone or concrete. A wooden floor at ground level, no matter how dry the spot, will last but a short time. Its contact with the soil is bound to cause rot, especially as the timbers get no ventilation. For any of the other materials mentioned, a carefully prepared bed must be laid, although the ground may be solid and exceptionally dry. A deep cinder bed, solidly tamped, such as is generally used for a concrete sidewalk, is the best, and a curb of stone or concrete should be deeply set before anything else is done.



For a porch at ground level the floor should be of brick or other material that is unaffected by dampness. In such a situation wood rots too rapidly

When bricks are to be used, the customary sand bed, of the desired thickness, can be spread on top of the cinders. Better than sand is a bed of concrete for bricks. After they are laid,

thin cement can be poured in between the joints, either filling them or else allowing a little space to remain to be filled up with gravel or sand or a natural accumulation of dust, thus avoiding the bleached and bald appearance of concrete. Varied interesting effects in brick floors can be secured by the pattern in which the bricks are set. They may be laid on edge in twos and threes at right-angles, forming a quarry design, or set herring-bone, or in a dozen other ways, according to the ingenuity and decorative taste of the porch builder.



Wicker ware and rattan are among the materials best adapted to porch furniture, as they withstand exposure to sun, rain and dampness

A cement or concrete floor has the great advantage of being easily kept clean, but in certain conditions of the weather it will always collect surface dampness and is apt to be cold, so that the use of some sort of rugs or mattings is almost imperative. Concrete porch flooring will be laid exactly the same as a concrete sidewalk.

Stone flooring is susceptible of much variety of treatment. According to the character of the house the stones may be rough, so long as they are approximately flat, with wide joints or carefully dressed and set close. The rough stone flooring is particularly suitable for porches of the overhang-trellis or pergola type. The stones may be laid in the style the English people call "crazy" paving, that is, random shapes and random sizes, or rectangular stones of random sizes may be used, exactly in the manner of a paved garden path. The latter style is, perhaps, preferable. For a stone floor it is not necessary to prepare so deep a bed as for brick, concrete or tile. In fact, when used for an overhang-trellis or pergola porch the stones may be laid directly on the earth with perfectly satisfactory results. In some cases, however, a shallow concrete bed may be advisable. With either "crazy" or "rectangular random" paving the joints between the stones, of course, cannot be very close.

A tile floor must be laid in cement or mastic. There is no end to the variety of colors and patterns available in the different sorts of tiling. One very satisfactory kind of floor may be made of the large red quarry tiles, set in mastic, so much in favor for flooring roof gardens. All the tiles must have a carefully prepared deep bed. When the porch is above ground level it must be bounded by a substantial and well set coping of stone, concrete or brick.

In all cases, whether on ground level or above it, the surface must be given enough outward slant to insure perfect drainage of any water that may get on. In an intramural porch, inasmuch as it is an integral portion of the house, it seems more fitting to use for the floor some such durable material as one of those just mentioned, rather than wood. With a built-on porch, on the other hand, wood makes a perfectly satisfactory flooring, more so, oftentimes, than the heavier substances. Overhang-trellis or pergola porches, however, should be paved and not boarded, owing to their exposure to the weather.

Considered from all points, the best wood to use for porch flooring is Georgia yellow pine. For the porch posts, if they are to remain their natural color and have merely a coat of oil or spar varnish, either cypress or Georgia pine will prove satisfactory. If, on the contrary, the posts are to be painted, they had better be of white pine or poplar, preferably the former, although it is becoming very scarce. The practice of setting wooden porch pillars on blocks of stone, rising an inch or two above the floor, is advisable for preventing rot. For painting the porch floor, deck paint may be strongly recommended.



Separate porch roofs may be avoided in such designs as permit of the main house roof being extended to cover the porch

If it is intended to utilize the porch as a kind of outdoor living-room in summer, or if it is to be enclosed for a sun-room for winter, it is necessary to have a ceiling. Tongued-and-grooved yellow pine is suitable for this purpose. It is desirable, generally speaking, to have a ceiling unless the aim be to cut down expense, under which circumstances the rafters and under side of the roof can be made presentable.

For any kind of lattice work use pine strips. The pattern and closeness of the lattice will be determined by individual taste or the necessity of the oc-

casion. It may be remarked, however, that entire privacy may be secured without putting the slats so close together as is often supposed to be necessary. Leaving them as far apart as possible makes for a better circulation of air, hence adds to the comfort of the porch.

A porch railing is often architecturally pleasing and useful, but if the porch is to be used for a conservatory or sun-room in winter, it is much easier to manage if there is a solid wall up to the height of an ordinary railing. When there is no such wall there must be sections of solid boarding and sills that can be screwed in place on the approach of cold weather. The sashes will be fitted in above this, making the whole porch weather-proof.



One way of admitting plenty of light and air to the wide porch is to have part of the roof open save for the girders over which vines grow

Sashes should not be too large—not over five or six feet by two and a half or three. It is better to have a number of small ones than a few that are too large to handle conveniently when putting them up and taking them down. A large, heavy sash, too, is apt to sag on its hinges, and when being opened or shut its sweep takes up too much room. Sashes are ordinarily hung so as to open vertically like casement windows. They can, however, be hinged and hung to open horizontally, and in this way the whole space between pillars can be opened to the air. This arrangement is particularly useful where the sashes are left in place the year round.

Sleeping-porches ought to be equipped with canvas curtains that can either be laced or hooked through eyelets at the edge to hang wherever they are needed to keep off beating snow or rain. Balustered balconies atop of porches may have the floor covered with heavy canvas, such as is frequently used on the upper decks of river steamers. This canvas must be well painted and the floor given enough slant to insure proper drainage. If the porch has a tin roof, slat platforms made of scantlings an inch thick, resting on blocks, make a good flooring. The deck canvas floor will be pleasanter to use.

Specific allusions to cost of material and construction have been purposely kept out of this article, as prices vary so widely in different localities, and if any figures were given they would be sure to be misleading in many instances for that reason.

Turning now to porch furniture, remember that this should, above all things, be simple. So soon as the porch is overloaded it becomes stuffy and loses all its outdoor freedom. Porch furniture should be light in weight because it is being, and has to be, moved about so constantly. Wicker ware, rattan and strongly made but light wooden things are especially desirable. This does not apply to certain stationary pieces of furniture such as built-in settles or tables that are expected to be kept in one place. A settle built on the porch is most useful.

There ought to be nothing about the porch appointments that cannot stand some exposure to sun and rain and dampness. For this reason it is sometimes perplexing to know what to do about pillows, cushions and chair seats, but there is a very acceptable waterproof fabric out of which covers can be made. To make a porch thoroughly comfortable there ought to be a Gloucester swing settee. Steamer chairs, mandarin chairs in rattan, and Windsors, both side and arm, are all appropriate for porch use. Nearly everything that one could wish in the way of porch appointments can be had in wicker ware, from easy chairs and couches to tea-tables and tea-wagons.

Grass and straw mattings or Navajo blankets make the most desirable floor coverings. If the house has electric attachments it is well to make some provision for both movable and fixed lights on the porch. It will be found a great comfort and convenience to have them, but at the same time it would be advisable to put up screens to keep away beetles and all insects that a light at night always attracts. Unless there is heavy shade around the porch there will be times when awnings or screens of some sort are needed. There is much to be said in favor of split bamboo screens, as they can be rolled up tight when not in use and are quite out of the way. They are cool and pleasant-looking, too.



The loggia type of porch may sometimes be used as in this interesting two-tiered example where the porches run the length of the house

The Right Use of Evergreens

A LESSON IN THE PROPER GROUPING OF EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS FOR LANDSCAPE EFFECTS—THE THEORY AND THE PRACTICE OF PLANTING—AN ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT SOME OLD DOGMAS

BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves

EVERGREENS are expensive garden material—which is one reason why they should be used with great discrimination and a very clear understanding of what one is about. They are also very *positive* garden material—the most positive in the world,—which is another and even better reason for knowing exactly every why and wherefore concerning them. It is, indeed, the great big reason for studying them and working out theories concerning their merits and decorative possibilities; for cost is, after all, a passing episode, but garden effect is a permanent condition.



The planting at the extreme right is good, but against the house berry bearing shrubs should have been used for winter effect

There are, of course, many evergreens which do not grow to large size. These, we have been assured again and again, are providentially provided for the small place; but there are many more that become large forest trees just as soon as they are able—obviously, by analogy, to give the man with acres a chance. The two kinds are impartially used together, however, on both large and small places, in those evergreen groups which so many are persuaded to plant—how, I do not know! I wish I did; for, in order to correct an evil, one must get at the reason of it; and I very much wish to correct this.

Undoubtedly the trade is partly responsible for many of our garden errors, since the lavish use of fancy forms is still encouraged by some. But there is a responsibility resting upon the gardener which cannot be shifted; and on two distinct counts he alone must answer. There is, for one thing, the everlasting impatience which demands something now—to-day!—at once!—but is regardless of to-morrow. And there is the lack of real taste which our superficial attitude towards everything in general allows. These two together are the faults which each must recognize and wrestle with and overcome.

As a beginning—a first step in the right direction,—suppose we put aside all the ideas which the alluring literature of the trade may have promulgated, and get down to the actual truth about evergreens themselves, before we undertake to decide how they shall be placed anywhere. This is not to say that just as many may not be used in the end as are used now; nor is it to imply that untruths have been written concerning them. But there is no doubt that a biased point of view has been presented; this is what must be made straight and true.

The final test of any planting is the test of truth. Whatever the material may be, the plants must be so placed and so combined that they are true to nature and to themselves. Mind, I do not say they must be planted *naturally;* this would be a preposterous general garden dogma. But they must be true to their best possibilities; in other words, to their nature, just as a human being, properly educated and rightly developed ethically, is true to himself, although almost inconceivably removed from the "natural" or primitive state. What is the truth about evergreens? This, then, is the question: What is their nature? And



The screen planting should be something more than a screen, it should be a natural bit of landscape. This is, in a large degree, a desirable planting where the trees are both well placed on the lawn and where they conceal an unpleasant view. The evergreens used in this landscape are with but a single exception all the same species. Compare this result with that on the next page



A white pine hedge, a rather uncommon but a very beautiful use of an American tree that should be more widely planted. It is attractive, is easy to grow and resists bad weather



In its later years *Pinus Strobus* is difficult to be excelled by any other evergreen. These two pictures show what a variety of effect may be obtained with the same trees in different uses

what does nature do with them?

As to the first question—really the second: they are assertive and individual always, and severe very often. They strike a sharp, clear, distinctive note wherever they are come upon, and one that dominates and rings insistent above everything else. *But each kind strikes its note on a different key.* In addition to this marked individuality, they are always dignified, even when they are not majestic; the little fellows as well as the big, preserve the same serenity and hold themselves with the same lofty reserve, impressing their importance upon the most casual.



An exceedingly fine landscape planting. The cedars are used as they would grow naturally and their effect is not impaired by other trees

So, passing on to the second query, nature, herself impressed, handles them differently from anything else. She establishes them under very much stricter laws than those governing the less imposing deciduous plants; and she accords them privileges in keeping with their importance.



A show case landscape such as this attempts to crowd into a small space as many varieties of evergreen as possible under the theory that the more kinds there are the more beautiful the effect is. The immediate effect is ugly and when the trees mature, is still more unpleasant



Evergreens are too individualistic to be mixed with evergreens, but they act as highlights when planted with deciduous trees. Here among a mixed deciduous planting incidental white pines are placed

One kind chooses a given area for its home, and she keeps other kinds away. But as some areas do not suit their exacting demands at all, they are, after all, limited in numbers, and occupy a small space, proportionately, in the world's vegetation.

Here is all that we need, to help us determine the use of evergreens. It becomes now simply a matter of drawing conclusions —only we must take care that we draw *right* conclusions.

Honest and dishonest use of any kind of plant does not affect garden design, and is not affected by it as much as might at first seem, although it does, of course, bear upon it to a certain degree. But a formal planting may use material quite as honestly and with as due regard for its nature and demands as an informal treatment, and false relations are as readily avoided in one as in the other.

The first essential, whatever the garden scheme may be, therefore, is recognition of the evergreen's "dominating personality." And, of course, recognition of a dominating personality is accomplished simply by allowing it to dominate; in other words, by not allowing anything else to conflict. With this granted, it becomes instantly apparent that several kinds cannot be used in combination, for each kind, remember, is so distinctly individual that it will dominate; and something very like bedlam will therefore be let loose.

This brings us to exactly the same conclusion that nature reached long ago, apparently, with regard to these independent and arrogant things: avoid trying to combine them. Let them be true to themselves, always true to that inherent and divine right to rule which cannot be denied any one of them. It is only when thus respected that they will serve us fully, lending beauty as well as protection to our little schemes.

So groupings of many kinds must be absolutely taboo, likewise the monstrous evergreen "color effects" accomplished by such groupings. Guided by the general purpose for which the planting is to be done, select *one* variety and use this to the exclusion of all others, or to the exclusion of all save possibly a specimen or two of an allied variety, if personal preference for more than one kind is too strong to be overcome. Close adherence to just this one rule alone will assure a far greater degree of success in evergreen planting than is ever achieved in the usual system—if system it may be called, with its strained effort to do something which evergreens were never intended to do.

The character of a place, quite as much as its size perhaps, should govern in the selection of the kind of evergreen to be planted. A variety that is ponderous and heavy should never, of course, be used in a trim and toylike suburban garden, any more than toy trees should find their way into a broad and expansive landscape. Take into consideration, too, the surroundings. What are they or what are they likely to become; what of the place itself? Then choose something appropriate to the two together. Surroundings may not matter as much on a large place as they do on a small one, to be sure; for with land enough it is possible to create almost any sort of conditions, and to exclude them altogether. Still, they do have something to do with the general character of the whole; and they should never be altogether eliminated from consideration. Picturesque trees like the white pine



Pinus Montanus Mughus is a little suggestive of the white pine, but of lower growth and more compact habit. Groups are interesting on sloping land



Retinospora filifera edging a lawn. The beauty that is shown in such situations is detracted from when various novelties are mixed in together without harmony

or the hemlock, for example, certainly do demand a setting that has in it some of the elements of the picturesque. Unless such a setting is available, choose another kind of conifer.

Evergreens as shelters, evergreens as screens and evergreens as "general effect" material are all subject to the same generalizations, and many of these are the generalizations which apply to deciduous material as well. A screen must never be obviously just a screen, but always a natural group of spruce or fir, or arborvitæ perhaps, if done in miniature. Similarly, a shelter belt should never be literally just that and nothing more; but, rather, the individuals which compose it should be naturally grouped into a little grove that, standing with every appearance of accident on the spot it occupies, protects seemingly by a happy chance the area or spot requiring protection.



There are seven or eight varieties of evergreens in this small boundary planting. It fills up the space all right, but is about as artistic as the mixed crowds in a packed train. Try to decide on a single evergreen for such combinations

Sometimes, however, natural groupings are precluded by the limitations of the situation, and only a straight row is possible. Where this is the case, plant frankly in just a straight row, but be sure that that row runs definitely between two points and does not start and end aimlessly. For example, it may quite possibly require only half a dozen arborvitæs to hide a neighboring building some distance away; but six of these little trees, set down along the boundary of a plot, just in the range necessary, would be absurd in effect and actually call attention to what they were intended to hide, by emphasizing its presence. Plant the *entire* boundary, or else plant them between two very positive limits, such as may be set by a tea-house or summer house at one extreme, and an arbor or perhaps the corner of a garage or stable at the other. This makes their beginning and ending reasonable instead of arbitrary, and furnishes an excuse for both.

Considered in the light of their very positive individuality, evergreens are manifestly the last material in the world which could be expected to unite a building with the ground, softening its architectural rigidity and making it a part of the landscape. Yet the smaller kinds are more often used—or misused—for just this purpose than for almost any other.

This is a handling of both building and plants that is to be utterly condemned as false. In the first place, it interferes, eventually if not immediately, with the function of the windows, which is to admit light and air and permit the building's tenants to see abroad. Then it introduces still more angular and severe lines, of a new and aggressive sort, to the building's exterior; and it forces the plants into a position that is unnatural to them—hence dishonest.

Do not be persuaded, under any circumstances, to group evergreens, either broad-leaved or coniferous, around and against a building's foundations. Forget that it has been, or is being, done; or that, in certain instances, the effect seems to be good. Such effect is only seeming—for evergreens do not *belong* in such a location, therefore they *cannot* produce anything actually good and artistically worthy when so located.

Novelty, remember, is not beauty. "Beauty is truth, . . ." That is all we know on earth and all we need to know, literally. For this sums up in a single phrase all the formulas for accomplishing whatever we may wish to accomplish, in whatever field

(*Continued on page* 111)



Thuya occidentalis, arborvitae, may be used as a hedge or planted in groups for landscape effect. This is the case of a screen that is interesting in itself



The peculiarity of the Colorado blue spruce is only emphasized when thrust among other evergreens. The group planting of this tree is beautiful rather than startling

Late Planting and Care of the Vegetable Garden

SUCCESSFUL METHODS IN CARING FOR GARDEN CROPS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS—WHAT VARIETIES TO SOW FOR FALL AND WINTER CONSUMPTION



BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by R. S. Lemmon and Others

IF there were some way in which the enthusiasm for planting of the average home gardener could be divided up so that part of it might be used in late summer, instead of having it all exhausted during the first spring months, the garden would be very greatly the gainer thereby. But in the average case, when the cucumbers, melons, lima beans, etc., have been put in, and the eggplants and peppers have been set out, the gardener puts up his reel and line and his seed drill with a sigh of relief, and compliments himself with the assumption that it is all over for another year with the exception of plantings of such things as radishes and lettuce.

That is the course usually pursued, and the result is that in the average garden one generally beholds along in July, when the dry spells are beginning to strike us with their inevitable accompaniment of bugs and troubles of one sort and another, rows and whole patches of desirable and valuable space, the original occupants of which have gone by, are left empty or are full of pods or fruits so old and tough that they can never be used. As space is limited in the average home garden, such a condition is first of all a waste of room which should be devoted to some useful purpose; more than that, as such spots quickly become neglected, it frequently happens that the weeds there are overlooked and allowed to go to seed before they are noticed, and in any case the overgrown or overmatured vegetables are drawing heavily upon the plant food in the soil, which, if it is not used to grow something useful, should at least be saved until wanted at another time.

In the garden that is carefully planned and executed, however, every space that is planted and set out first to a crop that will mature and ripen before the season is over, will yield a second and in some cases even a third one in the late summer and fall. In many instances, in fact, two crops are growing on the same ground at the same time by the use of "interplanting" and "companion planting," which some gardeners make use of in order that there may not be even temporarily ground that is not fully occupied.

The fact that there are some vegetables which will mature quickly enough and which will start off well in hot weather, and that others will with slight protection go through the winter safely, gives the gardener an opportunity for planting in three distinct groups during July and August. The first is vegetables for late fall use and to keep through the winter. The second is crops to start now and to winter over for early results in the spring, and the third, which is not so commonly utilized but which is just as important, is the opportunity which the use of plants gives the gardener for maintaining or even for increasing the fertility of his soil—or, in the case of the small general place, making the garden and any unoccupied ground there may be contribute to the fall and winter supply of materials for the horse, cow or chickens.

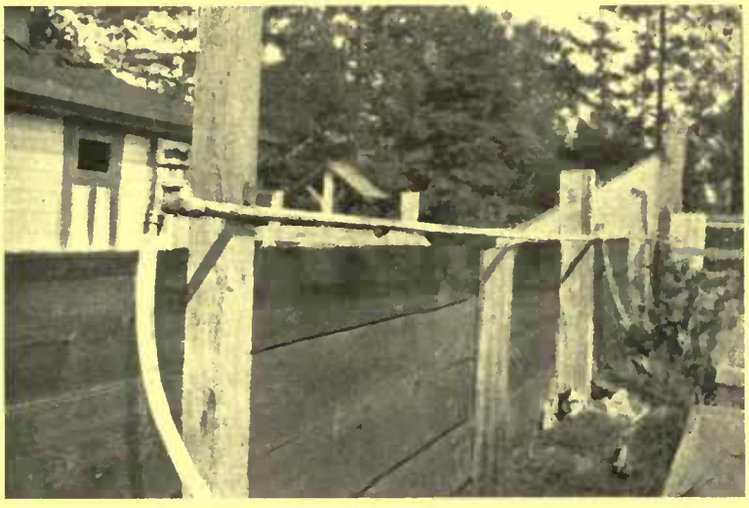
There is a number of things which should be taken into consideration in making plans for these late plantings, because the conditions are in many respects very different from those that obtain in the spring. In the latter case the danger is that the ground may be too wet and cause the seed to rot; on the other hand, the danger in late planting is that it may be so dry and so hot as to make germination impossible. In the spring it is well to get the ground plowed in advance of planting in order that the soil may have a chance to become warmed up and dried out a little on the surface; with the late plantings, on the other hand, it is usually best to plant just as soon after plowing and harrowing as can possibly be done, giving the newly-sown seed the benefit of the moist soil turned up by the plow from the lower depths of the soil.

Unless one has to encounter a spell of wet weather, which is not likely at this time of the year, the seeds should be planted deeper than the same varieties if they are put in in the spring. In regard to this, there is no definite rule, but twice as deep as the planting in the earlier season will in most instances be not too much.

Perhaps the most important pointer in getting good germinations from late sowings of seeds is to see that they are properly firmed into the soil. The great importance of this simple precaution is not generally recognized. In many instances it may mean the difference between a poor, straggling "stand," or even none at all, and good full rows. Large seeds, such as beans or peas, may be firmed into the bottom of the row, before covering, with the sole of the foot. Smaller things, such as turnips or radish, may be firmed in the drill before covering, if planted by hand, with the back of a narrow-bladed hoe or by running the wheelbarrow wheel, if it is sufficiently wide, along the row. When using the seed drill with only a very small quantity of seed, a small stone or something of the kind can be used as a weight so that the earth will be packed down over the drill more compactly, or the whole patch when planted may be gone over with the garden roller. Taking this trouble to get the earth up tight against the seeds and covering them up on all sides is done not only to insure a quicker and surer germination, by having whatever moisture is available brought into direct contact with the seeds, but also to insure the life and growth of the plants after germination, because if the tiny embryo root issues forth into a miniature empty space full of hot, dry air, its fate is soon settled.

In setting plants the same precaution of getting them absolutely firm into the soil should also be taken. Plants set out in wet, cloudy weather in the spring will live if simply thrown on the surface of the soil (I cut two nice heads of lettuce yesterday which had had no further care than to be dumped out by chance from a flat last spring when we were setting out cabbages and

left there on the ground), but in the hot, dry weather of August it is often necessary to take every precaution in order to secure success in either transplanting or setting out plants. In the first place, see to it that the large outer leaves are cut back about one-half, and if the roots happen to be long and straggly, cut these back when it is necessary, in order to get them into such shape that they will not be crowded and jammed together when setting out. Wet the soil thoroughly where the plants that are to be transplanted are growing, some hours before you want to take them up, as dry earth will crumble away from the little seedling rootlets and leave them without protection from sun and drying air. If the soil is so dry that it is necessary to use water, pour about a half a pint or a pint in the bottom of each hole where the plant is to be set before planting. Do not waste your time and strength by setting out a row and then going over it and spilling a little water around on the surface. In dry weather, besides making the plants as firm in the soil as possible in setting them out, it always pays to take the additional insurance of going back over the row and pressing with the balls of the feet on either side of the newly-set plants, bearing down with all one's weight. In case it is dry, hot weather with a hot sun the plants will be very greatly benefited if they can be shaded a day or two after setting out. This is done readily where only a few dozen plants are being put out by taking a half sheet of newspaper and placing it over each plant, in the form of a tent, holding it down with a little earth or a couple of small stones. One other thing to keep in mind in connection with late planting is that any delay which is likely to occur is very much more likely to be a serious disadvantage than with early planting. Vegetables which are planted as much as two weeks apart in the spring may be within a few days of each other in maturing, but a delay of two weeks in getting in a last sowing of beans or the fall crop of cabbage or cauliflower may mean the difference between success and absolute failure. For the last plantings of vegetables early varieties are generally used, as these mature more quickly and there is, of course, more or less chance of being caught by frost.

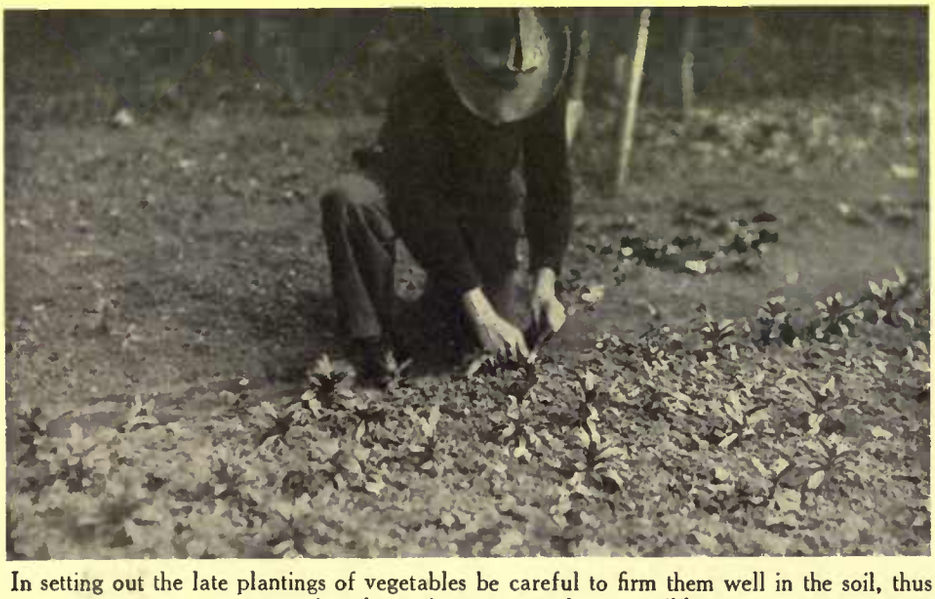


A metal pipe line fitted at intervals for hose connections and supported on posts is convenient for watering the small garden

The following vegetables may be planted after you receive this month's issue of HOUSE & GARDEN, with the reasonable expectancy that in an average season they will mature—that is, of course, assuming that the ground is in a good condition, sufficiently moist to give things a prompt start, and containing enough plant food in some forms which are immediately available—food that is either the remnant of the spring's top dressing of manure, which by this time should be in the finest possible condition, or by a second application of some good garden fertilizer containing a fair percentage—three or four—of available nitrogen. In any case, a quick start and strong, early growth may be assured by a light top dressing of nitrate of soda as soon as the seedlings get well started, or a week or so after the plants have been set.

One of the most ordinarily neglected of the fall crops is beans. There is no time to lose if you would have a supply of these for the end of your garden season this year. The earliest varieties may be planted up to as late as the first of August in the vicinity of New York, but it is better to get them in before that date if you can do so. If the soil is dry, plant three or four inches deep, a quick way being to mark out your rows eighteen to twenty inches apart, go over each marked line with the plow attachment for furrowing and then drill them in thinly with the regular seed drill in the bottom of this trench. This will get them down into nice fresh, moist earth if there is any to be found anywhere, and if you will then use your wheel hoe with the single wheel and the plows arranged for covering you can give the seeds an extra firming into the soil and cover them at the depth desired at the same operation. Stringless Green Pod, Bountiful, Full Measure (green) and Brittle Wax and Rust Proof Golden (yellow) are good sorts for late planting. The two former, put in as late as August 15th, will frequently come through in time, but one is taking the risk, of course, of a hard, early frost.

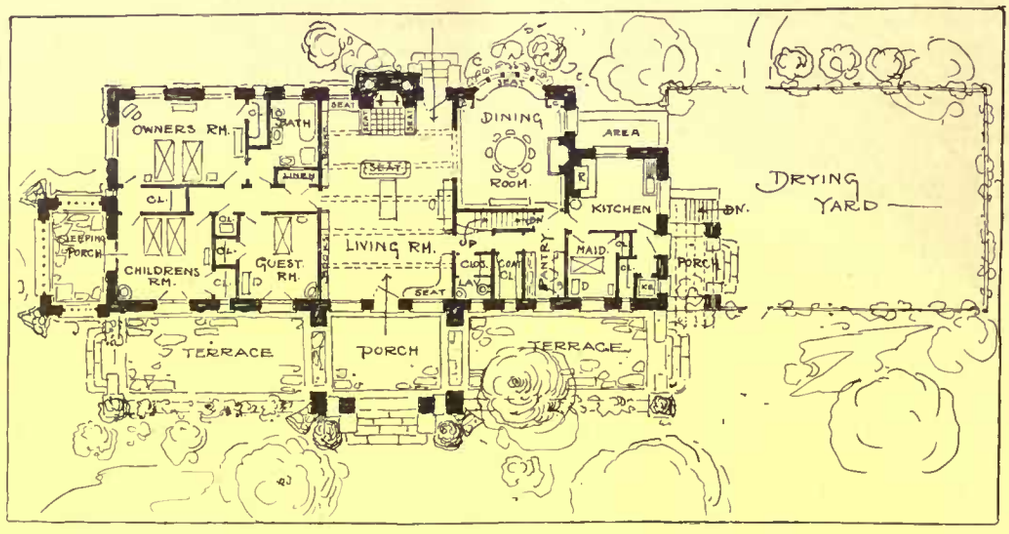
Beets also may be planted as late as the first part of August, and unless there is indication that there will be sufficient left over from the second or third spring planting, you should sow a few rows now in order to be sure of having some through the winter. They will reach a good size before killing weather, as they continue to grow until quite late and will be much better in quality than overgrown roots from an early planting. They should be put in half an inch to an inch deep, according to the condition of the soil, and if only a few are to be put in and sown by hand it will gain a few days' time to soak the seeds a day or so

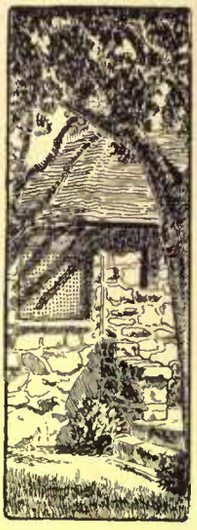


In setting out the late plantings of vegetables be careful to firm them well in the soil, thus conserving the moisture as much as possible

(*Continued on page 118*)







RESIDENCE OF MR. M. A. SELSOR

This house, with its field stone walls, its long low roof, and its living quarters all on the ground floor, has endeavored to satisfy all the demands for comfortable, informal summer living. The living-room running right through the center of the house has no side windows, but may be opened at either end, permitting the breezes to sweep through its extent, and is cool and shady. The sleeping quarters occupy one end of the plan. Their capacity is increased by a commodious sleeping porch. The kitchen and its subsidiary rooms occupy the other extreme and join a drying yard surrounded by lattice



GREENWICH, CT.

Arthur Ware

Architect

The stone work is not finished off and the wide interstices between the rough stones give color to the surface. The long porch and terrace paved in brick is really an integral part of the living quarters, since life in the open air is one of the requirements that the architect had to provide for. One end of the terrace is built around an apple tree which sheds an agreeable shade over it. Provision has been made to allow the roots proper moisture and sustenance.

The roof projects over this terrace, making a vestibule porch of generous proportions protecting the entrance from direct sunlight



Set in an old orchard the house appears to have grown coincidentally with the trees, and so happy is its treatment that the building creates a feeling of being part of the landscape



Mr. Selsor's house shows a very happy use of shingles laid to imitate thatch. The fitness of his home to its site is shown very well here where the outcroppings of native rock in the foreground appear almost to be roots of the building extending into the ground



Field stone is the logical medium for the small house in many locations and it is seldom used to better advantage than here. Many of the stones gathered nearby show a fine sense for color effect in their various shades, which add an agreeable warmth to the surface



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

A Chair of Old English Inspiration

AN interesting form of modern furniture that probably receives its inspiration from that made years ago in English cottages is gradually finding favor here in America. It is built on simple lines, reproducing chairs that stood in such cottages as Anne Hathaway's, and made of oak and similar hard woods. The legs are slightly turned and the wood finished generally in oil. The interesting effect of rush seats is taken advantage of in many of these chairs, and the combination with the dark natural oak and the lighter seat is rather attractive. Some of these chairs are fitted with a back panel of caning. Since the chairs are so simply made and built on such straightforward principles, they are enduring and well fitted for all-the-year-round use, as well as a place in the country cottage.

Practical Hints on Renovating

TAKING care of the floors is one of the most important tasks of the household when it comes to renovating. Many a modern house has the hardwood floor which must be kept free from dust and in a spotless condition if we wish it to show off the rugs to any advantage. The carpeted floors, such as must necessarily be used in the old-time homes that have not had the floors renewed, come under the head of carpet cleaning; but plain wood floors, parquetry floors, oilcloth or linoleum, must one and all have individual care and attention.

Water should never be put on a hardwood floor; this is very important. The floor should first be brushed clean with a hair broom or straw broom covered with a soft cloth, cotton flannel preferred. It should then be wiped with a cloth that has been dampened in crude oil and turpentine, equal parts. This should be rubbed well into the floor. Kerosene also may be used, but this will leave an odor for an hour or so. A great many patent preparations for renovating the hardwood floor are also to be had. Most any one of these is good; it is the rubbing with an oil that brings the desired effect.

In cleaning oilcloth it is wise not to use too much water, as it will drain through and rot the cloth beneath it. Use a flannel cloth well wrung out, and wipe the floor until clean. Sal-soda will aid greatly in this. Wipe the white spots caused by spilling any hot liquid on the oilcloth with a few drops of spirits of camphor.

Window Shades

WHY not make the windows in a country house bright from without as well as from within? In a church we admire the glass in daylight and at night those without are charmed by the beauty of color and subject. So it ought to be with many of our home windows. In Europe one sees window shades depicting scenes of various kinds, and in this country years ago these pictorial window shades were much used. It is possible to use them advantageously again, especially since period furnishing forms such an important part in decorating.

Instead of going to a shop and buying the ordinary green, yellow or white shades, buy several yards of glazed chintz or plain chintz, cut it the desired width and length, stitch it and then tack it on the roller. If you are not apt at this particular branch of decoration, you can have it done at the shop where you purchase the material. How attractive a room would look with shades made of a bright-colored chintz, with the sunlight bringing out every color. From without the effect would be equally charming, quite enlivening the bare side of a house with bits of bright hue. I have seen this done several times lately with excellent results. Picture chintz in the soft grays of the old French wall-papers will make delightful shades. From Italy comes a shade in vivid greens depicting a mountain scene with a border of yellow. This shade hung in a room with side curtains of brown, yellow walls and white woodwork is quite an addition and a relief from the plain shade that makes the window look more or less like a void.



A form of cottage furniture inspired by old English ideas that is durable and attractive

The Fireplace in Summer

WE all acknowledge that the fireplace is the hospitable center of a room in winter, spring and autumn, but in the warm days of summer it must give other parts their chance. In most houses one finds the fireplace for the time being forgotten and with little thought or care it has been hidden from view. Don't hang a piece of material in front of the opening. That is at once crude and ugly. Don't stick a piece of furniture there, either, for that seems much out of place and, then, why do it in summer when one would not think of doing it in winter when the open fire is so nobly doing its duty?

Here are several suggestions that may help to keep the fireplace an attractive open spot and not one hidden by some unsightly article. Pile birch logs in your open fireplace and stick in branches of pine with the cones that are so suggestive of the delicious forests where one goes to get the true breath of nature. Let this remain until a new lot is needed to freshen up with, but don't hide the opening. So shall your fireplace with its filling of birch and pine be a gentle reminder of the joy it gives you in the cold days of winter.

Blue and White Furnishings

MUCH as it has been exploited and in a way done to death, it is really hard to find a more satisfactory combination of colors than blue and white for the furnishings of the summer cottage, the piazza or even certain rooms that are in use all the year round. New ideas in furnishings of this sort are being brought out constantly by importers and manufacturers, and it is a scheme so comparatively inexpensive that one need have no hesitation on the chance of its growing tiresome with long and enforced association.

The blue and white Japanese toweling that has been put to so many different decorative uses is now being made up into lamp shades with most satisfactory results. A large wire frame covered with the fabric makes a charming shade for a blue and white porcelain lamp, and these shades can be bought ready for use, or it ought not to be a very difficult matter to make them oneself. Blue and white rugs, too, are being shown at reasonable prices and in greater variety just now than ever before. For the piazza there are Chinese mats made of grass, warranted rain and sun proof, with checked or plain centers and blue and white borders. These come in sizes up to nine by twelve feet.

Cotton rugs in blue and white are distinctively Japanese in design, and can be had in an even greater variety of sizes, all the way from little two by four foot mats up to the twelve by fifteen foot size, while the wool rugs in this combination of colors are made in Tien-Tsin, China, and are decorated with Chinese designs quite suggestive of the enormously expensive Chinese rugs. Both the cotton and wool rugs are washable, and the latter are wonderfully artistic in design and need not be limited to the uses of the summer cottage alone.



Velvety rugs of soft, creamy tints are obtainable, their designs being in blue

Of course for summer and outdoor use furniture of wicker or willow seems most suitable with these imported rugs and fabrics, and the new shapes in the willow pieces from China and Japan go to prove that the Oriental manufacturers are keeping up well with the procession of new ideas. Where the assortment was formerly limited to the familiar hour-glass chair with perhaps an odd table or two, there are now tabourets of willow in various sizes, foot-stools, tea-tables that are light in weight and serviceable in shape, and even a Chinese Morris chair that looks like a very distant relative of its English prototype, but is at least thoroughly comfortable as a lounging chair. Among the newer pieces this season are tables and small stands made of strips of bamboo with closely woven tops. The bamboo is treated in such a way that the strips are flat and quite thin and they are interlaced to form substantial and effective looking pieces of furniture.

Door Porters

A USEFUL addition to the furnishings of the hall in a country house where it is not always necessary to be barred and locked in, is a door porter, that serves the purpose of holding open the front door and at the same time imparts an air of hospitality. It is, no doubt, a distinguished version of the worthy brick covered with an old piece of carpet that propped open the doors of preceding generations, and while rather more ornamental than the brick, it does its duty in exactly the same way. It is necessary for it to be quite heavy as a matter of course. The less expensive door porters are made of cast iron in different ornamental designs and the weight of the iron is sufficient to resist any amount of force from the door, but the more elaborate varieties, which are made of brass, must be heavily weighted at the bottom in order to be of service.

They are all made so that there is a definite, loop-shaped handle at the top, or the design is such that there is a knob or excresence of some sort by which it is easily picked up and moved about. The two shown in the illustrations are of brass, the plain one being of polished brass, the other a dull finish.



The porter is a convenient means of preventing door slamming



An interesting scheme for summer cottage use, combining hour-glass chairs, soft blue and white rug, and a new form of tabouret. Lamp shade and pillows are in blue and white toweling, while the lamp is a gray pottery with blue figures



An attractive dull finished porter of pineapple design



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening,* etc.

The August Garden

RUN to seed and overrun with weeds —this is all too probably the state of the garden before the last month of summer is even well on its way. And even good care cannot prevent the first of these conditions, except to a certain degree. For things must go to seed, and we must let them—unless we prefer to buy fresh seed each spring, and have no special favorites which we wish to propagate. I always find, however, that some thing produces, once during the summer at least, a flower enough unlike its fellows to make it worth while marking that stalk and saving seed from it, if from none of the others, just for the sake of gratifying curiosity to the extent of seeing whether the "sport" will "fix" itself, and actually reproduce a succeeding generation. Of course it does not, probably, more often than it does —but it is fun watching, and wondering, and perhaps sometimes a valuable accession is made. In this way a number of new varieties have been developed—mere freaks in their inception.

But generally "gone to seed" the garden need not be, even if this is the month of fruition. Pick off flower heads as fast as their petals drop, and keep up the bloom throughout August and even September by thus forcing the plants to try and try again to bear fruit. That is what they bear flowers for, of course; and they are very persistent, some of them, actually blossoming themselves out of existence in their efforts. If they seem to be failing, apply fertilizer in the shape of liquid manure or bone meal. The latter especially makes for more flowers.



Care in the picking of bloom will help keep the garden looking fresh and attractive even in August

The Month's Planting Work

BY the middle of August evergreens are ready to be moved or to be brought from the nursery and planted. And this is the time usually preferred by experts for handling them, for now their growth for the year is over and they feel the loss of rootlets less than at any other time. Planted thus early, too, they have ample time to take hold before winter is upon them, and with the arrival of another spring they are ready to go to growing again without any loss to speak of.

Never buy evergreens that do not come with an earth ball sewed in burlap about their roots. I do not know that there is a dealer anywhere in the country who would think of sending them without this; but there may be, so I speak of it. Or there may be department store "bargain sales," just as there are sales of roses and other plants during the summer, where stock minus the earth ball may be offered. Money is thrown away that is invested in such as this.

When the plants arrive, each sitting tight in its lump of native earth, do not open the burlap casings until the holes are ready to receive the roots, and water is at hand to pour in upon them when they are placed and the holes partly filled in. Remember that you cannot be too careful in handling evergreens, lest the rootlets dry out—and drying out is fatal almost without exception. The resin in the plant fiber hardens when the roots are exposed to the air and thus dried, and cannot be softened up again—and of course unless these tiny roots are soft and open, the plant must starve. Exercise every precaution, therefore, to prevent drying, for this is one of the instances where prevention must be used, there being no cure.

Many times the earth wall will have become loosened through the jolts and jars of shipping, or because the earth originally was not as moist as it ought to have been when the plants were dug—or perhaps was too light and loose a soil. When this has occurred it is usually well to soak the roots through the burlap, watering until the earth is again united into a sticky mass that will cling together, provided it is carefully handled. It will not, of course, unite into as ideal a lump as might be desired, but any lump at all is better than having the roots left quite exposed, as they must be if the earth falls away completely.

With the hole dug a little broader and just as deep as the earth ball in which the roots are resting, move the plant close up beside it before untying the burlap, and decide upon the direction it shall face; that is, which side shall be turned to the north or south or in any given direction. Turn it about until it is exactly in position; then open the burlap carefully, lift the plant on this, using it as a hammock by holding it at the corners—it takes two or three men to do this properly, even though the plant is not very heavy—and, keeping the trunk upright and steady, carry it over the hole and lower it all together until within perhaps a half inch of the bottom of the hole. Then, at a given word, let go the burlap on one side and pull it quickly out from the other, as the earth ball finally comes to rest on the bottom of the excavation. This getting the burlap out is quite a trick, and requires a signal to which all respond *instantly*, so that it is literally whisked out as the tree comes down to its final resting place. Where it is accomplished just right, the earth ball will hardly be disturbed.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden

CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors* and *Under Glass*



Midsummer Activities

AUGUST may be termed the hinge month of the garden year. A good part of this year's garden, with its mistakes and achievements, lies behind, and yet with the things that are left we may still accomplish a great deal. On the other hand, thought for the garden that is to come next year, and which of course we are already planning to make a more successful one than we have yet succeeded in attaining, must be taken now.

The first resolution to make, then, is not to let the garden go by default, no matter how great may be the temptation to do so—for during the great heat, and the days or even weeks without a drop of rain, things begin to look pretty shabby, if they do not actually get so dry as to stop growing or even go backward. But do not let any of these things interfere with what you have set out to do. Keep the good work up, comforting yourself, if necessary, with the consoling thought that this is the hardest stretch in the season's garden work and that the fruits of your labor, with such delicious late things as eggplants, peppers for stuffing, cantaloupe, and lima beans, are in sight.

Guard Against Insect Pests

EVEN though you may have been fortunate enough to have escaped so far with little or no injury from the various garden insects and pests, do not let this good fortune lull you into a false sense of security, for they are likely to appear when least expected, and the only way to prevent the considerable damage which they are otherwise quite certain to do is to be ready to fight them immediately and to the finish. With every well selected garden equipment there should be a small compressed air sprayer, and this, with the various stock solutions or prepared ingredients, such as arsenate of lead, Paris green, Bordeaux mixture, soap, kerosene, tobacco dust, etc., should enable you speedily to get the better of most of the things which you are apt to encounter. Even though the bugs do catch you napping and ruin your crop of eggplants or muskmelons, do not let them continue unmolested or you will rue it next year. Complete extermination is just as important under those conditions as though you had a crop to save, and sometimes it is made easier by the fact that stronger solutions or more strenuous methods than you otherwise would be able to use may be applied.

If you do not take the matter firmly in hand now you invite increased trouble for next season by reason of the greater numbers of insect eggs laid this year.



Proper cultivation and attention to watering are essential to the success of midsummer vegetables

Cultivation and Water

THE one thing which we reiterate more than any other in these columns, because in practice it has to be repeated more persistently than any other, is surface cultivation. And during the usual August dry spell this is more important than ever. Keep the surface stirred up, no matter how dry and dusty it may seem, for only by thus doing can you save the precious moisture in the lower levels of the soil. Some things, such as celery and eggplant, simply must have an abundance of water if they are to do well, and even if you have no adequate system of irrigation, such as was described in last month's HOUSE AND GARDEN, much can be done by applying water with hose or with a watering can in the proper way; where the amount is limited, dig a shallow trench near the row, or with a dibble or hoe handle make several holes around the roots of the plant, in the case of such things as eggplants or peppers, and toward evening fill these with water, giving all you possibly can spare, or even saturating the soil so that it will not readily absorb more. Then the following morning draw dry earth into the trench or fill up the holes, so that your dust mulch will be resumed in time to prevent the sun from drinking up part of the scant supply of the vitally necessary moisture.

A mistake which very frequently is made in the garden is to neglect patches of vegetables which have gone by or that have grown so abundantly as to get ahead of the demand for them from the kitchen. How very often one sees rows of lettuce or heads of cabbage which, having become too old to use, have been allowed to go to seed and remain unmolested for the bigger part or even all of the rest of the season. A vegetable that has "gone by" becomes a weed: it is occupying ground that should be used for something else, and it is robbing the soil of fertility which should be fed to or at least saved for another crop. A great deal of waste may occur in this way because plants during the flowering and fruiting stages draw more heavily upon the plant foods in the soil than during the earlier stages of growth. Furthermore, crops which are allowed to ripen their seed, such as beans, will stop bearing much sooner than they would if the pods were all picked off clean. If you cannot use them all yourself, some neighbor will probably be glad to help you out, or the chickens are always glad to get them. Keep your vegetables gathered up clean, removing at once anything that has become too old or tough to use.

EDITORIAL

HOUSING REFORM IN THE COUNTRY

EUPHEMISTIC ideas of the country have for so long been accepted that most of us have become blind to the peculiar problems of the rural or suburban districts. The man who lives beyond the limits of the metropolis becomes sympathetically exercised over the tenement house evil of the great city, but is oblivious of the presence of similar abuses in his own neighborhood. When they affect him personally, of course he is aroused, but generally too late.

In these days of an awakening social conscience it is being realized that one's duty does not end at the boundaries of one's own property. There is a duty to the community that must be heeded. If the obligation is slighted, the individual suffers with the town. We refer to the housing abuses in the country. Everyone knows of districts in his section where conditions are little better than in the tenement of the great city. These ugly spots cannot be covered up by indifference. The ostrich attitude does not do away with the country slum. What is more, its rank growth partakes of the nature of the weeds; it spreads. In an address delivered by Mr. E. S. Forbes, of Boston, the matter and its import were clearly presented. Some of the salient features might well be brought out here, for the same spirit that has actuated the National Conference on City Planning will be found ready in the country if only the need is felt. The address from which we quote is illuminating. In speaking of the country slum tenement, Mr. Forbes says: "This type of dwelling is the joint production of the land shark, the shyster architect and the jerry builder, and nothing in the way of a tenement house could be worse except another of the same sort but higher. It is usually of the flimsiest construction, and after a few years the owner is likely to ask for an abatement of taxes because of its depreciation in value. It is a dangerous fire hazard, dreaded alike by the fire department and the owners of neighboring property. It is terribly destructive of real estate values, and the coming of one such building into a residence district will cut in two the selling price of the nearby properties. Within a month a building company appeared in one of the large suburban towns in the vicinity of Boston and announced that it proposed to put up fifty of these three-deckers. The people, rich and poor alike, could almost hear the crashing of property values and at once took steps to ward off the impending danger and to protect themselves against similar attacks in the future.

"This shows to what length carelessness and ignorance and unregulated greed will go in their predatory raids upon the welfare of the community. We should all agree that the exploitation of the tenant is a greater injustice than the destruction of property values, but there is no reason why either of these things should be permitted. Both are common in our suburban towns. We have heard much about the injury to the tenant, but not so much of the other side of the question.

"One of the serious results of the lack of building regulations is that no property owner, be he large or small, knows what is going to happen to him. The daily newspaper supplies illustrations of this. 'A citizen built a beautiful house within an area of 50,000 square feet of land—and presently found himself confronted by a garage. A gentleman expended $17,000 on his place, as he called it—and by and by a fellow citizen built a row of seven one-story shacks on the opposite side of the street. A third citizen, whose property cost him $50,000, awakened one morning to discover a Chinese laundry in the basement adjoining his own, and the selling price of his estate automatically reduced by that master stroke of Fate and an unscrupulous neighbor to $13,000.' A policeman in a country town which I knew well, built himself a comfortable house on a generous lot and adorned it with trees and shrubs to suit his taste. Along came a speculator who planted a flimsy firetrap of a three-decker within three feet of his lot line, cutting off his sunlight and robbing him of half the savings of his lifetime. These are the tragedies of the suburban towns, and they are certainly worthy of the attention of the National Housing Association. They do things better than this in Germany, as we all know. There you are not allowed to go on your way with no regard whatever for your neighbor. You may not kill him with an unsanitary and unhealthy house, if by chance he does not own his own home and has to rent one from you; or if he is so fortunate as to own his own place you cannot rob him of his property by building some unsightly or undesirable structure in his immediate vicinity. Why should these things be permitted in America? They need not and ought not to be. At the same time that the protection of the law is thrown around the tenant, securing him against oppression and wrong on the part of the owner of his dwelling, something should be done to preserve the beauty and attractiveness of our towns and cities and to afford a reasonable safeguard for the property values of the homes of their citizens.

"The only difference between the evil housing conditions of the small village of a few hundred people and those of the city of as many thousand population is in degree not in kind. There is only one problem in both village and city. It was perfectly natural when we woke up to the evils of bad housing that we should at first direct attention to the tenement houses of the large cities. The evils were concentrated there, we could see the outrages practised upon tenants and the dangers which threatened the rest of the community, and we said these inquities must go. But now a clearer and fuller knowledge has shown us that bad housing is quite as much a matter of the one and the two-family house as it is of the dwelling which shelters a much larger number of families, and reform is just as necessary in the one case as in the other. It makes no difference what kind of a house a man lives in, he has a moral right to fresh air and sunlight, to proper sanitary conveniences, to privacy, to protection against fire and to freedom from overcrowding because these things are necessary for health and decent living. If the speculative builder will not recognize this fundamental right, or if an owner is so ignorant that he does not know enough to satisfy these moderate requirements then they should be enforced by law, and this whether the dwelling in question is designed for one family or two or twenty.

"I am convinced the only way in which owners, occupants and community can be assured of adequate protection against bad living conditions is by bringing every kind of dwelling within the scope of the law. A tenement house law is good as a step towards something better, but the general situation demands not a tenement house, but a well enforced housing law. Under such a law it will probably be necessary to classify dwelling houses according to the number of families occupying them, but this offers no great difficulty. The great achievement will be the wiping out of the troublesome distinction between tenement houses and private residences and the bringing of them all under one general housing law. The City of Columbus has already done this. In several of the towns of Massachusetts groups are at work upon a similar law. It is bound to come, nothing can stop it, because it is in the interests of the health, morals and happiness of all the people."

These questions which Mr. Forbes discusses should merit your attention on the ground of your duty to society and for the protection of your own home. Will you act in your locality?

BAY STATE



Will protect little as well as big stucco or concrete houses, whether they be in the city or country, from having the exterior cracked by dampness.

It does not destroy the distinctive texture of the concrete and will give a pleasing tone to your building. It comes in many shades and is a fire retarder.

Address for Booklet B, which tells all about Bay State Brick and Cement Coating.



BAY STATE

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.

Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders

82-84 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

101 Park Avenue at 40th Street
NEW YORK



BAY STATE



Plant Irises and Poppies *Now* for a Glorious Garden *Next Spring*

This month is the time to plant the Irises and hardy Popples. You have a corner in the garden that needs a bit of color; you want a border for the path; a clump of shrubbery needs color to brighten the deep green foliage—plant Iris in any of these places, and from March, when the Dwarf Irises begin to bloom, you can have flowers until the Japanese varieties fade under the August sun.

The Hardy Poppies will give Dazzling Color to Your Garden

Like a bouquet from the Orient, my poppies are brilliant in glorious colors—silvery white, soft pink, blood-crimson, black-maroon and vivid orange-scarlet. When in bloom against a green back-ground, they show a mass of color never to be forgotten. The plants must be set in August, before fall growth begins, and will give great cups of color in spring and early summer.

Wyomissing Nurseries Have the Most Complete Collection of Irises and Peonies in the World

My nurseries contain the best of the German, Japanese, English and Spanish Irises; many of them are of my own hybridizing and cannot be obtained elsewhere. My Peonies have been selected from the finest collections in Europe, and experts say they are not equaled by any other growers in the world. If you want to know more about my hardy perennials, write today for

My Book "Farr's Hardy Plants"

a text book on Irises, Poppies, Peonies, Phloxes, and other popular hardy flowers. Write to me about your garden and let me help you plan it, so you may know the joy of a hardy garden.

BERTRAND H. FARR, *Wyomissing Nurseries*
106 Garfield Avenue, Wyomissing, Pa.

Bobbink & Atkins

World's Choicest Nursery and Greenhouse Products

Our Products are of a higher grade than ever this season, placing us in a better position to fill orders and complete plantings of any size with a class of material that will give satisfaction to all our patrons. Our Nursery consists of 300 acres of highly cultivated land and a large area covered with Greenhouses and Storehouses in which we are growing Nursery and Greenhouse Products for every place and purpose.

The Following Plants for Interior and Exterior Decoration Are Among Our Specialties

EVERGREENS, CONIFERS and PINES. Many acres of our Nursery are devoted to their cultivation. Order now for August and September planting.

HARDY OLD-FASHIONED PLANTS. We grow thousands of rare, new and old-fashioned kinds, including Peonies and Iris in a large variety.

ENGLISH IVY. We grow many thousands in trained forms and ordinary plants from two to eight feet.

OUR NEW HYBRID GIANT — FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW. Everybody should be interested in this new old-fashioned flower. It will grow everywhere and when in bloom is the queen of all garden flowers. Order now for autumn delivery.

BULBS AND ROOTS. We grow and import quantities of Bulbs and Roots from all parts of the world. Autumn planting.

BOXWOOD. Everybody loves the aroma of old-fashioned Boxwood. We grow many thousands in all shapes and sizes.

BAY TREES. We are headquarters for them. We carry at all times hundreds, and often times during the year, several thousands may be seen in our Nursery.

HARDY TRAILING and CLIMBING VINES. We have them in pots for every place and purpose.

STRAWBERRIES. Potted and field-grown in all the leading varieties. We have many thousands of Strawberry plants and are in a position to fill orders of any size. Ask for Special List.

PLANT TUBS, WINDOW BOXES and ENGLISH GARDEN FURNITURE. We manufacture all shapes and sizes.

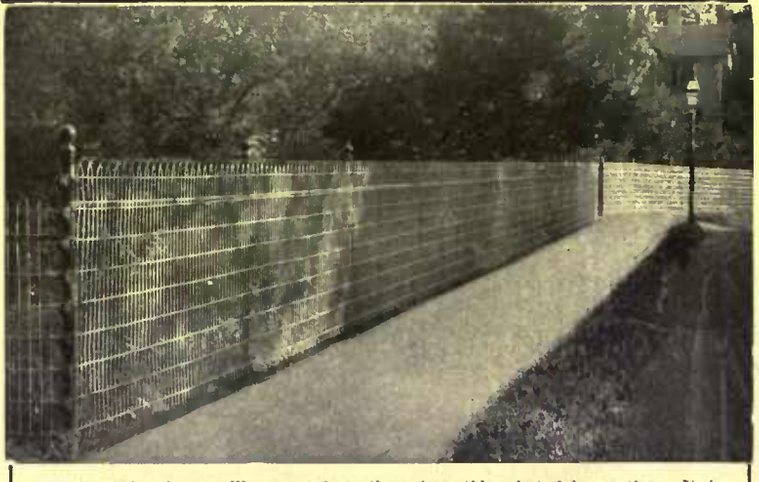
We invite everybody interested in Roses to visit our Nursery and view our Formal Rose Garden, planted with 5,000 plants in 250 varieties now in bloom. In addition to these, we have 75,000 plants in our fields in bloom at this time.

OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOGUE NO. 40, DESCRIBES OUR PRODUCTS. Will be mailed upon request. **AUTUMN BULB CATALOGUE NOW READY.**

VISITORS TAKE Erie Railroad to Carlton Hill, second stop on Main Line; 3 minutes' walk to Nursery.

Nurserymen, Florists and Planters. **Rutherford, New Jersey**

TRADE "EXCELSIOR" MARK RUST PROOF



Any wire fence will serve where there is nothing but fair weather. It is rain, snow and ice, that put fencing to the test. Continued dampness and salt air are especially destructive to wire fencing. The only weather and time proof fence is

EXCELSIOR "RUST-PROOF"

By a special process, which includes dipping the completed fabric into melted zinc, the Excelsior "Rust Proof" Fence is rendered impervious to moisture. It will last for many years under the most trying conditions, without expense for painting or repairs.

YOU SHOULD USE IT. ORDER FROM YOUR HARDWARE DEALER.

Write to the factory for illustrated catalogue "C," and sample showing the "Rust-Proof" process.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.

1000 Carter Bulbs for $5.25
Carter's Book on Grass Culture

ONE thousand flowering bulbs—Carter's Tested Seed quality—choice varieties of narcissus, daffodils, crocus, jonquils, hyacinths, tulips and others, all for $5.25, delivery paid.

This is a special introductory price to acquaint you with the excellence of Carter Bulbs.

Have you heard of Carter's great "King Alfred" Daffodil which has made such a sensation in England? A giant-flowered trumpet, wonderful rich yellow, two feet high. We are offering this new variety for the first time in America at the special price of 50 cents each.

A copy of "Bulbs" by James Carter and Company has been reserved for you. It contains much valuable information about bulbs and many specially-priced collections. Write for it.

Fall is the time for lawn renovation and Carter's "Practical Greenkeeper" will give you the information you want and the directions you need. It tells how to prepare and treat different soils, what fertilizers to use under all conditions, what mixtures to use.

Carter's Tested Grass Seeds are the product of generations of careful selection and testing. The most notable lawns in England and America, and all the championship golf courses of the world are sown with Carter's Tested Grass Seeds.

Write for your copy of the "Practical Greenkeeper." You will find it interesting and valuable.

SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Carters
TESTED SEEDS, INC.
106 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.
Head Office: London, England *Canadian Branch:* Toronto

Carters TESTED Seeds REGISTERED TRADE MARK



THIS *is the* MOST INTERESTING TIME TO VISIT
ANDORRA

To see our **Specimen Trees** and **Shrubs,** especially the immense stock of **Hardy Acclimated Rhododendrons, Azaleas** and **Peonies** in bloom. ***Send for Price list.***

ANDORRA NURSERIES *BOX H* CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WM. WARNER HARPER Proprietor

Consider the Lilies

(*Continued from page* 83)

sun and is in every way satisfactory. Three to four feet high.

Speciosum (*Lancilolium*)—Of this most excellent and satisfactory class there are a number of varieties, all of which are exceptionally good. They are three to four feet high, and bloom rather later than the other sorts, being in flower for most of the time practically from August until frost; *album*—pure white; *roseum*—pink, and *rubrum*—white, heavily suffused with crimson, are three old but still popular favorites. Melpomene, a large and very deep, heavily-spotted crimson, and *magnificum,* a new sort with the most intense coloring of any of the *speciosums,* are not so well known, but should be included in every collection.

Tigrinum—Of the old popular tiger lilies, a newer sort, *Tigrinum splendens,* is a great improvement over the old variety, and should be used. These are usually only a dollar a dozen. It is very tall, often reaching a height of six feet, with a striking black stem. Blooms in August.

Elegans—This is another fine class, of which there are several excellent varieties, all at very reasonable prices. Incomparable has the richest color to be found anywhere among lilies. *E. erectum* is a dwarf-growing sort, attaining usually a height of only one and a half feet and blooming quite early—June and the first part of July. Color, orange spotted with maroon.

Martagon is purplish red in color, blooming early in July.

Croceum has extra large flowers, golden in color, with a faint tint of scarlet. Blooms in late July and August. Four to five feet in height.

Excelsum (*testaceum*) has beautiful flowers with recurved petals of an unusual buff color. It is exceptionally fragrant. Blooms in July.

Longiflorum—Snow white and very fragrant. Has flowers six to eight inches long, trumpet-shaped, like those of the Easter lily. Blooms early—June to July—and grows two to three feet high. These also are very reasonable in price, being usually not over one dollar a dozen.

Philadelphicum and *Canadense* are both native lilies, the first growing about two feet high with two or three flowers of orange-red with dark spots, held erect, blooming from June until August. The latter is bell-shaped, with flowers of a bright yellow, thickly spotted with black. It is exceptionally graceful in habit, and under favorable conditions attains a height of seven or eight feet, with sometimes as many as twenty or twenty-five flowers to a stalk. Both of these kinds are exceptionally good for colonizing in shady places or among shrubbery. They like fairly moist soil.

The Right Use of Evergreens

(*Continued from page 99*)

of activity we may be laboring. If we fail to achieve beauty, it is simply because we have not recognized—or have not been willing to be guided by—truth, so keen has been the thirst for novelty. Beware of novelty always, therefore; and especially when it comes in the form of as permanent a thing as a tree or shrub! Among flowers it may be endured and even adopted sometimes, but nowhere else in the garden. Stick to the truth. Plant rhododendrons in places that rhododendrons would choose; that is, within the at least partial shade of trees, under their drip—never on an open lawn, unshielded and unsheltered, or against house walls where they sit painfully upright, in conscious and unlovely stiffness. Plant arborvitæs or cedars as thickly as you wish in any location save this same unhappy and unnatural one, and stick to whichever kind you choose, remembering always that they grow in time to fifty or sixty feet in height. Dispense with the fancy *Retinosporas* and the *Biotas* altogether; or else select one or another that suits your particular requirements, and use it and no other.

In certain formal schemes, the tiny *Biota orientalis aurea nana* is undoubtedly a delightful sunshiny little exclamation point, cheerful and happy and optimistic in every line and branch. But it is quite as unadaptable as all its lordly tribe, and should never be mingled with other varieties.

Plant the pine and hemlock and fir just as you would any other forest denizen—never very close to your dwelling or to any building, yet within sociable proximity—always bearing in mind their future state of rugged majesty, not so very far distant, even though they may be only very little chaps when they are set out. Generally speaking, the white pine—*Pinus strobus*—is perhaps the most desirable of evergreen trees for average situations. Its soft and delicate texture distinguishes it with a peculiarly exquisite beauty, and to my mind it is quite the most lovely of all the evergreens in the world.

For very exposed situations, however, Nordmann's fir—*Abies Nordmanniana*—is probably the best choice that one can make, and this, too, is a splendid tree. The Colorado blue spruce—*Abies concolor*—used in a group where a group is possible, is quite another thing from the isolated freak specimens commonly planted. This tree has a legitimate place and a very real beauty when legitimately used, but we have had it so continually offered as a specimen of abnormal color that it has come to be regarded hardly as a tree at all, in the ordinary normal sense. To me personally, its color peculiarity is rather less of an advantage than otherwise, except as it is used in groups of itself, or else quite alone without other evergreens about it.

The Norway spruce is another useful



WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.

E. Hill Turnock - Architect



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE ST.
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

BRANCHES: DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J

TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR



Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867



Group of houses erected for J. B. Dickinson, Morristown, N. J.

GREENHOUSES
WHAT THEY COST

BRIEFLY—from $250 up. In glancing through our orders for the past three years, the average price of the big and little houses we sell, figures out between two and three thousand dollars.

The average used to be nearer $5,000. But in those days, only the so-called wealthy thought they could afford a greenhouse.

But now all that has changed, and with the great and sane awakening to the joys of country living, there has come an appreciation of the numerous unthought-of pleasures, which for a nominal expenditure, a greenhouse makes possible.

So, where we used to sell one five-thousand-dollar house, there are ten two-thousand-dollar ones sold today. And as for our $250 houses, they are sprinkled all over the country.

We tell you these things in a frank endeavor to show you that, like automobiles, greenhouses are fast ceasing to be looked upon as a luxury, and are becoming one of the essentials of a complete home in the country.

Let us send you our booklet showing our $250 house and a catalog showing various kinds from the modest ones to the houses up in the thousands. Then you can select the one you want, and we will gladly go into the matter in detail with you.



$250 house, which is the health giving hobby of Mrs. F. H. Lovell, of Madison, N. J.

Hitchings and Company

NEW YORK CITY
1170 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1505 Chestnut St.

FACTORY: ELIZABETH, N. J.



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Archts.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S **Art in Shingle Stains**

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH, - CONN.

BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

and delightful tree—*Picea excelsa*—and is one which grows rapidly, moreover, and is willing to put up with a variety of soils and with almost all kinds of climate—which is more than can be said of most of this class. Then there is our own hemlock—*Tsuga Canadensis*—which, either for hedge or as a tree is without a peer, its graceful, waving wand-like branches draping a fine strength and ruggedness. The Austrian pine—*Pinus Austriacus*—much used because of its stout and rapid growth, requires distance if it is to be most effective, for it is altogether too coarse for real beauty, unless forming a part of a considerable landscape. It is a splendid windbreak, however, when planted in numbers, with the branches of each in close contact with its neighbors'.

Long ago it was the fashion to plant arborvitæ—*Thuya occidentalis*—much more frequently than it is planted to-day; and who does not remember some old places, somewhere, with a prim arborvitæ hedge, or a long straight row of the pointed, slim, sentinel-like trees, outlining a driveway, perhaps? It is of all evergreen trees the one most suited to a very small place—indeed, it is almost the only one suited to such a place. And the density and persistence of its growth make it ideal both for screen and windbreak planting anywhere. But combinations of it and hemlock, for example—or spruce, or any of the large-growing trees must be avoided. Keep it by itself, just as everything else is to be kept by itself. And use it as a tree always, and never as a shrub.

This really sums up the whole matter, whatever is to be planted; even the low-growing, small forms, not larger than shrubs though they may be, must never be used as shrubs are used. Shrubs are to be mixed together and intermingled—indeed, they must be planted in this way if they are to produce the best effect; but evergreens, first, last and all the time, are not "good mixers."



The Motor Emigrants

(*Continued from page* 80)

erty?" asked Spence, belligerently and suddenly, turning to the salesman.

"Sixteen thousand dollars will buy it, I think," was the quiet answer. "Mr. Elkins, the owner, is holding it at seventeen thousand, but I know he wants to sell it—I think it could be engineered at the lower figure."

"Why does he want to sell it?" demanded Mr. Spence. "It looks all right."

"Oh, it *is* all right. Mr. Elkins just fell into an inheritance of some size and wants to get a bigger place. He's talking of one a mile further on, with twenty acres. He loves to farm, for the fun of it, and he says he has been so successful here he wants to try it on a bigger scale. I'll in-

troduce you to him if you like and he will tell you all about it."

This was unusual—Mr. Spence had found that agents didn't want their customers to meet the owners of many of the places they had tried to sell to him. But the thought of the car suddenly occurred to him.

"Well," he said, "this *is* a nice place, and I'd buy it in a minute at that price if it was within walking distance of the station."

"No you wouldn't," answered Mr. Swift, positively. "If it was within walking distance of the station, it would bring from thirty-five to forty-five thousand dollars. Have you been able to find any such place as this anywhere, in any suburb, at any such price as this, if it was within walking distance of the station?"

"That's a fact—I haven't," admitted Spence, candidly. "But the car—I can't "go" a car. They are undemocratic and a bother and I can't afford it."

"Well, perhaps you can't, Mr. Spence," answered Swift. "I can't tell what a man can and cannot afford. But if you cannot afford a car, you cannot afford a place like this. If you could afford one within walking distance of the station, you would not need a car. By investing one thousand dollars in a car, you save about twenty thousand dollars on the price of the place. If I could move this place two miles, I could treble its price. By having a car, you are within five minutes of the station—though you don't walk. A car may be undemocratic—I don't know. But you can't use a place like this without a windmill for water, without a lighting plant for light, and without a bathroom and a stove and a telephone, and I can't honestly see the difference between having these modern conveniences, which make your life comfortable and worth while, and that other modern convenience which eats up distance and brings the country and a fine country place within the reach of the man of moderate means."

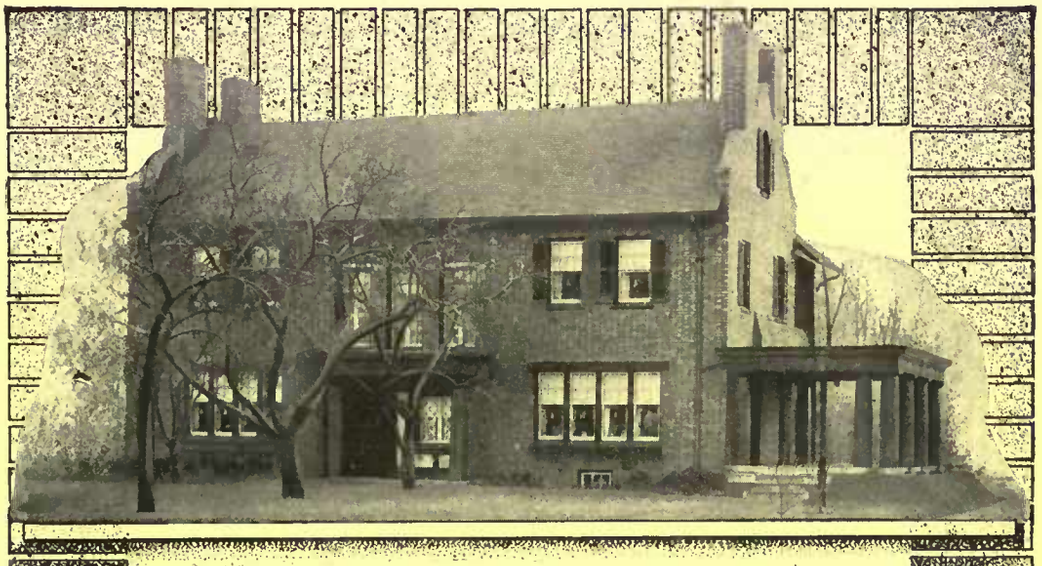
"Well, if you put it that way—no, I'm blessed if I can stand a car. They are too expensive, I tell you!"

Mr. Spence was obstinate. Yet—that ground, that orchard, those hens, that garden, the swing, the wide open spaces, the gardens——

"How much do you want for your present place, Mr. Spence?" asked the salesman, suddenly.

"I paid twenty thousand dollars," was the reply. "I'd like to get out whole."

"Well, supposing you did—you'd pay sixteen thousand for this, buy a car and still have a surplus. You'd be as close to the station in point of time as you are now, almost as close to the city, your taxes would be much less, your living would be infinitely less, on account of the garden, and see—just look about you and see what you'd get here for less money than you now have invested in your present home. The income from your left-over money would much more than pay for the slight increase in your commutation."



You want the utmost of beauty, service and comfort in your next house, no matter what its size.

These primary requisites of a home do *not* depend on its size or cost. They *do* depend on its facing material.

Hy-tex Brick

not only gives you all these qualities, but gives them to you at the lowest cost in the long run. The many savings in a Hy-tex home, *after it is built*—the elimination of painting and repairs, the saving in fuel and fire insurance premiums and so on—soon make up for the slightly higher first-cost. In short, Hy-tex proves that perfect taste and perfect harmony can be as truly expressed in a cottage as in a mansion.

To back this assertion with tangible proof, we have just issued a booklet, "Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes," giving pictures and floor plans of 26 brick houses of really moderate cost. It is full of suggestions to home-builders and shows the adaptability of Hy-tex to comparatively small houses. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps to cover mailing charges. Send for your copy today.



HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept. G8. St. Louis, Mo.

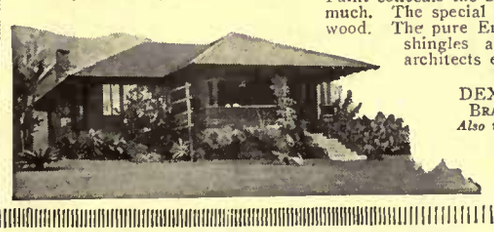
BRANCH OFFICES: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.

To secure harmony with natural surroundings use

Dexter ENGLISH SHINGLE Stains
BROTHERS

Bring out the texture and grain of the wood

Stained with Dexter Stains
T. Gill, Architect, Honolulu



Paint conceals the beauty of the surface, fades and blisters—costs twice as much. The special preservative oils in Dexter Stains add years to life of wood. The pure English ground colors cannot fade. The best finish for shingles and all outside woodwork. Recommended by leading architects everywhere.

Write for stained miniature shingles and Booklet A

DEXTER BROTHERS CO., 115 Broad St., Boston
BRANCH OFFICE: 1133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Also makers of DEXTROLITE, the ONLY WHITE ENAMEL which does NOT TURN YELLOW

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., Chicago; Asam Bros. Inc., 917 Arch St. Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; R. McC. Bullington & Co., Richmond; A. R. Hale, 818 Hennon Bldg., New Orleans; Hoffschlaeger Co., Honolulu; and DEALERS.



For Remaking Old Lawns or Building Up New, Use Alphano Humus

DON'T put off until next Spring the remaking of your old lawn or the building up of a new one.

A top dressing of odorless Alphano Humus raked into your old lawn *now*, will in a surprisingly short time, start the tops growing, and promote strong, sturdy root growth.

Starved, shallow roots have a hard struggle against the hot sun of August and the cold of Winter. Now is the time to fortify them against both, so that the rest of the summer and all this Fall your lawn will be a deep, rich green, the sod thick and mat-like. Then next Spring it will have the strength to start up early and continue strong throughout the season without further enrichment.

You could not consider for a moment putting barn-yard fertilizers on your lawn at this time of the year; and as for chemical fertilizers, they are but temporary stimulants at best, contain no humus, quickly leach away, and are far from odorless.

Alphano Humus is the ideal material for the purpose, it being inexpensive, odorless, rich in humus and plant foods. Because of its powdered form it can be easily spread on old or new lawns and raked in, quickly becoming a part of the soil.

Unlike other fertilizers it lasts for several years. With shrubs and trees, the results from Alphano Humus are decidedly pronounced.

For greenhouse purposes it is most satisfactory—giving surprising returns.

Send for the Humus Book. It tells all about Alphano Humus—what it is and its various valued uses. In it you will find complete directions for lawn making and building.

PRICE.

5 Bags for $5.
Per Ton—$12.
Special Prices on Carloads.

Alphano Humus Co.

938 Whitehall Bldg., New York City

Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL.

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page Catalog free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
DEPT. 226, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



Made to order—to exactly match the color scheme of any room

"You select the color—we'll make the rug." Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. Any length. Any color tone—soft and subdued, or bright and striking. Original, individual, artistic, dignified. Pure wool or camel's hair, expertly woven at short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.

Thread & Thrum Workshop
Auburn, New York

BULBS That Are "Essential to Success"

Thorburn's



THE time for "bulb buying" is near. Therefore, don't neglect to send your name NOW for Thorburn's Bulb Catalog, which will be issued very shortly.

You are sure to value Thorburn's Bulb Catalog, for it contains everything worth while in Bulbs — also many valuable hints and suggestions.

Send us a postal NOW.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
53E Barclay St.
New York

How To Make Cement Floors in Offices and Elsewhere Look Like Varnished Hard Wood

Fully Explained and Illustrated in the

CHI-NAMEL BOOK

"How to Waterproof and Beautify Cement and Brick Houses."

Fill Out This Coupon and Mail.
OHIO VARNISH CO.
8602 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, O.
Please send above book free.

Name .....

Address .....

"Yes, but gasoline and oil and insurance of car and depreciation and—and all that!" protested Mr. Spence.

"Well, 'all that' isn't as bad as you think it is, perhaps," suggested Mr. Swift. "Let's get a few figures to working and see."

Mr. Swift busied himself with pencil and paper. Mr. Spence sat thoughtfully regarding him, the nervous puffs of cigar smoke trailing lazily out from the porch across the lawn showing his state of mind.

"There," announced Mr. Swift, passing over the card. "It doesn't look so terrifying when you get it down in black and white."

Mr. Spence took the card, and this is what he saw:

Gasoline for 3,500 miles per year, for five years	$200.00
Oil for same period	25.00
Other lubricants	10.00
New tires	200.00
Valve grinding	30.00
Insurance and incidentals	125.00
	$590.00
For one year	$118.00
For one month	9.83
At 300 miles per month, per mile	.03

"You see," explained Mr. Swift, "if you buy this place you have to buy an automobile. It's just as much a part of the investment as the place itself. So I haven't figured interest on investment or depreciation. It's true, you do lose the interest, and it's true a car does depreciate. But if you only use it for hack purposes, its depreciation will be very small. I've allowed you ten miles a day, nearly—if you just hack to the station and back, it's only four miles a day, which is much less. I've put insurance way down because fire insurance is all you need here—tires and incidentals are large here even for the ten miles a day—for the four miles you will use the car they are huge. But taking all that into consideration, you only pay, say, ten dollars a month for your auto. Your taxes here, including everything, will be only $78.00 a year. What do you pay where you are?"

"Three hundred a year," confessed Mr. Spence, somewhat unsettled in his mind.

Mr. Swift was too wise to point any moral. That Mr. Spence could add up $78 and $120 a year for the automobile and substract from $300 seemed fairly certain. And in a moment he knew that Mr. Spence had done so.

"Then I could buy a car and have it cost me altogether $222 a year in upkeep and still break even," he mused, "and then——"

"Not break even," insinuated Mr. Swift gently. "Remember you are breaking even on the taxes and the automobile—but the cost of living, the air, the ground, poultry, vegetables, fruit, pigs, chickens, eggs—don't you like to 'garden?'" he shot at his victim, suddenly.

And Mr. Spence collapsed.

"Lord, yes!" he said. "I want this place so bad I can taste it! I've always hated

autos, and do now. But I don't see any way around your figures. If an expert can't pluck holes in them, I'll bring my wife out to see this place Monday and—and——"

"We'd better start now if we are to catch the 3:24 back to the city," suggested Mr. Swift, slowly.

"Oh, there's all afternoon," said Mr. Spence. "Come back and show me that garden again and let me look at the lighting plant. I don't exactly understand how you could put an economical electric lighting plant in here. You said you could explain that, if I was interested!"

Joyfully, but outwardly calm, Mr. Swift led the way. And he had the good sense not to say "automobile" again. For he knew Mr. Spence worked with figures and he knew his own figures would supplement those already given. He knew that the sale of this property depended on the customer's willingness to buy a machine.

Lingeringly taking leave of that fascinating pig pen, that orchard whispering of fruit, that garden with its promise of fresh vegetables, that swing with its suggestion of pleasure for Dorothy and Larry, the lawn which spoke of running feet and fresh air and good, healthy, normal children, the space which fairly sang of privacy and liberty, it was a somewhat unsettled mind which Mr. Spence carried home, and a perplexed expression which he brought into the house.

But his real attitude of mind was expressed in the little joke he sprang on his wife and children at the dinner table.

"People," he said, suddenly, "I'm thinking of buying an automobile."

(To be continued.)

Water Gardens for Every Place

(Continued from page 78)

below his dam. He then built a garden shelter near the fringe of trees spoken of and concealed a good-sized water tank in its roof. This furnished sufficient water power to supply a fountain jet and fill a rectangular lily pool. The outlet of the lily pool opened part way down the bank already spoken of and the water running over mossy stones and fern grown rocky basins tumbled into the meadow stream.

For him who is desirous of gaining the delights of a water garden, the ram offers many such opportunities. A spring, brook or a flowing artesian well will give it operating power and even if only a small stream of water be available, if the supply be constant and there is an incline of at least three feet within a moderate distance between the ram and its source of supply, this little genii can lift a stream of water to a height thirty times the difference of the level from which it is fed and the ram itself. Once started it works away automatically without operating expense. Indeed, wherever there is a possibility of installing it, it renders a natural



Residence of Mrs. Clara F. Taylor, De Land, Fla. Roofed with J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles.



Residence of L. R. Hoff, Patterson, N. J., roofed with J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles. F. J. Parsons, Architect, New York.

For the Artistic Fireproof Home

Why not make the roof not only as artistic as the rest of the building, but absolutely fireproof by using J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles? They are moulded into one solid compact, homogeneous mass under tremendous hydraulic pressure from a composition of Asbestos and Portland Cement.

J-M TRANSITE ASBESTOS SHINGLES

never rot, warp, split, curl, crack or decay. And they never require painting to preserve them. Furnished ⅛ in. thick with smooth edges and ¼ in. thick with rough or irregular edges. Sizes and shapes to meet all requirements, and colors of slate, natural gray and Indian red.

Write Nearest Branch for Booklet

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, Syracuse

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED. 1585
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Keeps your garbage out of sight in the ground, away from the cats, dogs and typhoid fly.

Thousands in use

THE STEPHENSON LYNN MASS

Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers

A fireproof and sanitary disposal of ashes, refuse and oily waste.

Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from contaminated water supply.

Sold direct — Send for circulars

In use nine years. It pays to look us up.

C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.

20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



Japan Bamboo Stakes

Indispensable for staking your HERBACEOUS Plants, Lilies, Gladioli, Roses, Potplants, etc.

Last a number of years, not decaying like wood or Southern Swamp Canes.

Green Colored

	50	100	250	500	1,000
2 ft. long	$0.35	$0.60	$1.50	$2.50	$4.50
3 ft. long	.45	.75	1.75	3.25	6.00
4 ft. long	.60	1.00	2.50	4.00	7.50

Natural Color

6 ft. long	.60	1.00	2.00	3.75	7.00

For staking DAHLIAS, Tomatoes, young trees, *extra-heavy* Bamboo, diam. ¾ in. up, 8 ft. long. Doz. $1.75, 50 $6.00, 100 $10.50

Our Fall Bulb Book ready August 15th. Tells you all about sowing seed and planting the exquisite Lil. Candidum, or Madonna Lily, August—September. Send for it.

Address: H. H. BERGER & CO., 70 Warren St., NEW YORK

BRUNSWICK

Household Refrigeratlog and Ice Making plants are designed especially for country homes.

Brunswick Refrigerating Co. — New Brunswick, N. J.

RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE DANYSZ VIRUS is a Bacteriological Preparation AND NOT A POISON—Harmless to Animals other than mouse-like rodents. Rodents die in the open. For a small house, 1 tube, 75c; ordinary dwelling, 3 tubes, $1.75; larger place—for each 5,000 sq. ft. floor space use 1 dozen, $6.00. Send now.

DANYSZ VIRUS, Limited, 72 Front Street, New York

Our Tree Caring How It Pays To Pay For It

TAKE a newly built house or one side of the street with its bald, treeless grounds. Compare it with the one on the opposite side, with its fine maples and snug, homey-like look. Which one would you pay the most for—all other things being equal?

Just that rather surprising difference then, is the value of the trees on any grounds, and on your grounds.

Any expenditure that you make on having our experts care for your trees is an entirely logical one. It means, not alone the preservation of your trees, but keeping up the value of your property as well. Besides all this, there is the sentiment value of your trees—that can't be put in dollars and cents.



So don't neglect them. Have us inspect them and advise you the care they need. Send for our Tree Caring Booklet.

Munson-Wittaker Co.

Forest Engineers

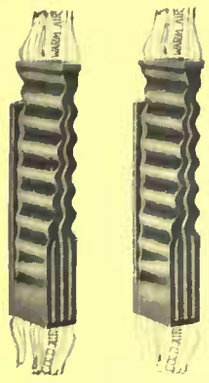
New York, 473 Fourth Ave.
Chicago, 513 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston, 623 Tremont Bldg.
Pittsburgh, 903 Arrott Bldg.

Kelsey Heating
Saves Coal—Prevents Colds
It Both Heats and Ventilates

THE Basic principle of Kelsey heating is to take fresh, pure air from outside; heat it in our warm air generator; mix it with a desirable amount of moisture and deliver it to the various rooms through wall registers.

But don't confuse the Kelsey Generator with the usual hot air furnaces that are affected by whichever way the wind blows and delivers small volumes of air so overheated that much of the life is burned out of it. Such air cannot be healthy air.

The Kelsey furnishes large volumes of pure air heated to a moderate temperature and containing just the desirable amount of moisture.



The cold air from outside passes through the heated zigzag tubes (see cuts at left) and is thoroughly warmed and given such a velocity that not only is it unaffected by any direction the wind blows, but it can be satisfactorily driven to remote rooms.

There is no such thing as dust or gas coming up through either wall or floor registers.

Before you make any decision about your heating just look into the Kelsey. Let us send you our catalog. If we have a nearby dealer we will send you his name, so if you wish you can at once go and talk it over with him.



Syracuse N. Y. 237 James Street

THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR

New York 154 K Fifth Avenue

GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."

Appropriate fixtures go far toward furnishing a room tastefully.



No. 08794

GAUMER
Hand Wrought
Lighting Fixtures

are substantial as well as artistic. They are finished in dead black or in old copper, bronze or brass—and the finish on genuine Gaumer pieces **lasts.**

Progressive Dealers display the "Guarantee Tag" on all indoor Gaumer fixtures—it assures you against expensive refinishing later on.

Write for our booklet of appropriate designs for Den or Hall, Dining Room or Porch, etc., etc.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts. Philadelphia, U. S. A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

and cheap and constant source of supply for the water garden.

We have still to speak of the water lilies and water plants which make any water feature so desirable. Within recent years so many varieties have been introduced, most of them hardy, that unless you have investigated the subject you are probably not aware of the wonderful effects they produce, or of the wide range of colors that are available. Nymphaeas, the water lilies, and Nelumbiums, the Egyptian lotus, have been so improved that as Neltje Blanchan says, "The culture of many of them is as easy as growing potatoes."

They need a heavy, clayey loam composted with well-rotted cow manure—one-third cow manure to two-thirds rotted sods, if you must prepare the soil. The hardy varieties will thrive in a heavy leaf mold or similar rich earth. The plants do not require much soil—the hardy varieties from 4 to 10 cubic feet, the tender forms somewhat more—perhaps a box 3′ x 4′ x 1′.

Although the earth space is small, the plants require considerable water surface. This is one cause of failure, crowding too many plants in a small area; besides hindered growth, the plants are not as interesting if too much water surface is covered. We speak of tub planting because it will be found much more satisfactory to sink tubs of water plants rather than set out the tubers in the loose soil. The roots are not so apt to be injured, the plants can be more easily tended, and tender varieties removed for the winter; besides, the water cannot shift the roots about. Tubs should be filled two-thirds full of soil and sunk about ten inches below the water surface. A coating of sand or gravel will keep the earth from being washed away. There should be holes in the tub bottom covered with broken stone, much as crocking for pot planting is placed. When water lilies are to be placed in a large pond where the soil warrants permanent planting, the roots may be done up in old bagging and sunk in the positions they are to occupy.

There has been much said about the necessity of changing the water constantly to prevent stagnation in tanks and pools. As a matter of fact, too frequent changing is injurious. Nymphaeas and kindred plants do not do well where there is a cold spring in a pond or a fountain spray of any considerable volume. The water temperature is apt to be lowered too much in the former case, and in the latter the plants too much disturbed to do well. A very fine spray, however, is of slight effect, and is harmless with the more hardy water plants. A water garden will do very well, if only the evaporated and transpired water be replaced from time to time. The growing plants oxygenate the water and tend to keep it fresh. Of course algæ will grow, but this green scum will not be prevented by numerous water changes. Sulphate of copper, the blue vitriol crystals, if put in

a bag and dissolved, will destroy the nuisance. The other pests incident to still pools — mosquitoes — will be done away with, if you allow fish to swim in the tanks. Aphides are about the only insects that bother water lilies and the active urchins may be paid to gather lady bugs —the deadly foes of these insects. In large pools you will need wire frame work to protect the plants from ducks and swans.

Having determined the sort of water garden you desire to make, having completed your arrangements for soil and source of water supply, you should take up the question of plant varieties and their planting. The most likely source of supply will be either the *Nymphaeas* or *Nelumbiums*. The Nymphaeas are of two general sorts, but many varieties and types. Your dealer will speak to you about the hardy and tender sorts. The hardy varieties may be planted toward the end of April and the tender about the 15th of May and 1st of June. Or, if pot grown plants are purchased of either, they may be set out during June or July. Nelumbiums should be planted about the 15th of May. The hybrid hardy Nelumbiums do not produce seed and have no rizzom or tuberous root. They flower continually during midsummer. The tender varieties are distinct and in some ways superior. There are two sorts, day and night blooming. The flowers of either of these varieties are excellent for cutting, as they stand well above the surface of the water and are very fragrant, but the tenderer varieties are more vigorous and are better for large ponds.

The following twelve hardy Nymphaeas, as advised by Tom Tinker, are best suited for culture in small tanks, tubs or concrete basins:

N. Graziella — yellow changing to orange red.

N. Laydekeri rosea—delicate rose pink to carmine.

N. Laydekeri lilacea—rosy lilac.

N. Laydekeri purpurata—rosy crimson.

N. Aurora—soft rosy yellow changing to deep red.

N. fulva—yellow shaded pink to orange red.

N. pygmaea—pure white.

N. pygmaea var. *helvola*.

For a medium sized garden, natural or artificial, the following are adapted:

White.—*Nymphaea alba candidissima* and *N. Marliacae albida* are two of the best white varieties.

Yellow.—*Nymphaea marliaca chromatella*, an excellent pure yellow water lily. *N. odorata sulphurea*, of good yellow color but ragged growth.

Yellow and Red.—*N.* Paul Hariot. Clear yellow with delicate shadings of red at the base of petals, deepening in color succeeding days. *N. Robinsoni*, a rich yellow deepening red toward the center; petals broad at base; stamens are rich orange red.



ONE COLOR TONE ON ROOF—A Lighter Shade on Walls

Makes a very pleasing effect if you use stained shingles that never fade out in streaks. To be sure of fast colors, and also the best shingle for wear, buy

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

They Come in Bundles Ready-to-Lay

Stained any color you can possibly desire.

No bother or muss and expense of staining on the job or painting after shingles are laid. Just choose from our samples and color cards and your shingles come ready stained in one lot.

Write today for sample Shingle, Color Card and Booklet. Please give name of Architect. Special information for Architects about "Creo-Dipt" Shingles ready-to-lay for Thatched Effect.



Home of C. C. Bow, Canton, Ohio.
"Creo-Dipt" Shingles on Roof and Side Walls.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE COMPANY
Sole Originators and Manufacturers
40 OLIVER ST. NO. TONAWANDA, N. Y.

This Picture tells the Story of a — KING Greenhouse



A head gardener, who could purchase just what he thought best, wanted to add another greenhouse to his equipment. He wanted the most productive, the most practically arranged, the best heated, the strongest, and finally, the most artistic house he could find. After careful consideration he selected a

KING CHANNEL BAR GREENHOUSE
THE ONE MARKED (X) IN THE PICTURE.

Let us send you our bulletin No. 43. It explains why this particular Iron Frame Construction is so strong and sunny, and possesses such architectural possibilities.

KING CONSTRUCTION CO., 233 Kings Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
ALL THE SUNLIGHT ALL DAY HOUSES.

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure
Dried and Pulverized



Unequalled for lawn, garden and field fertilizing. $4.00 for large bbl. prepaid east of Omaha. Ask for quantity prices and booklet
THE PULVERIZED MANURE CO., 25 Union Stock Yards, Chicago



NO WEEDS IN LAKES, PONDS OR STREAMS to interfere with:
Power Boats, Bathing, Fishing, Ice-Harvesting
or in any water where they are undesirable.
Ziemann's Submarine Weed Cutting Saw is easily operated from the shore or from boats, and clears large spaces in shortest time. Write for references and illustrated circular, which explains how it is worked.
ASCHERT BROS. Cedar Lake, West Bend, Wis.

You could dip this house in water



Unprotected walls of stucco, concrete or brick absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. But they can be waterproofed and beautified by an application of

TRUS-CON STONETEX
APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Dampproof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Furnished in a variety of tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

THE TRUS-CON LABORATORIES
163 Trus-Con Building, Detroit, Mich.
Waterproofings—Dampproofings—Technical Paints



WILLOWCRAFT

The owners of both the most pretentious homes and the modest bungalows select Willowcraft furniture because it is correct in every detail. The designs, workmanship and fine materials have combined to make Willowcraft the standard willow furniture of America.

Send for our free catalog showing 165 patterns.

The Willowcraft Shops
Box C North Cambridge, Mass.

Pink and Red.—*N. Marliacea rosea,* fine pink, large. *N.* William Doogue, pink; flowers large, beautiful, cup-shaped and of a delicate shell-pink color. *N. Gloriosa,* flowers large; deep carmine rose. *N.* James Brydon, flowers uniformly large, or a rich rosy-crimson color. *N.* Wm. Falconer, brilliant dark red, or bright garnet. *N. Arethusa,* like *N.* James Brydon except in color, which is a brilliant crimson pink.

In large ponds one may use varieties of the vigorously growing nymphaeas. Here are twelve that require space and are apt to spread. Most of them are either pink or white.

Nymphaea odorata — The common sweet scented water lily of the eastern states. White.

N. odorata gigantia — Large white pond-lily of mid-Atlantic states. White.

N. odorata Luciana—A pure pink water lily; exquisitely fragrant.

N. odorata W. B. Shaw—A large rose flower, valuable for cutting purposes.

N. odorata, sulphurea and *sulphurea grandiflora*—A hybrid water lily, a cross between *N. odorata* and *N. flava,* which is the yellow species.

N. odorata Eugenia de Land—Plants vigorous and free flowers; deep rose pink of iridescent hues.

N. odorata Mrs. Roche—Deep cerise pink; vigorous and free flowering.

N. tuberosa—Large white flowers.

N. tuberosa maxima — Large white flowers.

N. tuberosa rosea—Flowers pink.

N. tuberosa Richardsoni—Large white flowers; petals incurving; six to eight inches across.

N. Helen Fowler—Large flowers of a rich rose pink color, fragrant and desirable for cutting purposes.

There is a great variety of other plants that are suitable for bog gardens and planting in the neighborhood of water gardens. First to be mentioned are various sorts of the common wild flag *Acorns colamus.* Its blossoms are in excellent harmony with any of the water lilies. The water poppy, *Limnocharis humboldti,* with its brilliant yellow flowers. *Cyperus alternifolius,* the pickerel weed with its glossy foliage, and the various sorts of cat tails and white rice are suitable. The tall grasses, *Foulalia* and *Bambusa metake,* go well for natural borders, as does *Arundo donax,* the great reed.

Late Planting and Care of the Vegetable Garden

(*Continued from page* 101)

before planting. Early Model, Crimson Globe and Columbia are all fine quality varieties, the first being the earliest of the three.

Carrots cannot be put in so deep, and it is important that they be given a seed bed very finely prepared and as moist as possible. Chantenay variety is very fine in quality and quick to mature, gives a good

yield, and keeps well through the winter. For the quickest results, however, use early Scarlet Horn.

Endive takes a longer season to mature and should be started by the first of August at the latest. It should not be neglected for want of moisture and it will require blanching by tying the leaves together or by placing boards in the form of inverted V's over the rows, a week or so before you want to begin using them. Corn salad will mature in a shorter period, and may be planted as late as the middle of the month.

Lettuce, too, if you have some way of applying water so that it will not be checked in the early stages of growth, may be planted as late as the middle of the month. The quickest sorts to mature are the loose-heading varieties of which Grand Rapids is the best, though not quite so early as White-seeded Simpson.

Peas are another crop very seldom found in the late fall garden. Plant them about three inches deep, or even a little deeper in light soil will be none too much, but give them the heaviest soil which you have available. It is well to use one of the dwarf growing sorts such as Little Marvel or Blue Bantam or British Wonder, the first two of which are a little earlier than the latter. Where support can be given use Gradus, Early Morn, or Senator.

By planting at the right time and using the proper varieties, radishes may be had through fall and winter. The early spring sorts may be sown up until as late as the middle of September, and should of course be put in only a few at a time, a week or ten days apart. Crimson Giant and White Icicle are two of the best, not only growing quickly, but remaining without getting corky for some time. Of the winter radishes, which to be in the proper condition for storing by the time frosts come should be sown about the same time as late turnips, it will be well to plant two varieties, white Chinese Celestial, or California White.

In every garden a supply of turnips for use through the winter should be grown. The earlier sorts, of which Earlier White Milan and Petrowski are exceptionally good, may be sown as late as September. It is best, however, to start a little earlier and to put in at least a few rows of one of the fine yellow sorts such as Amber Globe or Golden Ball.

Onions and Spinach may be sown in the fall for wintering over so that they will be ready much earlier in the spring than if sown in April. The onions should be sown early in September, care being taken to make the seed bed in a spot that is absolutely well drained. For this purpose use one of the Globe varieties of onions as they make a thicker stalk when reaching the size for which they are desirable to pull green for bunch onions. The spinach may be planted a little later; select a variety which will go through the winter safely, such as Thick-leaved, Prickly, or Hardy Winter.



Symbols of Protection



Ancient Egyptians carved over their doorways and upon their temple walls the symbol of supernatural protection; a winged disk. It typified the light and power of the sun, brought down from on high by the wings of a bird.

Mediæval Europe, in a more practical manner, sought protection behind the solid masonry of castle walls.

In America we have approached the ideal of the Egyptians. Franklin drew electricity from the clouds and Bell harnessed it to the telephone.

Today the telephone is a means of protection more potent than the sun disk fetish and more practical than castle walls.

The Bell System has carried the telephone wires everywhere throughout the land, so that all the people are bound together for the safety and freedom of each.

This telephone protection, with electric speed, reaches the most isolated homes. Such ease of communication makes us a homogeneous people and thus fosters and protects our national ideals and political rights.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Garden and Hall Furniture

Guaranteed to stand any climate;
Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.
Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages.
The best copies of the best originals

A house built throughout of NATCO Hollow Tile Building Blocks is thoroughly fire-proof, and is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than one of any other construction. It is cheaper than brick, stone or cement.

Send for literature.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
Dept. Y Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



To Build Beautifully You Should Have These Books

More than three hundred illustrations and plans of artistic and comfortable homes of practically every size and style. Innumerable valuable suggestions and ideas.

MODERN DWELLINGS—9 x 12 in. 200 Illus. (2,500 to $50,000) with Plans.....$1.50
AMERICAN HOMES—150 Illustrations. (2,000 to $10,000) with Plans.....$1.00
BOTH BOOKS $2.00

These books contain a profusion of the latest ideas in GEORGIAN, COLONIAL, ENGLISH, BUNGALOW, ETC.

BARBER & RYNO
Geo. F. Barber & Co.
For those who are Planning to Build
Architects, KNOXVILLE, TENN.



FRENCH & SONS PLAYER PIANOS

Art Products of high quality and exceeding good value

ONE touch changes it from a hand-played piano to a player piano. By pulling forward a little drawer under the keyboard the devices for personal musical expression are brought into operation, the keys are automatically locked, lower panel opens and the pedals swing out into position. A great improvement over instruments in which all these operations are performed separately, often necessitating stooping to adjust the pedals.

As a player, the French & Sons is incomparably superior to any other. As a hand-played instrument, it betrays not the faintest trace of mechanism — it is superb. Other desirable features are the Automatic Music Tracking Device — Automatic Sustaining Pedal Device — the Compound Motor, which reduces friction 50 per cent. — Pneumatic Self-Cleaning Device on trackerbar—and many other interesting points demonstrated in our beautiful Illustrated Booklet — sent free on request.

French & Sons' Player Pianos are welcomed with the cordiality of old friendship by music lovers in the most refined and cultured homes in America. Before deciding upon any piano or player, send for our catalogs — they are *free* for the asking. Write today to

JESSE FRENCH & SONS PIANO CO., New Castle, Ind.

"The House of French, established in the Piano Business since 1875"



Before Installing.

THE JONES & HAMMOND

Underground Garbage Receiver

Solves Your Garbage Troubles

The Receiver Without a Fault.

CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

For sale by leading hardware dealers, or write to manufacturers for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND

75-79 Newburn Ave., Medford, Mass.

DO YOU LIKE ORIENTAL RUGS?

It has been my aim for years to buy all the *true* antiques that my experience and reputation bring me through several different channels. If you care to see thick, lustrous CLASSICS (no trash or doctored rugs), write me of your hopes, and I will prepay marvels for your selection. Return at my expense.

An interesting Monograph on request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired

181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK



Comfort and Privacy

The Burlington Venetian Blind

will shade your porch and enable you to make your porch a haven of rest and comfort on sizzling hot days.

With the Burlington Venetian Blind you will get the advantages of open air, and at the same time you will be secluded from the gaze of passers-by. It is easy to adjust the Burlington Venetian Blind to any angle. The top can be opened for light and ventilation and the lower part closed to keep out the sun.

Make your porch a cool place for entertaining or reading, and a pleasant place where the children can play—by using Burlington Venetian Blinds.

Write for Illustrated booklet—it depicts and describes various styles

BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLIND COMPANY

355 Lake Street, Burlington, Vt.

SAMSON SPOT CORD



For Sash Cord. Will outwear common roughly braided cord or metallic devices many times over. The smooth, even braid minimizes abrasion and prolongs wear.

For Clothes Line. Will not kink, stretch or ravel, or stain the clothes, and is guaranteed to last at least five years even when permanently exposed to the weather. Look for our trade-mark, the Spots on the Cord.

Send for samples. Carried by all leading dealers.

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.

The Whittier Inn

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR

An Ideal Hotel Home for Summer

Open from May to November

The Inn is situated in a private park maintained by the local cottage community. Rooms with private bath and porch.

Rooms are available in nearby cottages to those who prefer them, service and privileges of the Inn being the same. Entire Cottages (Hotel Service included) may be leased for the season.

A clean broad beach with ample bathing facilities, Tennis, baseball, rowing and sailing.

Private boat service to and from New York City. Also frequent train service to Brooklyn.

Telephone *Garage*

A Delightful Place—Just 45 Minutes by Private Boat from New York

Rates and Booklet on Application

THE

GREAT LAKES OF AMERICA

Northern Steamship Company

S.S. North Land

"In all the world no trip like this"

Leave Buffalo Wed. and Chicago Sat.

Stopping en route at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Is., Harbor Springs, Milwaukee.

Season—June 18 to Sept. 6.

Meals a la carte. Club Breakfasts.

Tickets reading all rail accepted on steamer on slight additional payment. Write

STEPHEN LOUNSBERY

General Passenger Agent

1184 Broadway

New York

N. Y.

PTEMBER
9·1·3

Making the Service Entrance Attractive
Saving a year in the Garden~The Best Peonies
Furnishing the Old House

25c.
$3 a year

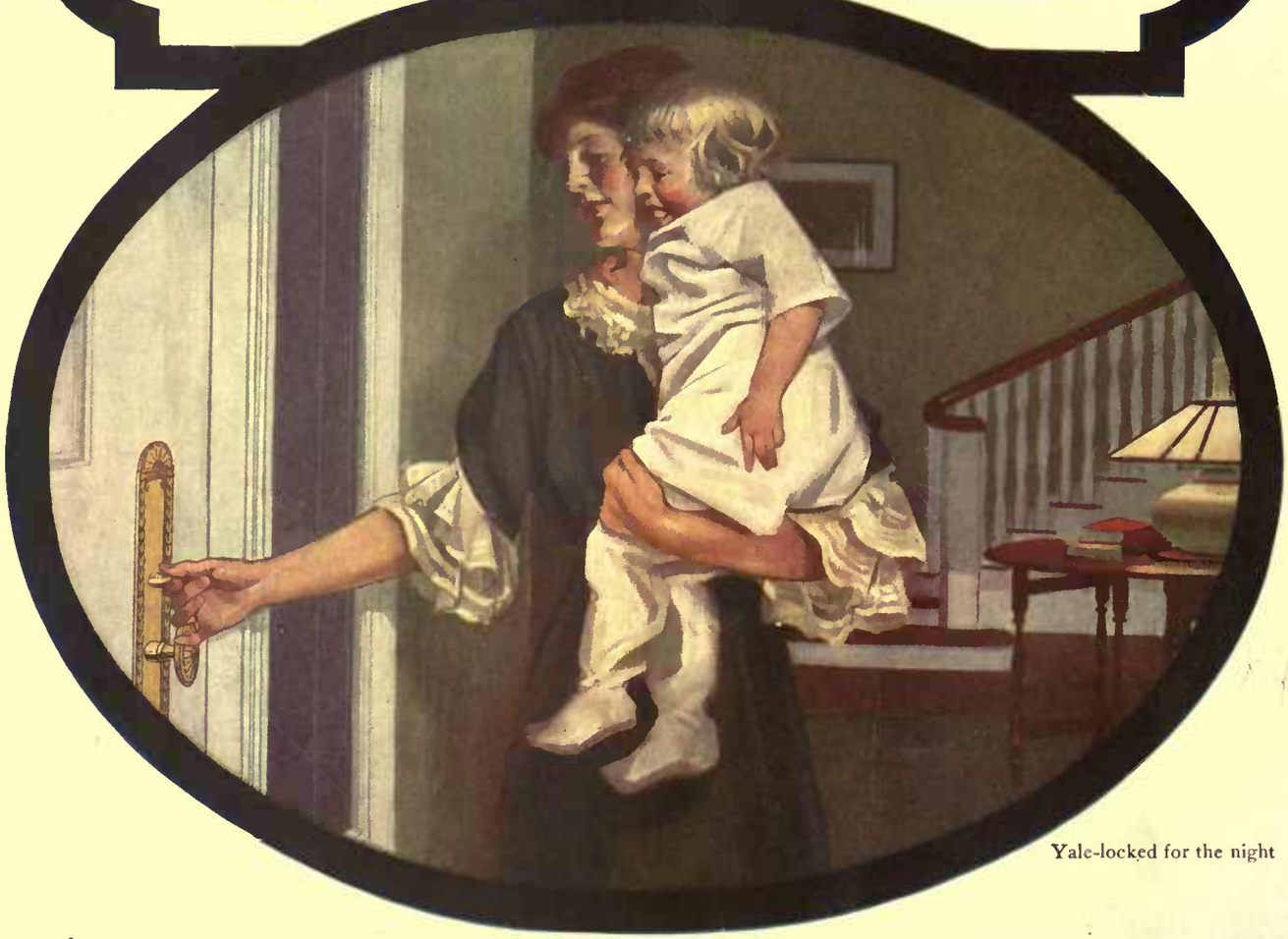
House & Garden



McBRIDE, NAST & CO.
NEW YORK

All Yale Products bear the name Yale

YALE



Yale-locked for the night

A HOUSE that is Yale-locked is as securely locked as human skill and ingenuity can make it. Trustworthy locks eliminate worry—the worry of those who are away and the worry of those at home.

You should not risk a lock *less* trustworthy than a Yale *Cylinder* Lock on any outside door. You cannot find a lock *more* trustworthy. Your hardware dealer will show you several styles—all safe to buy if the name Yale is on them. Our "Book for Burglars" is not for burglars at all, but for you. Write for a copy.

Look for the name (YALE) on Locks and Hardware

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company

Makers of YALE Products: Locks, Padlocks, Builders' Hardware, Door Checks and Chain Hoists

9 East 40th Street, New York City

CHICAGO: 74 East Randolph Street CANADIAN YALE & TOWNE LIMITED: St. Catharines, Can. SAN FRANCISCO: 134 Rialto Bldg.

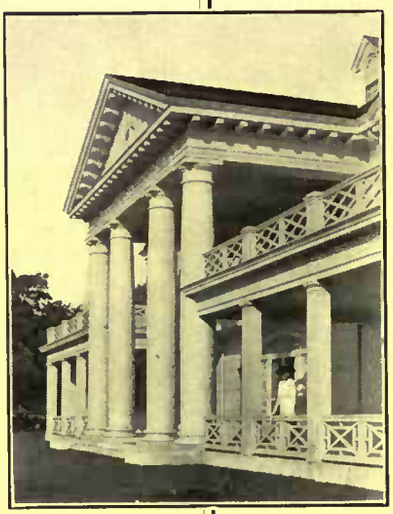
Ask for "BAYONNE"

PORCH FLOORS AND ROOFS

or any surface which must act as a roof and still be walked on, should be covered with

BAYONNE ROOF and DECK CLOTH

the specially prepared canvas which requires but one coat of paint.



Send for Booklet K. for further information on Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth

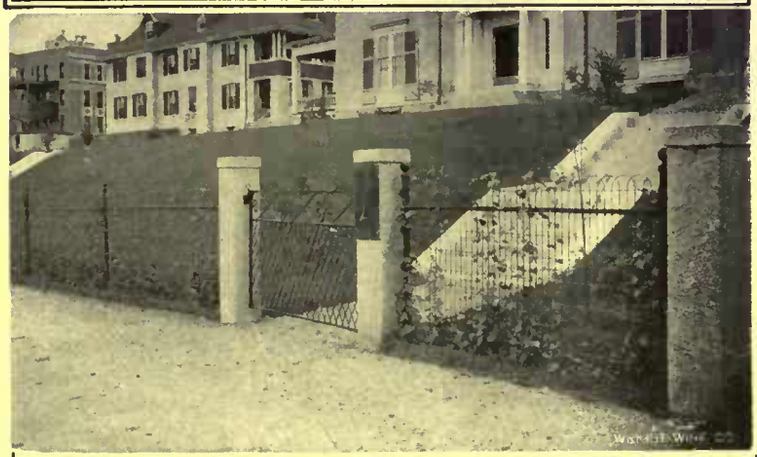
JOHN BOYLE & COMPANY, Inc.

112-114 Duane St. } NEW YORK CITY
70-72 Reade St. }

202-204 Market St. ST. LOUIS

"50 Years' Experience back of Boyle's Products"

TRADE "EXCELSIOR" MARK
RUST PROOF



It is a waste of time and money to erect a cheap wire fence. It will begin to rust at once—and nothing looks worse than a rusty wire fence. A cheap fence will soon begin to sag, snap and break.

EXCELSIOR "RUST-PROOF"

Wire Fence will cost more than a common wire fence; but it will look a great deal better and last infinitely longer. It does not get out of shape, or rust apart at the joints.

WHENEVER you see an ornamental wire fence that has stood many years without paint or repairs, you can rest assured that it is an Excelsior "Rust-Proof." It is the only wire fence that can withstand the attack of time.

Sold by Hardware Dealers. Send for catalog "C" and sample of Rust-Proof finish.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.



BULBS

Direct from Holland

Hyacinths
Tulips
Narcissus
Crocus

The Giant Darwin Tulips
The Finest Tulip Grown

JAPANESE IRIS
in Large Variety

PEONIES in Great Variety from the Largest Collection

PERENNIAL PLANTS
A Complete List. Can supply direct from Nursery

If you do not have a copy of our 1913 Autumn Catalogue, write us. We will mail it.

Fottler-Fiske-Rawson Company
Faneuil Hall Square Boston

Bobbink & Atkins

World's Choicest Nursery and Greenhouse Products

The Months of August and September is the Best Time to Plant Evergreens

EVERGREENS, CONIFERS AND PINES. We have more than 75 acres planted with attractive Evergreens. Our collection is conceded to be the most complete and magnificent ever assembled in America. The varieties comprising same have been thoroughly tested and proved hardy. Our plants are dug with a ball of earth and burlapped previous to shipping. Before purchasing elsewhere intending buyers should not fail to inspect our collection.

The Following Plants for Interior and Exterior Decorations Are Among Our Specialties

STRAWBERRIES. Potted and field-grown in all the leading varieties. We have many thousands of Strawberries and are in a position to fill orders of any size.

AUTUMN BULBS AND ROOTS. We grow and import quantities of Bulbs and roots from all parts of the world.

HARDY OLD-FASHIONED PLANTS. We have thousands of rare, new and old-fashioned kinds. Our Herbaceous grounds are especially interesting at this time. Special prices on quantities.

OUR NEW-HYBRID GIANT-FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW. Everybody should be interested in this New old-fashioned flower. It will grow everywhere and when in bloom is the queen of all garden flowers. Order now for autumn delivery.

HEDGE PLANTS. We grow a quantity of California Privet, Berberis and other Hedge Plants adapted to all parts of the country.

PAEONIES. Tree and Herbaceous Paeonies for September delivery.

PALMS and DECORATIVE PLANTS. We have several acres of Greenhouses in which we grow Palms and Ferns. We also have a large collection of other plants, including Bay Trees and Boxwood for Interior and Exterior Decorations.

ENGLISH IVY. We grow many thousands in trained forms and ordinary plants from two to eight feet tall.

PLANT TUBS, WINDOW BOXES and ENGLISH GARDEN FURNITURE. We manufacture all shapes and sizes.

WE INVITE EVERYBODY INTERESTED IN ROSES TO VISIT US AT THIS TIME and SEE OUR FORMAL ROSE GARDEN, PLANTED WITH 5,000 PLANTS IN 250 VARIETIES.

OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOGUE NO. 40, DESCRIBES OUR PRODUCTS. Will be mailed upon request. **ASK FOR AUTUMN BULB CATALOGUE NOW READY.**

VISITORS, take Erie Railroad to Carlton Hill, second stop on Main Line; 3 minutes' walk to Nursery.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT PLAN AND PLANT GROUNDS AND GARDENS EVERYWHERE WITH OUR "WORLD'S CHOICEST NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS."

Nurserymen, Florists and Planters. Rutherford, New Jersey

Real Estate

This department aims to acquaint its readers with real estate offerings, either in the shape of homes for sale or new developments in suburban communities. It offers the reader a splendid medium through which to buy, sell or exchange property. The real estate agent operating in the better class of residential property will find here an unusual opportunity of interesting a large buying clientele.



FOR SALE—Fine suburban residence on Philadelphia Pike, Lancaster, Pa. Ideally situated on one acre ten perch of ground. Fine shade trees. Stable and chicken house. The house contains eleven rooms. First floor, three large rooms, kitchen and pantry; three bedrooms, sewing-room and bath on second floor, and three bedrooms with large storage on third floor. Light, airy cellar under whole, with nearly new hot water plant. Fifteen minutes to business district and Penn. R. R. station for five-cent fare. Thirty minutes to Phila. & Reading station.

For further information address

REAL ESTATE MANAGER
HOUSE & GARDEN, 31 EAST 17TH STREET, N. Y.



A Typical Craftsman Home



What We Will Send You for 25 Cents—

1. Our new book, "Craftsman Houses," by Gustav Stickley, giving selected model plans, sketches, interiors and details of real Craftsman homes—122 illustrations in all.
2. The 192-page Annual Home Decoration Number of THE CRAFTSMAN—a golden treasury of the newest things for the homelover.
3. A Coupon entitling you to Craftsman Service (by experts) on any two home-making problems.
4. A blank worth 25 cents in cash on another attractive offer.

To make sure of getting 1 and 2 (the supply is necessarily limited), send us your quarter without delay.

THE CRAFTSMAN

Room 807 Craftsman Building New York



Are You Looking for a Country Place?

Have You a Place for Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a suburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of The

Real Estate Bureau

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Union Square New York

Poultry and Garden on a Suburban Lot

THE suburban man, grown weary of doubtful eggs at fifty cents a dozen, and anxious to keep a few hens of his own, is constrained to give up the idea, because he has a weakness for raising his own fresh vegetables and thinks the two could not be combined on his small plot. In like manner, his neighbor watches the vegetables he carries in from his garden each summer morning and sighs enviously that he cannot raise vegetables because of the chickens. Both have arrived at a mistaken conclusion. Hundreds of city men have solved the problem of keeping hens and raising small fruit and vegetables on the limited area of an ordinary small city lot.

My neighbor, the doctor, has set his entire back lot to fruit trees and small fruit with a vegetable garden 20 by 44, approximately.

Two apple trees are set on the edge of the lot opposite each back corner of the house. Two more shade the garage on the back corner of the lot. There are six cherry and plum trees on the back end of the lot with four currant bushes and a dozen red raspberries along the side next to our lot. The apple trees take up all the side next the street. Grape vines are trained over the back porch and a small summer-house in the yard. The vegetable garden is along the path to the chicken house and garage.

The chicken house is 8 by 10 feet on the ground, 6 feet to the eaves in front, four in the rear. It is a combination of the open front house and tight roosting closet. The building is made of matched lumber, tight on roof, ends, back and half the front. It is covered snugly over the entire surface outside with roofing paper to make it absolutely wind and water-proof.

The building faces the south, and the east end was taken for the roosting closet as this was the half having a tight front.

Four feet from the east wall a wire netting partition was constructed having a door at the south end for the attendant's use and a tiny one for the hens' use. A heavy burlap curtain was hung at the top to drop down outside the netting on extremely cold nights for protection against the cold.

Two feet from the floor, which was of dirt, was the droppings platform, made of thin boards. It was hinged to the back wall and suspended from the ceiling, at the front end, by means of iron chains, so that it might be lifted and secured to the ceiling by day, that the fowls on the floor might have all the sunlight from the window. This window was so arranged that when it was raised, the droppings could be easily scraped from the board out through the window, the whole operation taking but a moment's time each morning. A specially bent hoe was used as a scraper. The perches, three in number, were arranged on crosspieces, the back one hinged to the wall four inches above the dropping board,

the front one, chain-suspended like the droppings board, from the ceiling.

The perches are one foot apart and one foot each from the wall and partition, to give the hens plenty of room on the roosts.

The floor beneath the droppings board is always, like the scratch shed outside, covered several inches deep with clean straw or leaves. This makes a very cozy place for the fowls to sun themselves of cold winter days when the curtains are down, over the netting.

The scratching shed is six by eight, floor space, and is mostly open in front, having a wire netting door twenty-four inches wide and a space the same size covered with wire netting alongside. In bad weather there is a white muslin curtain to drop down and button snugly over the netting to keep out storm and let in light and air.

The nests are arranged along the west end and rest on the floor, but a better plan would be to have them raised eighteen inches to allow the hens the use of the extra floor space. They have sloping covers to prevent hens from roosting thereon.

The food hoppers are the slatted, covered variety, and are arranged on an elevated platform that the fowls may get under to gather up all shattered grain. The water vessel is on a like platform. Charcoal, bone, oyster-shell and meat scrap are in little compartments arranged along the back wall.

Fifteen hens were kept in this house, summer and winter, for two seasons, and they furnished eggs for a family. When it was decided to add five more hens to the regular flock and rear fifty chicks each season, a portable pen was added to give extra room and allow of some foraging. This pen was made six by sixteen feet in size and twenty-four inches tall, of wire netting and covered over the top with a six foot wide strip of netting.

There was an opening in one end, and one in one side of pen for ingress or egress of the hens, one to correspond in each end and in the front of house.

By closing all but a pair of openings, the fowls could, by proper arrangement of the pen, range over quite a large area of ground without having a chance to molest a thing. There was always green grass for them in season by this method. The chicken house is set in the midst of the plum and cherry trees, and the range of the small portable yard comes upon the grass beneath them.

There are about six hens set along in late February and the month of March, the aim being to have about three broods of chicks to furnish early pullets for the next winter's layers and to have what young cockerels the family cares for for eating. The chicks are placed in coops with the hens under the currant and raspberry bushes, being allowed their liberty to roam over lawn and garden till five weeks old, when they are taken from the hen.

The cockerels are separated at this time



ALL OUTDOORS is an entirely NEW TYPE of outdoor magazine. Facts with the extra words squeezed out. Stories that are kernels—the husks discarded. Useful suggestions in simple language. Each number adapted to its special season. Large pages, many illustrations. Plate paper. Your newsdealer can supply you while edition lasts. Or better, use coupon for Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer numbers.

W. A. Miles, Publisher ALL OUTDOORS,
145 West 36th St., New York, N. Y.
I enclose fifty cents in payment for the next year of ALL OUTDOORS, including the Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer numbers.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT KILLS INSECTS, SAVES FOLIAGE

CABBAGE WORMS *Destroyed by Dusting with* **HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT**

So used for 30 years. SOLD BY ALL SEED DEALERS.

For pamphlets worth having write B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York



To Build Beautifully You Should Have These Books

More than three hundred illustrations and plans of artistic and comfortable homes of practically every size and style. Innumerable valuable suggestions and ideas.

MODERN DWELLINGS—9 x 12 in. 300 Illus. (2,500 to $50,000) with Plans.....$1.50
AMERICAN HOMES—150 Illustrations. (2,000 to $10,000) with Plans.....$1.00
BOTH BOOKS $2.00

These books contain a profusion of the latest ideas in GEORGIAN, COLONIAL, ENGLISH, BUNGALOW, ETC.

BARBER & RYNO
Geo. F. Barber & Co.

For those who are Planning to Build
Architects, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

Five-Section Poultry House—10x50 ft.

Sanitary, durable, up-to-date—made of red cedar, clapboarded outside, interior sheathed. Made in 10-ft sections, each fitted with roosts, nests and fountain. Open fronts, with canvas-covered frames. You can add sections at any time. Easily erected.



First Section $75.00
Additional Sections $60.00 Each

No. 0 Colony Laying House—for 12 hens Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in fifteen minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 ft. high.



$20.00

Send for catalogue.

E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 326, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Conservatories, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist
Dept. 1. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.

YAMA MINORCA EGGS are ⅓ larger



than the so-called large first-class eggs in the New York market—they are infertile and are produced under modern sanitary conditions and shipped in sealed packages practically the hour laid.

山 **YAMA FARMS**
Napanoch New York



G. D. TILLEY
Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers and there were no experts in your locality.

House and Garden is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with Sept. 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, New York

KENNEL DEPARTMENT



AMERICAN KENNELS

Toy white silk Poodles; little beauties, pedigreed, $15.00; Toy Pomeranians, $20.00 up; Toy Foxterriers, small English specimen, $5.00 up; English Bulls, Boston Terriers, French Bulls, Bull Terriers, St. Bernards, New Foundlands, Scotch Collies, Toy Dogs, every variety. State wants.

Dept. H., 113 East 9th St., New York City



BEAUTIFUL CATS AND FLUFFY KITTENS FOR SALE

Short-haired Domestic, Rare Maax-Siamese and Abyssinian, Native long-haired and pedigreed Persians. Ideal boarding place for Cats, Dogs and Birds. Resident Veterinarian. Write for beautifully illustrated Catalogue and Sales lists.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTERY,
Oradell, N. J.



THE BEST DOG

for a companion or watchdog is the Collie. Alert, intelligent, faithful, handsome; he meets every requirement. We have some fine specimens to sell at low prices. Send for copy of "Training the Collie," price 25c. We are selling many fine dogs.

FRANK R. CLARK, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ills.

Ready to Ride and Keep.



A Child's Delight

A SHETLAND PONY

is an unceasing source of pleasure. A safe and ideal playmate. Makes the child strong and of robust health. Highest type—complete outfit a—here. Inexpensive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalog.

BELLE MEADE FARM
Box 3 Markham, Va.

A house built throughout of **NATCO** Hollow Tile Building Blocks is thoroughly fire-proof, and is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than one of any other construction. It is cheaper than brick, stone or cement.

Send for literature.

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING COMPANY
Dept. Y Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc. The finest selection for lawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce. We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt'a Sons Company
Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903

from the pullets and given a run by themselves under the trees, while the pullets are placed in a similar pen, for by this time the garden is up and the chicks must stay in bounds.

At eight weeks the older cockerels are placed in slatted coops to be fattened for the table. The operation takes three weeks, and each pair killed is replaced by another, so that there are always several pairs in preparation.

In the spring when some of the hens are sitting and caring for chicks and the price of eggs is down, the family begins to eat the hens, and as the chicks grow and demand more room the old hens decrease in number to give them room.

In June, all the hens that are left are sold in the market, for eggs are cheap and the young cockerels are ready for the table. The young pullets are ready to commence laying by the time fresh eggs begin to go up in price.

The kitchen scraps, waste vegetables and fruits go a long way towards keeping the hens in winter, the little chicks picking up much of their feed from grass, bugs and worms until penned in May. Lawn clippings are carefully saved to be scalded for the hens in winter.

My neighbor bought his first start of pullets from a man having a trap-nested, record laying flock, purchasing them as eight-weeks-old chicks in June, and rearing them from that age on according to the latest approved methods for early laying pullets.

In the garden, early onions, radishes, peas, beets and lettuce were grown, with later vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, corn, cucumbers and string beans taking the places where the earlier ones were removed. The pole beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and summer squashes were trained on wire netting, along the borders, to save ground space.

The poultry droppings are all forked into the garden ground in spring or summer and spread upon the lawn in autumn and winter.

The young pullets are placed in the big house as soon as all the old hens have been disposed of, and after the young cockerels have been eaten, they have the benefit of both the portable runs till they are needed next spring for young stock again.

The pullets have always been laying by the first of October, and supply a family of five with all the eggs they can use during the winter, with now and then a dozen to sell at fifty cents a dozen. In spring they are laying so heavily that even with the number being gradually reduced by brooding hens and an occasional chicken dinner, they continue to keep up the table eggs till June, when the final clearing out of old hens takes place.

The doctor's whole family find an interesting and healthful diversion in caring for their garden and poultry, besides the enjoyment of their own chickens, eggs and vegetables at meal time.

JENNIE E. STEWART

Keep the Soil Busy

LAND that is lying idle is land that is looking for trouble. Do not be misled by the old idea of "resting it," for all the rest it needs is a change. Keep something growing on it all the time either to plow under when it has attained the right size or to feed to any animals which may be kept on the place and to be returned to the soil again in the form of manure in the spring.

Building the New Poultry House

IT is a great advantage to have the new poultry house built early enough so that it will have time to become well dried out before the pullets are placed in it for winter. It should be complete in every detail before the birds are moved into it, so that they will not be disturbed after they begin to lay. At the best, some time will elapse before they become thoroughly at home in their new quarters.

The kind of house to build is a matter to receive careful consideration. The experts can't decide the matter for you, for the experts fail to agree. Local conditions make some difference, but it is safe to say that some type of fresh-air house should be adopted. The front may be left entirely open, except for poultry wire to confine the fowls, or it may have a long horizontal opening with a muslin curtain tacked to a frame to drop over it in stormy and very cold weather, and an upright window, extending nearly to the floor, to give light when the curtain is closed.

Just now there is a tendency toward deep houses, as deep as twenty feet even, with the front left entirely open save at the bottom, where boards two feet high serve to prevent the wind blowing directly on the fowls. It is argued that such houses are especially warm because an air cushion is formed in them which prevents the wind entering, even though it be blowing violently outside. No curtains are used in these houses.

The argument against the deep house has been that the sunlight could not reach the rear wall and the roosts unless the front were made absurdly high. The State Experiment Station of New Jersey has met this objection by building a semi-monitor type of house twenty feet square which it recommends to the poultry-keepers of that State. This interesting house has a double pitched roof, but the roof which slopes to the front is lower than the one which slopes to the rear, and a row of windows is placed where the break comes. These windows let the sun into the rear of the house in winter and provide ample ventilation in the summer. The front of the house is open the year around, but there is little danger of frosted combs, even when the mercury drops far below zero. It is probable that this type of house will acquire considerable popularity, for in addition to being efficient, it is inexpensive. A square house is cheaper to build than a long and narrow one, and a continuous house can be built in twenty-foot units if one desires to keep more than

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS



Symbolism in Architecture

By Arthur H. Collins, M. A.

There is a vast deal of meaning behind the grimacing gargoyle on the edge of the cathedral roof and behind the half-leopard, half-unicorn carved on some choir stall. The present volume is a serious effort to open up this by-path for the architect, churchman and archeologist. The volume is beautifully and profusely illustrated. $1.75 *net; postage* 14c.

In Midsummer Days

By August Strindberg

A collection of charming fantasies by a writer who seldom shows in his work the naive side of his personality. The stories are widely differing in subject, ranging from fairy tales to fables, but they are alike in their good humor and keen philosophy. 12mo. $1.25 *net; postage* 12c.

Modern Farm Buildings

By Alfred Hopkins, A. A. I. A.



The only authoritative book on the subject. The work is eminently practical, yet the author points out in no uncertain manner the delightful architectural possibilities of the farm and barn, and enforces his views with many illustrations of buildings erected by him. There are over one hundred and thirty plates giving plans of farm buildings with accommodations for from two to two hundred cows; also plans showing various arrangements of the horse stable, cow stable, garage, chicken house, sheep-cote, piggery, root cellar, corn crib, manure shelter, etc.; in fact, all the dependencies of the large or small country estate in detail. $3.00 *net; postage* 24c.

The Home Poultry Book

By E. I. Farrington

Here is just the book for the beginner who wants to keep a few hens to supply fresh eggs for the table. No elaborate systems or expensive fixtures are advocated. Good, sound common-sense is the keynote of every chapter. Detailed plans and photographs of successful small houses are given, together with specific information covering every phase of poultry keeping. *Illustrated.* $1.00 *net; postage* 10c.



Cattle, Sheep and Pigs

By Frank Townend Barton, M. R. C. V. S.

The practical breeding and care of cattle, sheep and pigs is treated authoritatively in this volume. Besides explaining and illustrating the various breeds, the book shows their comparative utility and their diseases and treatment. *Illustrated.* $3.00 *net; postage* 20c.

Golf for the Late Beginner

By Henry Hughes

The author took up the game in middle age, and with his experience fresh upon him, explains the correct principles of golf in a way especially helpful to the late beginner. *Illustrated.* 60c. *net; postage* 5c.

The Landscape Gardening Book

By Grace Tabor

The laying out of the home grounds, with directions for proper planting and judicious arrangement of walks and gardens. *Illustrated.* $2.00 *net; postage* 20c.

Making a Bulb Garden

By Grace Tabor

By planting in fall it is possible to have a bulb garden not only to bring the first bloom of spring, but to carry this dependable and stately bloom on through the summer months. *Illustrated,* 50c. *net; postage* 5c.

Making a Garden with a Hot-bed and Coldframe

By C. H. Miller

The fruitful garden season may easily be prolonged by the use of a few glazed sash. This book tells how. *Illustrated.* 50c. *net; postage* 5c.

YOUR BOOKSELLER CAN SUPPLY YOU. SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF OUR BOOKS

Travel | MC BRIDE, NAST & CO. UNION SQUARE PUBLISHERS NEW YORK | House & Garden



Before Installing.

THE JONES & HAMMOND Underground Garbage Receiver

Solves Your Garbage Troubles

The Receiver Without a Fault.

CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

For sale by leading hardware dealers, or write to manufacturers for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND

78-79 Newburn Ave., Madford, Mass.

Let Me Send You the Best of My 1200 Kinds of Betscher Peonies

They bloom, increase in quantity and achieve more beauty year by year for you, your children and grandchildren. GLADIOLI BETSCHERI — marks the perfection attained through long study and experiment in plant and flower breeding. Discriminating flower lovers and experts call them wonderful. Let me advise you how best to have a bed of gorgeous peonies. Bulbs, $2.50 up per dozen. Extreme range of coloring; Iris, $1 doz., for cash. Order now—plant this fall—write for special list.

C. BETSCHER, Plant Breeder

Dept. U, Canal Dover, O.

Sincerity
First!

SINCERITY *is the Biggest Word in Advertising and Merchandising today.*

Not Sincerity for Morality's Sake—But Sincerity for Business' Sake—for *Success.*

We believe that more Campaigns have been wrecked by *Manifest Exaggeration* in Copy and Plans—by Bluff, Bluster and Buncombe—than by any other cause.

And that a single false note often has turned the public wholly against an advertised product—and made the Manufacturer *suspicious of his own advertising.*

We have put Sincerity before everything else as essential in our Service to advertisers. Sincerity that commands confidence—sells goods.

We believe in *Organized* Advertising and Merchandising. In copy that *rings true.* In Plans that Bristle with Originalty. Yet are safe—sound—and *sincere.*

May we write you a letter explaining our ideas applied to *your* business—or send a representative to explain our service in detail? No obligation in either case.

The Taylor-Critchfield Co.

One of the Leading Advertising Agencies of America

NEW YORK CHICAGO DETROIT

Cement Floors in Basements Should Be Made Waterproof THE CHI-NAMEL WAY

is easy, economical and efficient.

Book of particulars and color plates for coupon below.

THE OHIO VARNISH COMPANY
8602 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, O.

Please send me Free Book on waterproofing of Cement Floors.

Name .....

Address .....

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors Carried out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

Made-to-order rugs for porch, bungalow or Summer home



"You choose the colors, we'll make the rug"

Exclusive fabrics of soft, selected camel's hair woven in undyed natural color. Also pure wool, dyed in any color or combination of colors. Any length. Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. The finishing touch of individuality. Made on short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.

Thread & Thrum Workshop, Auburn, N.Y.

the one hundred hens which a single pen will accommodate, allowing four square feet to a hen. Doubtless people interested in this new type of house can secure further information about it by addressing the State Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J.

For a smaller house, a model designed by the Experiment Station at Perdue University, LaFayette, Ind., can hardly be improved upon. It is a shed roof house, about fourteen feet deep, with an opening to be covered with muslin in bad weather, and a long glass window. The opening is high enough so that the wind will not blow on the fowls, but the window extends almost to the floor, a very desirable plan, for it allows the birds to bask in the earliest rays of the morning sun on cold winter days. In many such houses the windows are too high, and it is late in the morning before direct sunlight floods the floor.

When shed roof houses with curtain fronts are used, it is highly important that the curtains be kept clean, although this fact is often overlooked by the amateur. A muslin curtain coated with dust is no better than a board over the window. The curtain is usually tacked to a hinged frame and hooked to the ceiling when open. Sometimes light birds like the Leghorns will fly onto them and use them for nests. Oiled muslin is to be avoided; it does not admit sufficient air. Curtains must be used intelligently, and not closed when the weather is warm.

Extra curtains may be dropped in front of the perches in extremely cold weather, and are needed if the house is very shallow—eight feet deep or less—or if breeds with long combs are kept. They should not be used, though, except when the temperature is much below freezing. Coddling the hens is almost as bad as neglecting them.

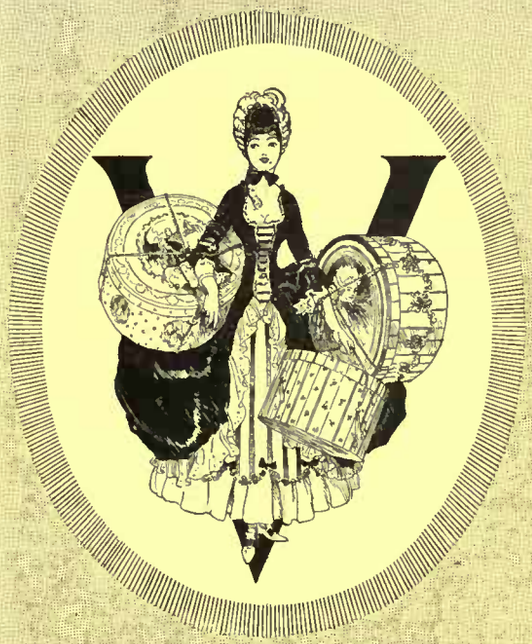
A shed roof house seven or eight feet high in front and four and a half at the back is high enough. The walls may be of drop siding or rough boards covered with roofing paper. Roofing paper of good quality is much better than shingles for the roof; it admits less air and carries off the water better, so that its cheapness is by no means the only reason for making use of it. It is important that the house should be free from draughts and dampness, which means that it must be tight everywhere except in front.

A house of this type is likely to be uncomfortably hot in summer, so that the birds will suffer on sultry nights. To remedy this condition, it is well to cut several openings in the rear wall just under the roof, hinged shutters being dropped over them when the additional circulation of air is not needed.

It is not wise to build a good house on a poor foundation, for then rats and decay will work havoc. A concrete foundation is easily made by digging down sixteen inches and constructing a board form four or five inches wide. The form should extend five or six inches above the surface.

E. I. FARRINGTON

Autumn Millinery Number
VOGUE



GLEAMING like a great shop window set in the heart of Paris -- a window filled with the choicest Autumn creations of the most notable designers—is this newest number—the first of Vogue's great Autumn series.

In it you will find the characteristic touch of each Parisian master milliner—the verve of Carlier, the fire and dash of Paul Poiret, the subtle witchery of Georgette and Alphonsine.

But you will want this Millinery Number of VOGUE not alone for the pleasure of looking through its pages. It is a straight business investment that will pay for itself a hundred times over.

Soon, now, you will pay $20, $40, $60 for a Fall hat. For this $20, $40, $60 you receive a few dollars' worth of felt, velvet, ribbons, trimmings—all the rest of your money will go for style and correctness. Unless your choice is correct, your money is worse than wasted.

Pay 25 cents for the Vogue Millinery Number and ensure yourself against wasting a single penny of your Autumn hat money. In your home, far from the confusion of the milliner, Vogue will spread before you not a few hats from your local stores but a splendid display of new models from the greatest designers in the world. Buy your copy to-day—and at the same time ask the newsdealer to reserve for you a copy of the

Forecast of Fall Fashions Number

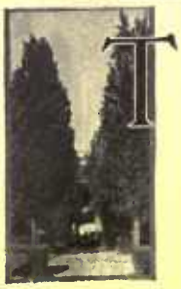
(Out September 9th)

This issue is one of the most valuable of the whole year. It tells what each great couturier — Worth, Paquin, Doucet, Drecoll, Poiret, Francis — is planning for the new season.

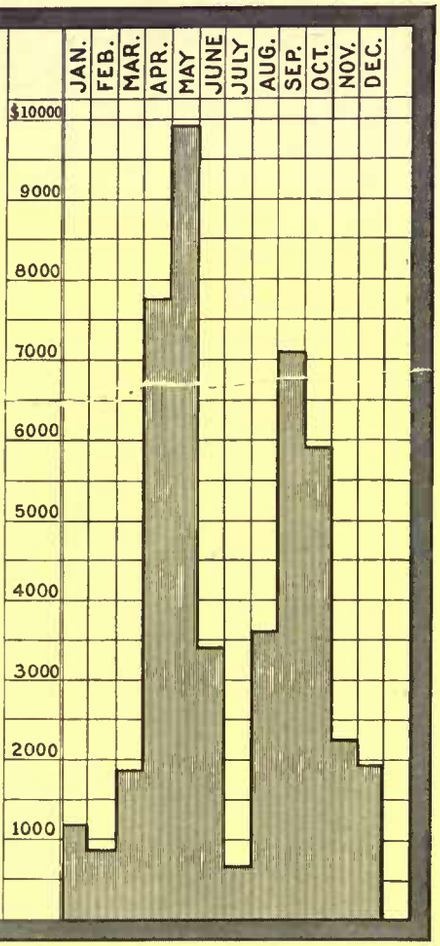
25 cents a number
Twice a month

VOGUE, 443 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK
CONDÉ NAST, *Publisher*

$4 a year
24 numbers



THE Proofs That August - September Evergreen Planting Is a Success



THE fact that for the last five years we have been successfully planting Evergreens in August and September, and that the sales figure $65,000 in that time, is proof beyond dispute that August-September evergreen planting is a success.

The chart shows our average sales of evergreens for 1911 and 1912.

Evergreens planting in August or September are just as successful as April and May. They have ample time, when August-September planted, to become thoroughly at home in their new location and develop an abundant, sturdy root system. When next Spring comes, the tops then start early and continue to grow rapidly.

We have Pines and Cedars 25 ft. high as in the picture. They are growing in the nursery and can stand a journey of a thousand miles. Do you need a tree screen 8 ft. high? We have many acres of such trees transplanted or rootpruned during the past two years and sure to grow rapidly.

We also have thousands of little Spruces and Pines for forests or private nurseries. We can also transplant for you large evergreens that may be in your vicinity.

Come and see Hicks trees and convince yourself. If you can't come, send for the following literature:

"Hicks Evergreens for August-September Planting," which treats of trees up to 12 ft.

"Evergreens That Save 15 Years," treating of large trees.

"Water Your Trees. Why, When and How," which gives valuable hints on the watering of trees and shrubbery.

Isaac Hicks & Son

Westbury, L. I.

PETERSON'S PERFECT PEONIES

AGAIN PROVE INVINCIBLE

WINNING, out of six entries at the big Boston Peony Show last June, four first and two second prizes, including the most coveted first for the best twenty varieties on exhibition.

And my own exhibition here, at its height ten days prior to the Boston show, was conceded by competent judges to be the finest ever seen in this country, or probably abroad.

Advertising claims are easy to make, but this is a business of quality and achievement.

And with my Peonies you get *immediate* results, as witness below:

Redholm, New Haven, Conn., June 16, 1913.

My Peonies are perfectly beautiful, and are wonders for the first year. Only one of the twenty-nine has failed to blossom, and each plant has from three to six and eight beautiful blossoms. I am enchanted with them, and wish I could let everyone know just what your plants are.

Mrs. E. G. Stoddard.

My new Peony catalog (free) will tell you the whole story.

GEORGE H. PETERSON
BOX 30 FAIR LAWN, N. J.
Rose and Peony Specialist

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for Catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.

Farr's Peonies Planted This Month Will Bloom for You Next Spring

No flowers equal the Peonies for splendor of bloom—not even the rose. They are truly the Queen of the hardy garden, and the joy of June is made even greater with the magnificent blooms, intoxicating with fragrance, dazzling with crimson and scarlet, dainty in pink and white. If the plants are set early this fall they will produce flowers next spring—this is the best time, for spring planting delays the flowering season a year.



My Collection of Peonies is the Finest in the World

At Wyomissing Nurseries you will find over five hundred varieties—the largest collection of Peonies ever gathered together. I have specimens from all the famous European growers as well as from the noted growers in England and America.

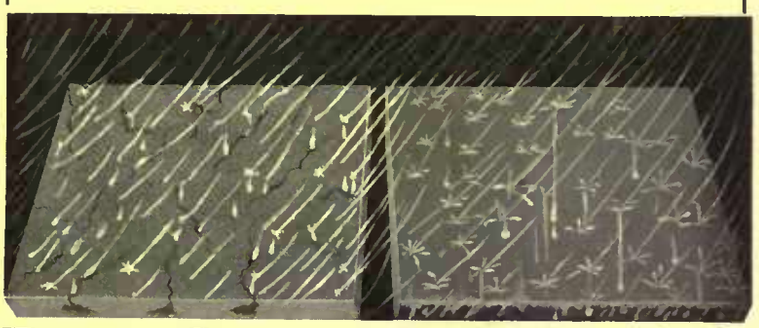
My book—"Farr's Hardy Plants"—gives the story of the Peony, and tells about Poppies, Irises, Phlox and other hardy plant specialties. If you will tell me what plants you are interested in I will send you a copy.

You can safely plant Irises and Perennial Poppies the early part of September—but don't delay ordering, for the earlier they are planted the better will be the results.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries
106 Garfield Avenue Wyomissing, Penna.

BLOCK No. 1
Shows how concrete cracks when unprotected from water.
1.

BLOCK No. 2
Shows concrete protected by
2.



Bay State Brick and Cement Coating

It is the best insurance against damage by moisture for cement, concrete or stucco. It comes in different tints and does not destroy the texture of your concrete.

Send at once for Booklet B, which tells you all about how this coating can be used in power plants, hotels, garages, homes and all heavy construction of concrete, cement or stucco.



Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc.
Paint and Vornish Makers and Lead Corroders
82-84 Washington Street Boston, Mass.
101 Park Avenue at 40th Street NEW YORK





CONTENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1913

COVER DESIGN: A SHINGLE THATCH HOUSE
Albro & Lindeberg, Architects

CONTENTS DESIGN: HARVESTING
Photograph by Ella M. Boult

FRONTISPIECE: THE HOME OF ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

"WHITSUN' ROSES" 131
By Grace Tabor

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 134
By C. H. Claudy

MAKING THE SERVICE SIDE OF THE HOUSE ATTRACTIVE 137
By E. J. Goodhue

BREAKING INTO GARDENING 140
By J. F. Tappan

GARDENING WITH HOTBED AND COLDFRAME 142
By F. F. Rockwell

A HOUSE THAT IS DIFFERENT 145
By Kotherine N. Birdsall

A HARDY BORDER OF SUCCESSION BLOOM 148
By Antoinette Rehman Perrett

TRANSFORMING THE OLD HOUSE 150
By Mary H. Northend

SAVING A YEAR ON PERENNIALS 153
By D. R. Edson

HOMES THAT ARCHITECTS HAVE BUILT FOR THEMSELVES 155

A RESIDENCE AT CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS 158

INSIDE THE HOUSE 160
Bedroom Door Knockers
A Colonial Fireplace and Its Fittings
The Child's Playroom

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 162
The September Garden
Fall Planting
Arranging for Next Year's Effects

EDITORIAL 164



McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly. 25 cents per copy.

VOLUME XXIV

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER
Managing Editor

Union Square North, New York

$3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

NUMBER 3

Copyright 1913, by McBride, Nast & Co.



Oaklands, the home of Elmer Grey, architect, Pasadena, California. Mr. Grey not only has built his house to fit into the situation which was of an uneven and rolling character, but he has gone further, and has made such good use of the trees that they almost act as positive elements in the design. This view shows very well how the house is framed in branches from almost every point of view. Similar picture effects result from a careful placing of window and porch to take advantage of the landscape

House & Garden
REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE
VOLUME XXIV September, 1913 NUMBER 3



"Whitsun" Roses"

THE CHOICEST OF THE PEONIES? THEIR PLANTING AND CARE TO YIELD SEVEN WEEKS OF UNSURPASSED BLOOM—SOMETHING OF THE PEONY'S INTERESTING EARLY HISTORY

BY GRACE TABOR

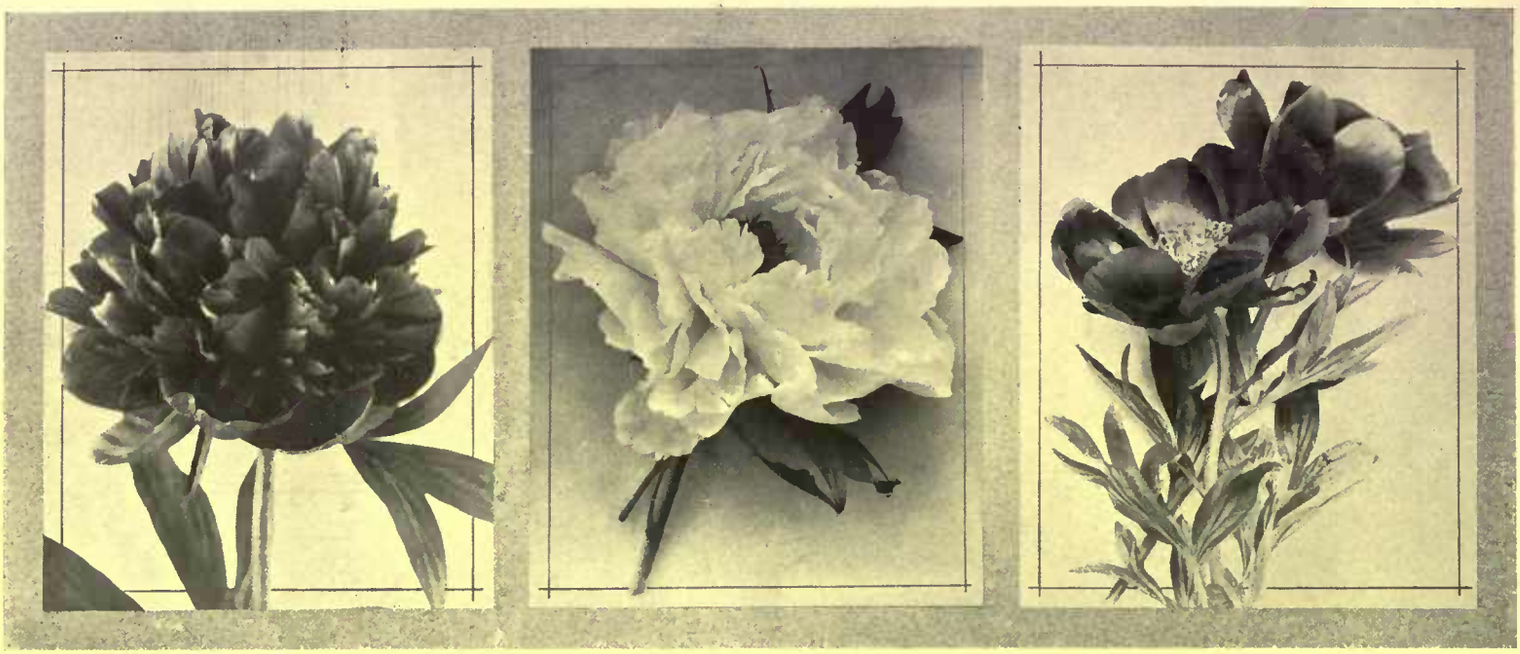
Photographs by Nathan R. Graves

FLOWERS continually for six—perhaps seven—weeks, of the quality excelled by nothing else in the garden, and rivaled by only a few of its choicest occupants — this is what the peony will yield. Moreover, it is the luckiest of plants to have around, according to ancient belief; for where is a peony plant there no evil spirit may approach. Surely here are two reasons for cultivating it that are different enough to suit the widest extremes of garden temperament; but if you are still unenthused, consider its wonderful hardiness and permanence and its beauty of foliage when not in bloom and be induced to select and plant now, four to six plants at least and as many more as you have room for, of this number of varieties.



Peonies are among the beautiful flowers that thrive in partial shade or full sun

The old, old peony of homestead gardens is *Pæonia officinalis*—strong growing, strong smelling and strong in color; consequently less deserving, perhaps, of great popularity than its younger and



Three of the almost innumerable kinds of peony, giving an idea of the wide variations in form and color that are to be had. At the left is *Rex rubrum*, a good double red; in the center a white form of *Moutan*, and at the right *Officinalis*, variety *Otto Froebel*

more highly cultured relatives. Up to the middle of the last century, however, this particular species was all that we had to choose from, and dark red was the predominating color, although a pink and blush white were not uncommon.

This is the peony of the ancients, which is wild in southern Europe—the Pæonia of Pliny, possessed, according to Homer, of wonderful medicinal qualities, and used by Pæon to cure Plato of the wound given him by Hercules—hence the name of the genus from the ancient physician, and its survival to the present day.

Not as old, perhaps—though it may be for aught known to the contrary; certainly it is by no means a garden upstart—is the comparatively new-to-us tree peony of China, the "Meutang" or *moutan*. This has been the pride and the glory of the Chinese for more than 1,400 years, according to accounts which came with it to the Occident; for in the sixth century it and its herbaceous companion, *Pæonia albiflora*—which has been the means of furnishing us so many hundreds of varieties in place of the old red and pink and white *officinalis* — were the most highly honored flowers in the gardens of China. They were called, respectively, Hwa Wang—"The King of Flowers,"—and Hwa Seang—"The King's Minister,"—the "Mow Tan" or tree peony being regarded as even more beautiful than the Sho Yo or herbaceous *Pæonia albiflora*.

Of course, there are other valuable species among the herbaceous group, but the great mass of valuable hybrids are the product of *officinalis* and *albiflora*, and the majority of the plants offered by the trade are referable to these parents.



The double *Festiva maxima* has magnificently large white blossoms. Some of the *festiva* varieties have carmine marks in their centers

Whatever the variety to be planted, it is generally conceded that a heavy soil suits peonies the best—a deep, stiff, clay loam. The plants must have quantities of water, and, of course, such a soil retains water. It must, however, be well drained, for they will not endure a sour or soggy condition. The roots grow very deep, consequently there must be deep preparation made for them. The ground should be plowed or spaded and broken up or pulverized for at least two feet down and heavily enriched during these processes. For peonies are, of all plants, perhaps, the most glutinous. Well-rotted stable manure worked into the soil is the best fertilizer that can be given.

After the general application of this is made in the original preparation of the ground, however, it should be applied always close to the plant, for the feeding roots of the peony are not spread over a wide area. Mulch them every fall with a good layer of manure and work this in around the plants in the spring after taking away the coarsest of the litter. Never leave stable manure, either old or fresh, around the plants during the summer, for it is almost sure to be a source of disease to them.

The ideal time for planting is immediately after the season's growth is accomplished and the bud of the next season formed on the crown. All this is done by September usually in the eastern section of the United States, which is the reason why September is pre-eminently the peony month in the garden. Of course, the plants may be moved in the spring, if for any reason this is necessary, but owing to their great hardiness—the peony is native to

the high mountains and to the cold regions of Siberia—the growth begins in spring very, very early. Little feeding rootlets put out long before anything in the garden gives the faintest indications of growth—as soon, indeed, as the ground is thawed—and these, of course, will be injured if transplanting is done after they have started.

With the soil carefully prepared as directed, set out the plants any time in September, digging holes large enough to spread the roots in their natural position and deep enough to insure the crowns being two to three inches below the surface of the ground. Otherwise roots will be more likely to heave out with the frost than to stay under during the winter. After the ground is frozen mulch with four or five inches of any loose material, such as straw, stable bedding or leaves.



To make of the peony what it should be—a plant unsurpassed by anything in the garden—a stiff clay loam is needed

Peonies are among the few really beautiful flowers that will do as well in partial shade as in full sun. Indeed, many varieties are better for such shade, because the flowers do not fade as much as they do under strong light. Peony growers often shade the plants with cheesecloth screens, but, of course, this is not desirable in the garden. By a selection of varieties embracing the oldtime early flowering *Pæonia officinalis,* the tree peony, Moutan, and the herbaceous *Pæonia albiflora* the season of bloom may be extended very easily to a month and a half. Color is, of course, a matter of personal taste; but, generally speaking, the whites and rose colors may be found more satisfactory, I think, than the deep reds, and the semi-doubles and double varieties are more lasting on the plant or cut than the single anemone-flowered varieties. The latter are very lovely, however, and if one is attempting anything like a collection, a few specimens should be included. The type known as the Japanese, which has a curious chrysanthemum-like center, is a very beautiful flower, and this also should be in every collection. Begin with the *Pæonia officinalis,* variety *rosea,* and *Pæonia officinalis,* variety *alba.* Add to these: *Festiva maxima,* which is perhaps the finest of all white; the John Dark, which is one of the most deliciously fragrant, pale lilac rose; the Mrs. Gwyn-Lewis, which is the Japanese type of pale yellow white; the double triumph Lenore, pink and very sweet; the Duke of Wellington and the Golden Harvest. These varieties may be repeated indefinitely if you have large space to give your plants, or, of course, additional varieties may be added. Keep to a few, however, for garden effects. Fifty plants of one kind are a model, whereas fifty plants of fifty kinds are only a nursery row. Of the tree peony choose the *Maxima plena,* the Comtesse de Tudor and *Rescolens odorata.*

We have always supposed the peony was practically disease and insect proof, but lately there has developed a very distressing sort of rot that is working havoc here and there among peony collections. The stems wilt and collapse before the plants have begun to bloom. Nothing can be done for this except destroy the affected parts and spray the plant with some good fungicide. Bordeaux, of course, is the most convenient and the most generally available preparation, but it leaves the plant unsightly until rain washes it from the leaves. An application of this perhaps every week from the time the plants appear above the ground will practically insure immunity, however, and I prefer using it to losing a plant or any part of it. So far, this fungous disease has not affect-

(*Continued on page* 176)



Grandiflora rosea is a deep flesh pink, mid-season bloomer with a pleasant perfume



The Japanese single white has chrysanthemum-like inner petals



The Motor Emigrants



THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT THAT WAS STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR

CHAPTER III; IN THE COUNTRY. THE MOTOR WORKS, KEEPS THE MAIDS AND DRIVES AWAY LONELINESS

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district make possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enabled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and time-table, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment.*

BY C. H. CLAUDY

IF his family was surprised by the sudden announcement, his friends were aghast.

"What!" they exclaimed, "Spence buying an automobile? My, my, the inconsistency of man! The auto hater turned victim! The democrat joining the ranks of the plutocrats! The man who said that all motor cars were driven by lunatics now qualifying for the insane asylum!"

But Spence had made up his mind.

"It's this way," he explained to his wife. "I hate a car just as much as I ever did. But Swift, the chap that showed me this place I've been looking at, said something that struck me hard. If I use a telephone and electric lights and a modern plumbing plant, and think I couldn't be comfortable without them, *why* should I refuse the chance to live in the kind of house, on the amount of grounds I want, simply because I have to use a car to get to and from that house and grounds to the station in a reasonable time?"

Mrs. Spence, being a wise woman, did not remind her husband any more than was necessary, of the many times he had inveighed against the machines his neighbors used. If secretly she rather enjoyed the prospect of riding and looking at others walking, she was clever enough not to say anything about it.

Spence was fortunate, and managed to sell his Willisport property for $19,500, accepting the loss of $500 as gracefully as could be to make a quick sale. He bought in the Castleton house and grounds for $16,000, which left him $3,500 of his original investment in a house. And having made up his mind to the step, he wasted no time, but put $1,100 into a small touring car at once. On Mr. Swift's earnest advice, they purchased one with a detachable tonneau.

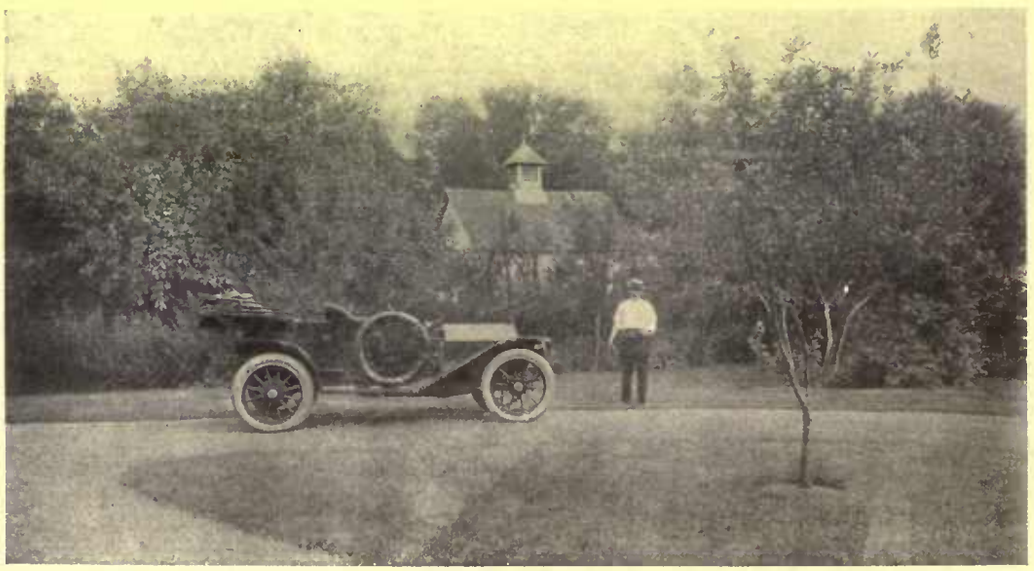


Dorothy became a grub and wrought mightily in her garden

"You don't know it, yet," the young man said, smiling, "but I can read the signs! You are going to get mighty interested in that five acres you have, as a farming proposition. Having a detachable tonneau enables you to convert your car into a farm wagon! You'll haul things in it, and if you don't get it fixed that way now, you will later, when it will cost you more money. I got this tip from Mr. Elkins, who owned this place before you bought it."

"I guess you are right—I sort of feel the itch of that garden right now," agreed Spence. "But I have some doubts of my having much time to give to real farming. All I'll do is a little gardening, I guess!"

Nevertheless, the detachable tonneau was arranged, and an extremely valuable suggestion it finally proved to be.



Spence's early garden ambitions were stimulated as he drove about his larger country place and discovered return in garden produce that excelled any he could buy in the stores

For a month or more there was not a sign of protest from any member of the family. The newness of everything, the pleasure of having plenty of space, the voyages of discovery upon which they went about their property, kept Mrs. Spence and the children, two maids and a man of all work, happily occupied.

But after the settling down period was over,

and the last picture had been hung, the last rearrangement of furniture accomplished, the last bit of cleaning-up work put behind, Mrs. Spence suddenly awoke to the fact that she was lonely.

Born and reared in the city, she had taken up life in Willisport with many misgivings, in spite of her realization that they were not getting from life in the city all that it really had to offer for the price they paid. Her principal pleasures had always been theatres, restaurant life, and social gatherings, and she feared that the suburban move would hardly offer compensations. The latest transplanting, miles from any metropolitan gayeties, had seemed even more terrible, and it was with no feeling of surprise that she realized that to her, at least, the experiment was much of a failure. To be sure, there was the car, but she was afraid to run it herself, a short and decorous drive over quiet roads in the dark of the evening seemed very little like the motor trips she had dreamed about when her husband had suddenly announced he was going to purchase a motor, and altogether she found that, motor or no motor, Castleton life left much to be desired!



The former owner had found a detachable tonneau of considerable value in doing all sorts of farm labor

Spence knew nothing of it. To him, getting in the car in the early morning, spinning to the station in a few minutes, without the rush and hurry of the hasty walk on a half-eaten breakfast to discourage digestion, which had been his last year's experience, the new home was entirely satisfactory. In the evenings he found some desultory digging in the garden, play with his children, and an early bed sufficient rest and change from the busy day in the city.

"I don't miss the theatres nor the restaurants a bit, do you?" he asked his wife, a question more a statement than an interrogation.

Nor did he note that her "No-o-o— not much" was affirmative in meaning even though negative in language.

But Mrs. Spence *was* lonely. Their neighbors were not close, and immediate factors as had always before been the case. In Willisport she could run across two lawns and visit, or be visited by, half a dozen women during the day without any special effort. Here, the nearest house was three hundred yards away, and there lacked the same opportunities to become acquainted. Their town friends seemed to forget their existence, now they had moved "so far away," as they put it, and Castleton lacked what Willisport had, a small "down town" section where the minor distractions of the shops and a neighborhood club, offered incentive for mild excitement.



For him in all sorts of weather there was the exhilaration of getting in the car in the morning and spinning to the station without the hurry of a hasty walk on a half-eaten breakfast

But Mrs. Spence was not one to give up in despair because conditions did not suit her. She could see for herself that both boy and girl were infinitely better off here than they had ever been before. Larry was making the chickens his especial care, and had become an earnest student of "chickenology" as his father put it—so much so that, in self defense, several books on chicken farming had been bought to answer his many questions. To his great surprise, the lad devoured the books, acted on their advice, and, in spite of some early failures and a few feathered tragedies, succeeded in keeping his flock in good health.

At his mother's suggestion, he kept a small set of books showing what he expended, and the family bought eggs from him at the market price. When he laid a twenty-dollar bill in his father's hands at the end of the first six months and said, "Dad, that's my profit—invest it for me, will you?" Mr. Spence was so pleased that he immediately presented his son with a long and ardently desired incubator, and there was jubilation in one small breast.

As for Dorothy, she became a grub, and wrought mightily in flower and vegetable garden, expending her small strength so lavishly that her father was going to interfere and limit her activities to certain hours a day. But Dorothy, up in arms at once, telephoned Dr. Fiske, the family physician, on her own responsibility, asked him out to dinner, and presented him to her surprised father one evening that same week, with the announcement:

"Here is some one who wants to speak to you, father—he's going to defend your daughter from your statute of limitations."

Dr. Fiske had laughed at the result of his invitation and the reason for it, enjoyed a good dinner, and examined with in-

terest both Dorry's garden and her slender figure and flushed face.

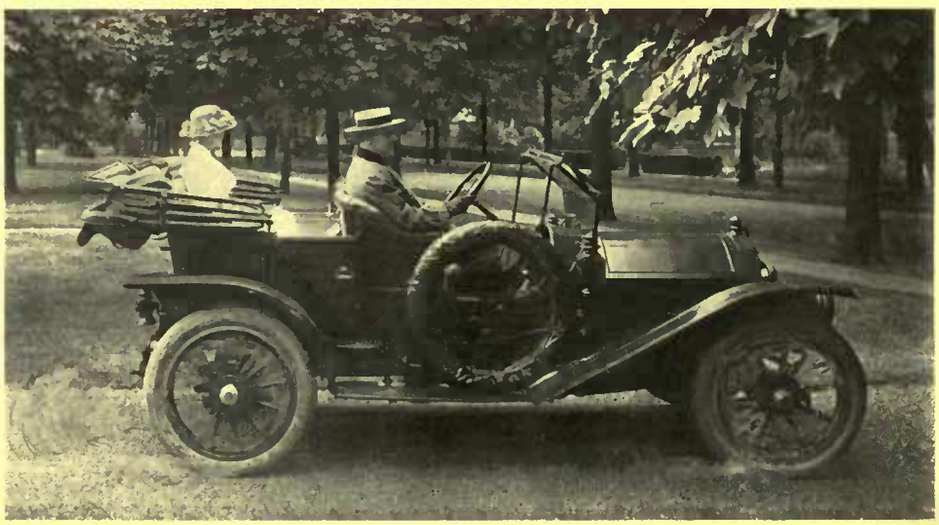
"Leave the child alone!" he had said to Mr. Spence. "Doesn't make a bit of difference if she is thinner. It's a healthy thinness. She's getting rid of all that flabby flesh. No child with such a color in her cheeks and such a sparkle in her eye is hurting herself playing in the dirt. If she sleeps eleven hours a night and eats half she plants, as her mother says, you can just congratulate yourself that she is interested enough in gardening to do it. Let her dig until she is tired out. Give her old clothes, a big hat, plenty of garden tools, and tell your hired man it's a whole lot better that she spoil half he does than that she get discouraged from his well meant interference. You'll grow something better than eatables in that garden if you let your children take root and sprout there!"

All this was compensation to Mrs. Spence. But, a city woman brought up, she did miss society, did miss her friends, and it was only a question of time when such feelings reacted upon her, and her husband noticed an unwonted sharpness of speech as well as an unaccustomed paleness of face.



Mrs. Spence found shopping by motor a pleasant diversion and it insured immediate delivery

"It's those servants again, I suppose," admitted Mrs. Spence. "Lily gave me notice today. Said it was too lonely. That's the third in two months. If it wasn't for Eliza sticking so, I don't know what I would do. And she doesn't seem as cheerful as she used to be."



The car became the very key which opened up the whole world of country living for her and was the means of carrying on an active social life

"I wonder how the rest of the people out here manage to keep their servants?" mused Spence. "I must ask some of the fellows on the train. I've met the corkingest lot of chaps since I've been out here," he went on, enthusiastically. "It's been worth a lot. There's Lerch—he gave me an order that won't net less than five hundred, and Westervelt introduced me to Parker, whom I've been wanting to meet in some way that wouldn't look as if I'd forced it—if I don't get a lot of business out of him, it will be because I've forgotten how. Joined the Almarine Club the other day—most of this bunch lunch there—things are looking up with us, honey!"

And his wife was properly glad, but sighed privately for some of the benefits social as well as benefits material, which her husband seemed to be getting from their isolated situation.

The loneliness increased when school days came again, and Larry's running in and out on "chicken business" and Dorothy's gardening were confined to morning and evening. School was two miles beyond the railroad station, and it was the most natural thing in the world for the children to accompany the head of the house to the train in the morning, and then have the hired man drive them on to school. A school bus would call for them, or bring them home, if the car was otherwise engaged.

"But what's the use of having one if you don't use it?" said the new proselyte of the car, nor noted the incongruity of this attitude with that which had formerly obsessed him.

There was relief in sight for Mrs. Spence, however, though she neither knew nor recognized it when it came. It came from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Elkins at their country home three miles farther away. The invitation came to Mr. Spence on the train and to Mrs. Spence over the telephone.

"I hope you won't mind this informality," said a pleasant voice over the wire. "We've been so busy getting our new home fixed we haven't had time to do any neighboring. But we want you and your husband to come over for dinner and to spend the evening—bring the children, too."

Mrs. Spence didn't mind the informality. She wanted to meet Mrs. Elkins and find out if all the women who lived in Castleton were lonely, also.



They soon learned that the motor encouraged attendance at school

It was a pleasant dinner. But it was remembered in the woman's mind as the turning point in her country life experiences.

"Maids? I never have any trouble with maids!" said Mrs. Elkins. "I used to before I thought of Good Fairy. What's Good Fairy? Well, that's the household word for the car. What? Of course I let the maids use the car. I couldn't keep them otherwise. The hired man drives them round to see their friends, to give them some fresh air, or to the station when they want to go to the city. I let them have company on Sunday afternoons—they have the car to go to the station and get their friends.

(*Continued on page* 178)

Making the Service Side of the House Attractive

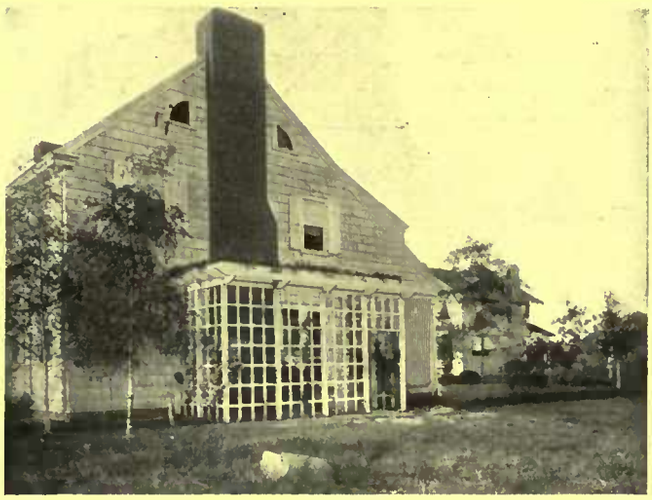
MODERN IDEAS IN PLACING THE HOUSE ON ITS SITE—HOW TO ELIMINATE THE UNSIGHTLY APPEARANCE OF THE KITCHEN ENTRANCE AND LAUNDRY YARD—WHAT THE USE OF LATTICE ACCOMPLISHES—STRUCTURAL HINTS

BY E. J. GOODHUE

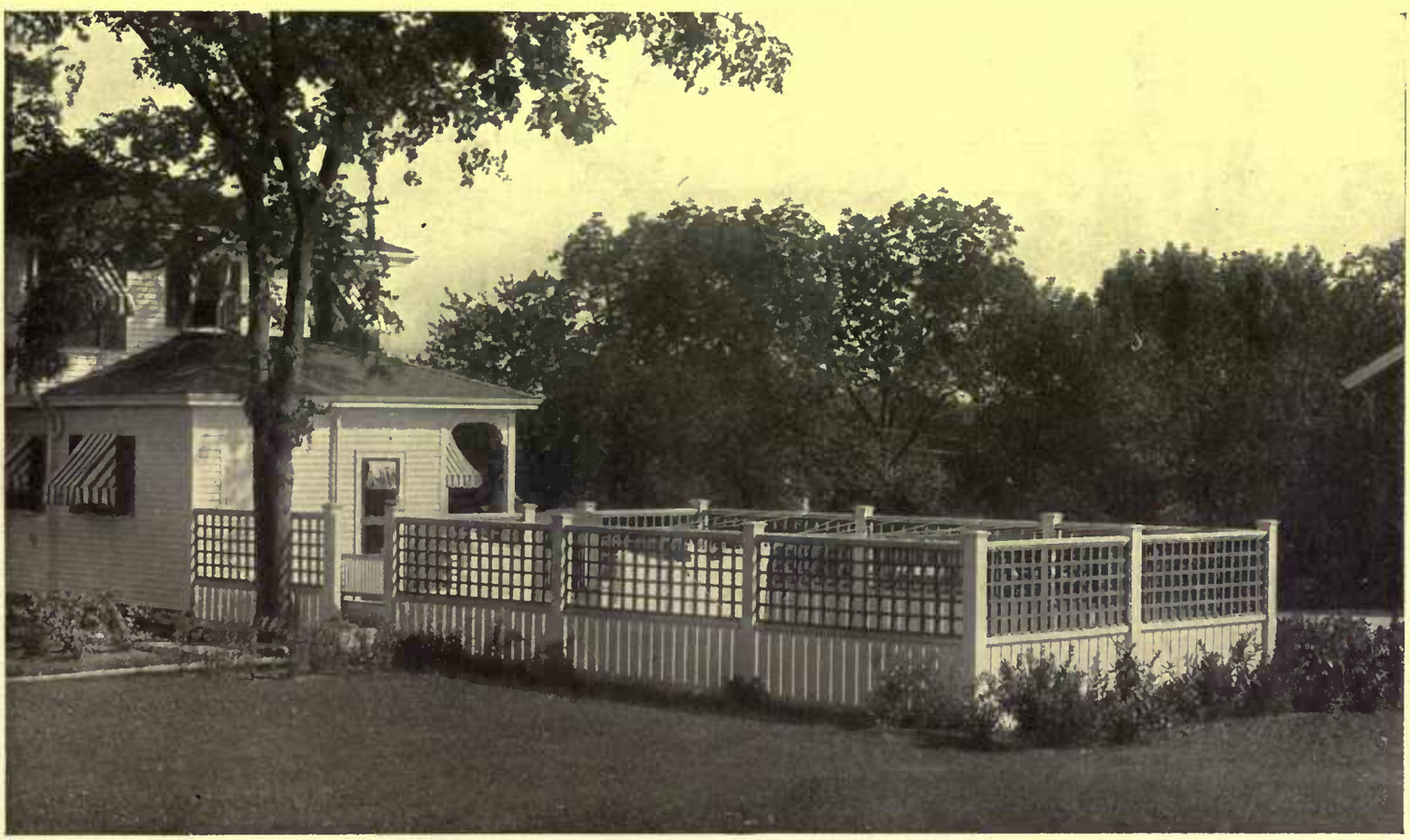
Photographs by Jessie Tarbox Beals and Others

IT IS strange how many conventions there are about house building that cling simply because it is following the course of least resistance to do what others have done. The placing of the house on its site forms an example of this. Hundreds and hundreds of houses built on the small lot are placed with the main rooms facing the street, the entrance way on the street side, and the principle design put upon the street façade.

There are countless objections to this old-fashioned way of building. The front of the house was made attractive, and the rear, simply because it might not be seen from the street, was considered safe from observation. It was often ugly and disorderly. All that was accomplished was hiding from the sight of the casual and uninterested passerby, objectionable features which are flaunted in the faces of the neighbors. Even if we overlook the insincerity of such one-sided building, there are other objections; for instance, the effect upon the room arrangement of the house. The living-rooms and the chief bedrooms should obtain the prevailing breeze, which in the Eastern States is generally southwest; the dining-room should receive its quota of sunlight in order to be cheery. If the convention of building to face the street is always adhered to, some of these rooms must suffer. Another annoyance occasioned by such planning is the fact that the stream of tradesmen and the unprepossessing business of the kitchen is carried on chiefly before the eyes of the inmates, for the service driveway under these conditions generally must run before the eyes of those seated on the porch or its equivalent.



On the small place a lattice work screen may be built about the doorway. This pergola can be used to support vines



The laundry yard in this situation is really an extension of the house. On top of a solidly built fence a lattice work is placed that gives a much more interesting effect than where the work is solid. Contrasting colors between the fence palings and lattice strips look attractive

Architects and landscape gardeners have built up new theories to overcome these disadvantages, and so are able to take advantage of all the considerations of the physical character of the plot, the orientation of the rooms, and the better unification of house and grounds. They are gradually overcoming the idea of making the house attractive mainly for the passerby. They are working for the idea of increasing the privacy of the family life, and employing greater freedom to obtain this have built a great number of houses with the kitchen facing the street.

Let us assume, then, that we have broken away from the convention of having the street influence our house. We may then attack our problem with fewer restrictions. As an hypothetical case let us say that the axis of our lot along the greatest depth runs east and west, and the street upon which the narrowest part of the lot faces, runs north and south. Say, also, that our lot is upon the west side of the street. We may put the main axis of the house along the axis of the lot and have the end of the house face the street. As a tentative plan, let us say that the kitchen and pantry occupy the northeast corner, the dining-room, the southeast quarter, and the living-room running across the house with an exposure north, west and south. In such a plan as this the prevailing southwest wind blows kitchen odors away from the house, gives the dining-room a cheery exposure south and east and the living-room also a warm southern outlook. But the kitchen faces the main street. We have sacrificed for room arrangement the external appearance of the house! Perhaps, but not necessarily. The corrective for this is in building for privacy, in the erection of a service yard or service entrance of some sort, or the employment of some screen, either of a wall, lattice or shrubbery. The briefly sketched description of the house given above is one of countless possible arrangements with similar ideas; but very often to get the desired orientation of rooms the service quarters of the house must come nearest the highway. Even if they do not, we must correct the old-fashioned plan of leaving the rear of the house bare and unsightly with open cellarways, the refuse of the kitchen traffic, garbage pails in evidence, ash barrels standing about, and all the muss and disorder of the constant passage to the kitchen. We will endeavor to find some solutions for this untidy state of affairs.

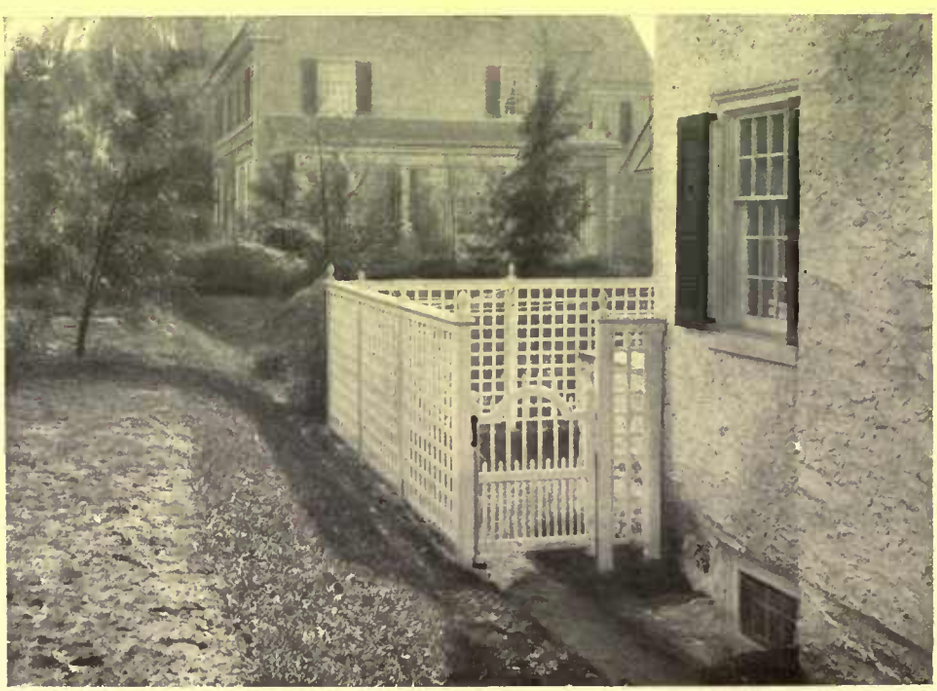


Even the formal type of house finds use for lattice. This dignified screen takes away from the ugliness of a basement area

Where the lot is large a service entrance proper may be built. Such a kitchen yard must be at least thirty or forty feet in diameter and closely adjoin the kitchen itself. It must also be in a position to provide an economical means of filling the coal cellar direct from the wagon. It should be approached by a driveway wide enough; at least nine feet wide and, if possible, away from the entrance driveway. This service entrance in the plan suggested first would either wind in or come directly to the kitchen, and it should have provision for turning around. If the turn is to be taken within the kitchen yard inclosure, it will probably be necessary to provide for a yard fifty feet in diameter. The driveway itself can be landscaped at the points where it interferes with a view from the house and can be made attractive. It will confine the business of running the house to a definite area, the laundry may be hung within it and some provision made for the comfort of the servants. If the service yard problem is properly attended to, very often there is less cause for worry about keeping the help.

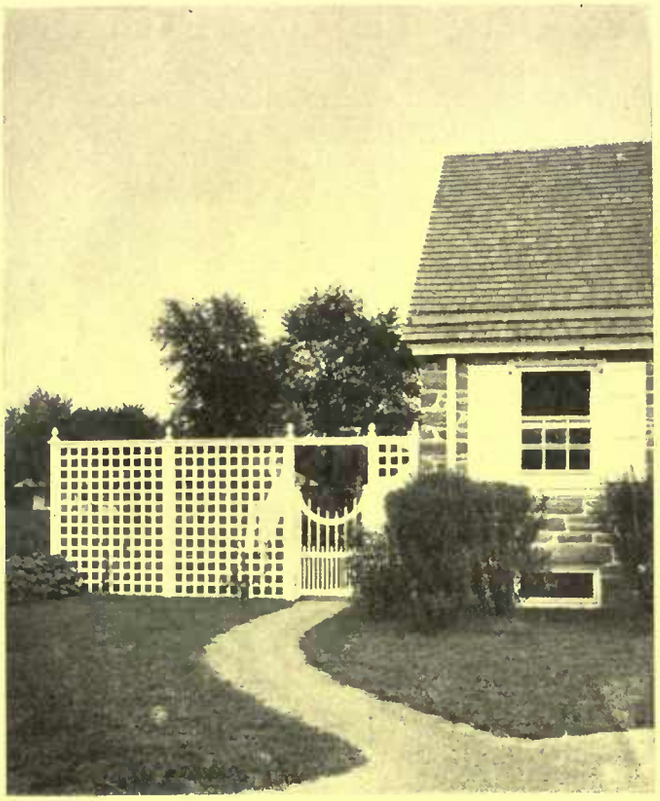
Naturally such a yard requires an extensive place. It is more or less expensive if it be walled in, or if it be surrounded by a hedge of sufficient height to screen it. This is one department that the architect must be consulted about early, and if a landscape architect is employed, his co-operation obtained as soon as anything definite is determined.

With the small place where such a large service yard is impossible, results can be accomplished economically and efficiently. Lattice, in a large degree, solves most of these problems. One may overcome the necessity for width of kitchen yard by having the turn-



If a few vines graced this small service entrance, it would be decidedly attractive. The lattice is simple, but its supporting posts are sufficiently strong to support clothes lines

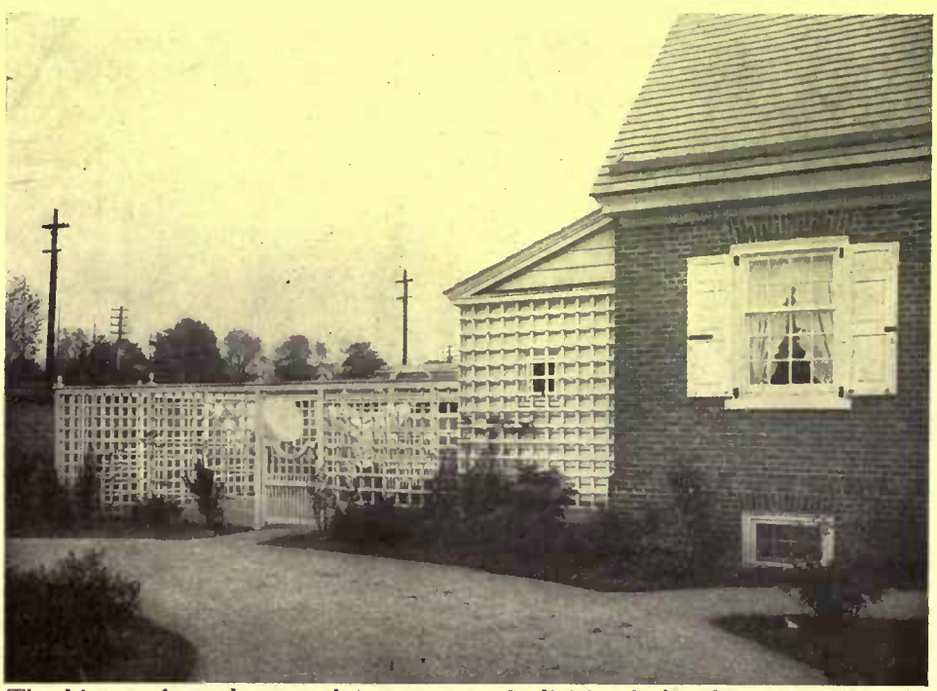
around outside it. This is merely a question of path arrangement, which can only be solved by the individual. But the problem of eliminating some of the abuses named earlier in this article can be answered for most small places. An easy expedient is the door-screen lattice. Where the tradesmen's path reaches the house, inclose the driveway with a lattice framework like a four-leaved screen. If the style of architecture allows, or desire dictates, have supports of pergola-like bars over which vines are trained. Within this little inclosure there is place for all the appurtenances of the kitchen entrance, and, strangely enough, lattice with a wide mesh really effectually conceals these objections. Planting, of course, renders the lattice still more attractive. Such a lattice framework is desirable, even where the kitchen entrance is at a lower level, as is often the case where a flight of stone steps leads to an area in the basement. The lattice then serves as a protection and an ornament and covers up the great gaping holes in the ground.



In place of a service yard a lattice screen is used, since only one point of view is necessary to be protected. This is a good form of gate

But the kitchen yard may be still larger; it may provide a space for drying clothes. It may be a more generous enclosure, that, although it does not allow of entrance for a wagon, serves all necessary purposes without it.

In some cases where the house is so situated that planting and screening make it necessary to protect only one point of view, a single screening fence may be built. A little wicker gate allows passage through this, and often such a lattice fence may be so combined by the architect with the general roof line that it helps to tie the house to the ground. Whether ample service yard or laundry yard or kitchen court or lattice screen, or even lattice fence, the same structural ideas apply, and these are worth considering. First of all, lattice should have a solid outline. The posts of a line of treillage should be solid and look solid. In Colonial days they were often surmounted with urn-shaped ornaments. The houses of Cambridge and Salem have such gate-post ornaments, and the designs are known everywhere. But the Colonial precedent was to duplicate, if possible. the detail used in the exterior woodwork. If the piazza post or outside moldings or any woodwork has a pronounced design, it is well to repeat it when any ornamentation is to be used with lattice. Perhaps a good square post with a flat top is as successful as anything, although many of the Philadelphia houses which have most attractive service yards, often use the turned acorn, small and inconspicuous. As a general rule the rectangular lattice mesh is preferable to the ovals and curves of French treillage. Good dimensions are squares of about seven inches in diameter. The simplest carpentry employed gives best results, namely, a set of upright bars passed over those going longitudinally. In most work it is considered best to have the uprights outside the strips running horizontally, for then the shadow caused by the perpendicular lines gives a pleasant effect of height. Variations are often successfully made in building a fence base and crowning this with lattice. The change in construction between the base and the top of the work allows chance for variation in color with white fence and posts. The openwork screen may be brown or green. Lattice upright bars should be about 1″ x ½″, the lighter wood ¾″ x ⅜″. The old work was generally pinned with wooden pins, though a careful carpenter may use nails today as successfully.



The driveway for tradesmen ends in a turnaround adjoining the laundry yard. The small window close to the ground is within reach of a coal chute from a delivery wagon, and connects with coal bins

For the material a lasting hardwood is best. Cypress, chestnut or oak are available materials. Cypress has the advantage of being very enduring and being fairly reasonable and strong. This is a desirable feature when the lattice surrounds the laundry yard, as it should be sufficiently strong and of such solid construction that it will not be injured if used to support the clotheslines. There are nine chances out of ten that it will be given this function whether there are clothespoles or not. The lattice yard can be made

(*Continued on page 167*)

Breaking Into Gardening

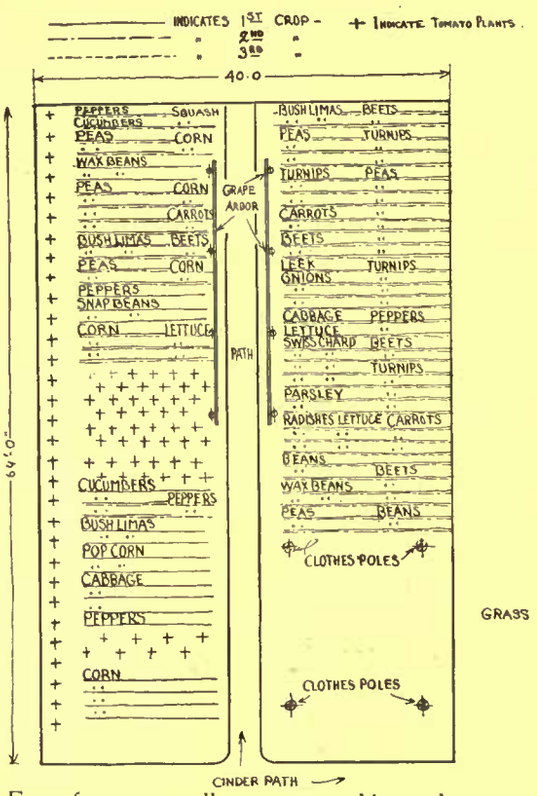
A BEGINNER'S SPECULATION IN A BACK YARD VEGETABLE GARDEN THAT TURNED OUT A SUCCESSFUL INVESTMENT—THE THREEFOLD DIVIDENDS OF EXERCISE, PLEASURE AND FRESH VEGETABLES

BY J. F. TAPPAN

BEFORE starting my first vegetable garden a number of my friends tried to discourage me in many ways. One said he spent more for water used in watering the garden than the vegetables he raised would cost if bought from the vegetable man. Of course, he believed it was a losing proposition, figured out in dollars and cents; also, it took a lot of time, and, furthermore, it was hard work. Another kind friend informed me there was a considerable amount of time taken up, and if it happened by any means to be a bad year, the seeds planted would become failures; in other words, I would lose the money spent for seeds and manure and all the work would be done for nothing. Still another friend gave me to understand that I should have some experience in such matters before starting all alone.

After having heard the advice of these three wise men, I decided to have that vegetable garden just the same, so I mapped out a plan and started ahead upon the trail of truth about back yard vegetable gardens, profit or loss.

I had just built myself a new house on a lot forty feet by 125 feet, the yard of which was graded fairly level. I then laid out a path three feet wide, running up the center of the yard, as shown by the plan. On each side of the path I planted some grape vines, after which four holes, each two feet six inches deep, were dug on either side, eight feet apart. Of course, having the holes dug, I had to get some locust posts about eight feet long in order to start a grape arbor. About this time I happened to discover quite a few locust trees in a small woods, which lay directly across the street from our house, and as I knew the owner, I telephoned to him and got permission to cut down eight locust trees. The following morning, at five o'clock, I called upstairs to a friend who was staying with me, and asked him to help me cut down eight trees. At first he thought I was mentally unbalanced, but finally, after much persuasion, he grumblingly agreed to help; so we started out with axe and saw, cut the trees down, trimmed off the branches and dragged them from the woods to the yard, where they were safely deposited in a heap. I then breakfasted and made my regular train to business. That night, before dark, the trees were placed in the ground with five feet six inches showing above the surface of the earth. Then some 1″ x 2″ strips were nailed to the posts, four strips high, about twelve inches on centers, the first strip starting sixteen inches from the ground.



Even from so small a space as this results were obtained that on paper seemed almost incredible

After all this preliminary work had been accomplished, I measured off the amount of space left and found that I had on one side seventeen feet by forty-two feet and seventeen feet by sixty-one feet on the other side, making a total of 1,751 square feet in area to be used as a vegetable garden. The next step was to get some first-class seed catalogues. After consulting these I bought the following:

Garden collection, 20 packages vegetable seeds	$1.00
Tomato plants (80)	1.00
Swiss chard	.05
Turnips	.20
Beets	.24
Peas	.15
Beans	.10
Parsnips	.05
Pepper plants (2 dozen)	.15
Bush lima beans	.25
Big Boston lettuce	.10
Hand rake	.05
Garden fertilizer	1.08
Total expenditures	$4.42

Tools used, such as rake, hoe, shovel, fork and pick, I already had in my cellar, ready for use. Outside of the fertilizer, no manure of any kind was used.

Now that I had seeds, fertilizer and tools, I started to dig my garden each morning and night, before and after work. On Saturday afternoon I had one side nearly half dug, raked and ready for seed, after carrying out of the yard ten wheelbarrows of stone. That first Saturday was a day of great pleasure and excitement; I couldn't wait to get at the seeds, and a little manual which was given me when I purchased


The two plantings of bush limas were flanked on one side by corn and on the other by peas



The eighty tomato plants, costing but a dollar, yielded a large surplus of fruit

my seeds, describing how the seeds should be planted. A piece of cord twenty feet long was tied to two stakes with pointed ends. These were pushed into the ground until the cord was about one-half inch above the ground; then another pointed stick was pushed along the line on the ground, which left a furrow about one inch deep and seventeen feet long. Of course, my wife, who had been ready to plant our seeds for about an hour, then started to plant row after row of different vegetables, which the seed manual table directed us to plant on that particular date. From then on, each week we planted two rows of peas, two rows of string beans, bush lima beans, corn, etc. By this scheme, we would have these vegetables on the table throughout the summer until frost, from the time the first crop was ready to eat.



Barrel hoops nailed to sticks of proper height supported the tomato plants

After the first batch was planted, we watched the ground every day until the tiny leaves appeared above the ground; then my wife and children had to inspect them. Of course, we had to answer the innumerable questions my little boy and girl asked us about these tiny plants. Each day after this, the garden was the first place we made for in the morning.

The following Saturday afternoon I brought home and planted my tomato and pepper plants. For the tomatoes I got barrel hoops and nailed them to two sticks about twenty inches high. After the plants reached the proper height, I tied each one to its hoop firmly with little strips of rag. I afterwards discarded this scheme for the better one of erecting an upright pole at the side of each plant, and, as the plant grew, I tied it to the pole at various heights with one-half inch strips of cloth. Each week all the side shoots were trimmed off so that all the strength would go into the tomatoes. All this trouble was rewarded by having the largest and most plentiful crop in the neighborhood. The pepper plants were thoroughly cultivated twice each week, and they grew very stocky, bearing innumerable peppers until the frost killed them. At the end of the season all the green tomatoes and peppers were picked off the vines; the small ones were cut up for mustard pickles, the large green tomatoes were wrapped up in newspapers and packed in a box and placed in the cellar to ripen.

This scheme enabled us to have ripe tomatoes until the middle of December. During the season, when the tomatoes were ripening fast, my wife canned fifty quarts for winter use. When our first beans, peas and radishes were ready, everyone wanted to have the honor of picking the crop. Oh, but those meals with the first beans and peas were delicious! They tasted better (at least we imagined so) than any we had ever eaten, simply because they were our own garden products. At the beginning of the season, I started to water the plants each evening when I arrived home, but later on, after reading a book on how to take care of a garden, I followed the advice given in it and started to cultivate, or hoe around all plants at least twice each week. This last system seemed to give the best results.

When the various plants reached a height of several inches, I started to thin them out, and tried to transplant some, but unfortunately none of the plants I had transplanted lived. This fact kept me guessing for some time, until by experimenting I finally solved the problem and transplanted them successfully. The scheme I adopted was as follows: First, take your dibble (which is a round stick whittled down to a point at one end) and make holes where you intend your plants to be placed. Then take a small trowel and dig up the plant, keeping a small quantity of dirt around the roots; next you pour water into the hole, filling it to the surface; place the plant in the

(*Continued on page* 168)



The grape trellis was on both sides of the path dividing the vegetable rows

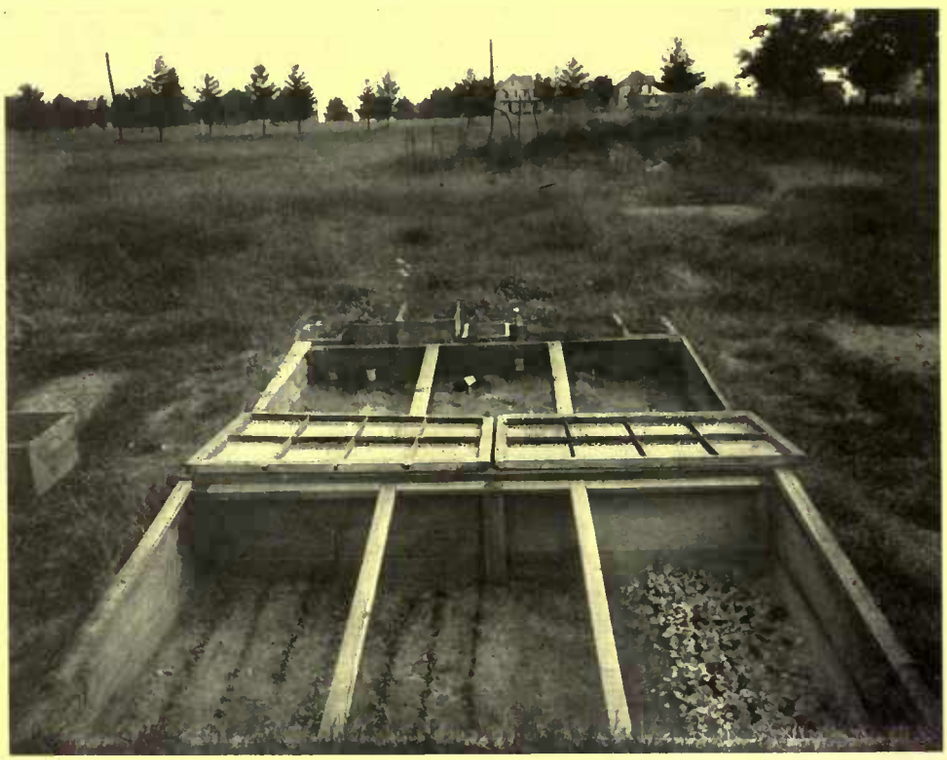
Gardening with Hotbed and Coldframe

THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF FRAMES IN DEVELOPING THE SATISFACTORY GARDEN—CONSTRUCTION AND THE PREPARATION OF PROPER BEDS—THE VALUE OF LATE PLANTING UNDER GLASS

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by R. S. Lemmon, H. W. Porch and Others

THE "frames"—the coldframe and its artificially heated counterpart, the hotbed—are ordinarily looked upon as a garden adjunct the main purpose of which is to get plants started a month or two earlier in the spring, so that certain crops in the garden may be forwarded to that extent. In this case the sash are used only for about three months in the year and lie idle for the rest of the time. But where one wishes to get the maximum results from his garden space and garden equipment, such half-efficient management should be changed, as the frames may be used to advantage for seven or eight months in the year instead of three. This is especially desirable where the garden space is limited, as it is in the great majority of suburban places; and, furthermore, it is not only a matter of having more garden produce than could otherwise be grown, but having it at a season when it is especially valuable—such things as lettuce, radishes, green onions, spinach which you have usually not before May and June, during the winter months; and such things as beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, etc., which ordinarily you do not have until well along toward the end of the season.



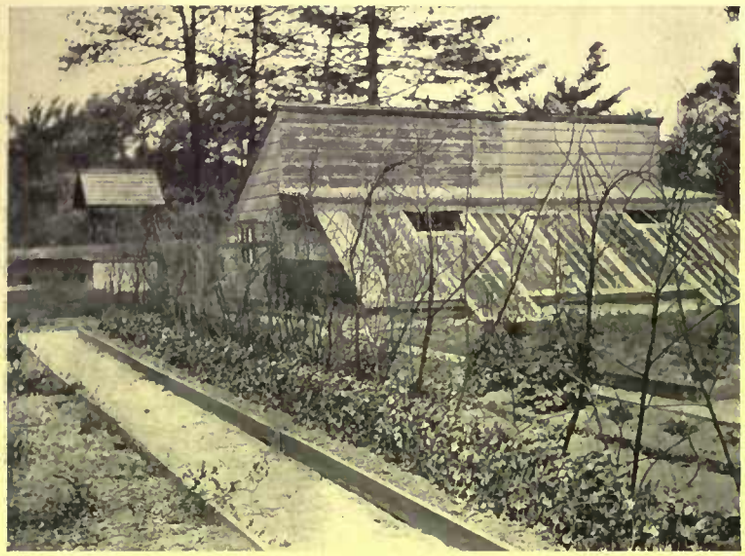
The board frames, higher at the back than in front in order to drain properly, should be banked with earth to keep out frost and cold wind

In planning to make your frames a really important part of your garden operations, two things must be provided first of all—soil which is naturally thoroughly drained and will not become wet and soggy through the winter and early spring months, and an abundance of water to use in dry weather when it is needed. You must realize at the outset that coldframe gardening is a highly intensified form of gardening, and that therefore to be successful with it you must have the factors for success, of which water is, of course, a vitally important one, well under control. At the same time, it is just as well for you to realize that the returns from it on the basis of the amount of space allotted to it will be much higher than from any other part of your garden. For instance, outdoors you set your rows of lettuce twelve to fifteen inches apart and set out the heads or thin them to about twelve inches. In the coldframes fifty heads are set to a space three by six feet (eight inches each way), from which space outside you would get eighteen or twenty heads.

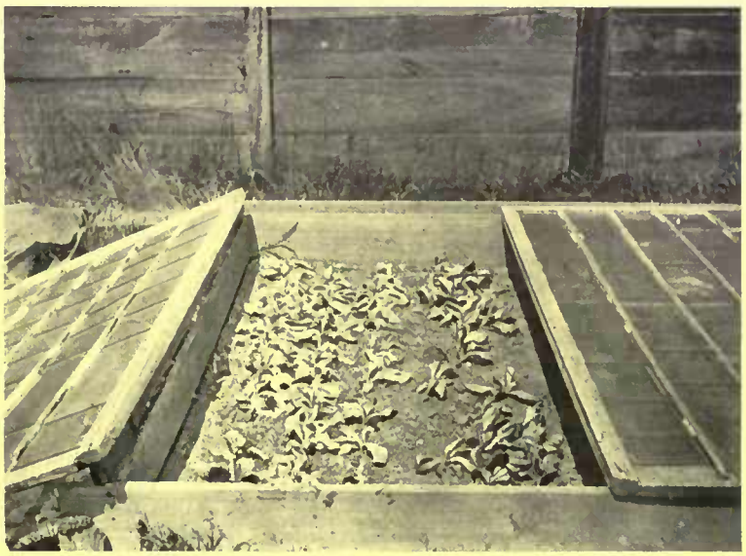
The equipment for intensive gardening of this sort is a little more diversified, but on the whole much less expensive than ordinarily supposed. You are probably familiar with the ordinary coldframe—a box or frame with sides of wood covered with a standard glass sash (size three by six feet), and provided with a wooden shutter or a straw mat for covering in extreme cold weather. The equipment which I am going to recommend contains sash of three distinct sorts, each of the three especially valuable for its special use. In the first place, there are the double light sash; these cost a little more than the others, for they are made with a double layer of glass with an air space between them which, being an efficient nonconductor, answers the purpose of the mat or shutter in keeping out the cold, but with this great advantage, that at the same time it will let all the sunshine in. The double light sash is a distinct and valuable improvement in the way of garden equipment, and is proving wonderfully valuable to thousands of places. But it is when used to supplement sash of the ordinary kind rather than to take the place of them, that one gets the greatest amount of service from them. Because with the double light sash, where one has no greenhouse, seeds may be sown and the plants started and grown to a size large enough to transplant to the frame under the regular sash at a season when, under the old methods, you would just be starting them.

The standard sash, three feet by six in size (and preferably having three instead of four rows of glass, as more light is obtained) does not need any description here, as everyone is familiar with it; of these, one should have two or three times as many as the double sash; and then there are the sash made with light wooden frames and covered with protecting cloth; these are not nearly so well known nor so largely used as they should be, but they will keep off several degrees of frost and for many uses will answer just as well, and in some cases even better than glass, and, furthermore, in severe weather can be used in the place of mats or shutters over the glass sash.

The frames on which the sash are supported may be of inch



An adaptation of the coldframe principle, utilizing the vertical wall of an outbuilding with a southern exposure



Lettuce is one of the many vegetables that may be grown in frames advantageously and made to produce early

boards and two by four inch uprights for holding these in place; the usual dimensions are two feet in back and a foot and a half in front, which gives a slope sufficient to carry all the rain water off the sash, and also catches the sunlight at a better angle. Frames which are to be used as hotbeds—that is, supplied with manure to give artificial heat in cold weather—should be made a foot or eighteen inches deeper on the inside. While the board frames may be banked up with earth on the outside, so as to be impervious to frost and cold wind, and, if substantially made, will last for a number of years, nevertheless, it is far better to go to a little more trouble and possibly a greater expense, and have the frames made of concrete. If you cannot have them all made this way, then those which are to be used as a hotbed at least should be so constructed, as these are used for more months in the year and the rotting caused by the manure will make them, if made of wood, go to pieces more quickly than the ordinary coldframes. A sill or cap of wood or iron—preferably the latter—may be bought to put on top of the concrete, and is so constructed that the sash will fit firmly on it.



At the left of the bar is manure ready to be worked in. At the right, the prepared bed

The amount of garden stuff which you can get out of a limited space which is taken up by your frames is truly remarkable; not only because the planting is done more closely in the frames, but because where several crops may be taken from it each season you would get one or two from the garden. A ten-sash frame used in connection with the regular garden would give an ample supply of winter and early spring vegetables to a good-sized family besides furnishing room to winter over such things as might be required and an ample supply of plants for the garden in the spring. For such a coldframe garden a convenient



A sunken path in this greenhouse-coldframe allows one to work comfortably at the waist-high beds



Cheesecloth used to shade lettuce in the frames from the hot summer sun makes for better and sweeter leaves

division of the sash would be as follows: Two double light sash costing about $7.00, four single light sash costing $10.00, four cloth-covered sash costing $2.00, three double-sized burlap mats costing $3.00—a total of $22.00.

In addition to this, the lumber for the frame would cost from five to ten dollars, depending upon the price per thousand feet in your vicinity. The cost of a concrete frame instead of a wooden one would depend almost entirely upon the price you would have to pay for the sand and gravel, as the amount of cement used would not be very great. In most instances, unless you have the sand and gravel on your own place, the cost would be more than for wood, but as has already been stated, it would be much cheaper in the end. After the frame is put up two partitions should be built across it, to divide the spaces for the two double light sash, the four single light sash, and the cloth-covered sash. If the frame is a long one it should be strengthened by crossbars every three or four sashes apart, to keep the side walls from warping out of position; or they may be put in every three feet even with the sash as described above. It is a great convenience, however, to have them removable.



When the tomato plants have attained considerable size they should be transplanted

It is time to begin work now for the crops you will want this fall and this winter. The first step in this direction is the selection of varieties of vegetables which are good for growing in frames, as the use of the wrong sorts, even with other conditions all favorable, may mean failure instead of success. In lettuce there is Grand Rapids for the loose heading sort and Big Boston and Wayahead, both of which make fine, solid crisp heads and will thrive in a cool temperature. For your first attempt it will be best to try several varieties, so that you can tell which will give you the best results under the conditions which you have. The Grand Rapids, grown under glass, is deliciously tender, and in my opinion in no way inferior to the head lettuces, although the latter are, of course, more blanched in the centers. Of radishes there are a number of good sorts for using in frames, but after trying a number of varieties I now use nothing but the Crimson Giant Globe and the White Icicle. Both these varieties, besides being of good size and quick to mature, have the further great advantage of remaining an extraordinarily long time without growing pithy, so that not more than half the number of plantings have to be made as with such sorts as the old-fashioned French Breakfast. Of cauliflowers, both Early Snowball and Best Extra Early make a very compact, quick growth, and are early maturing and well suited to growth in frames. Either Victoria or Hardy Winter spinach is suitable for winter growth under glass, and the former, while it will not stand quite so much cold, is of better quality. Personally, however, I prefer Swiss chard, which will give you repeated cuttings, and where the weather is not too severe can be used right through the winter until you need the frame for other purposes in the spring.

Of the vegetables suitable for fall planting, the lettuce, cauliflower and parsley should be started early, the latter part of August or early in September, and transplanted later to the frames. The radishes, spinach or Swiss chard and also onions for bunch onions early in the spring, and carrots, if you prefer to use some of your coldframe space to have these fresh rather than to depend upon those stored in the cellar, should be planted where they are to grow, but the rows may be made and the beds prepared long before it is necessary to use the glass to protect them from cold weather. If you put them in about the same time that you sow the others for the first group they will give you results early in the winter.

The soil in the frames should be made rich, mellow and deep by the addition of well-rotted manure to the soil, or by filling in, unless the soil that is in the frame is already in good condition, with several inches of good garden soil. The ground should be soaked thoroughly at least several hours before planting, and it is advisable to have some method of shading the seed bed until after the plants are up, in case of hot, dry weather. An excellent way of doing this is to use one or two of the frames for the seed bed. Then one of the cloth-covered sash may be put over this, supported on a temporary framework a foot or two above the frame, and furnishes the right degree of shade without excluding the air. The lettuce and cauliflower should be transplanted once before being set in their permanent positions, giving the little seedlings three



On bright days that are sufficiently warm the sash may be taken off altogether, for good ventilation is important for success with late crops under glass

(*Continued on page* 169)

A HOUSE THAT IS DIFFERENT



A FARMHOUSE REMODELED IN A NOVEL WAY—WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH COLOR—BRINGING OUTDOORS INTO THE HOUSE

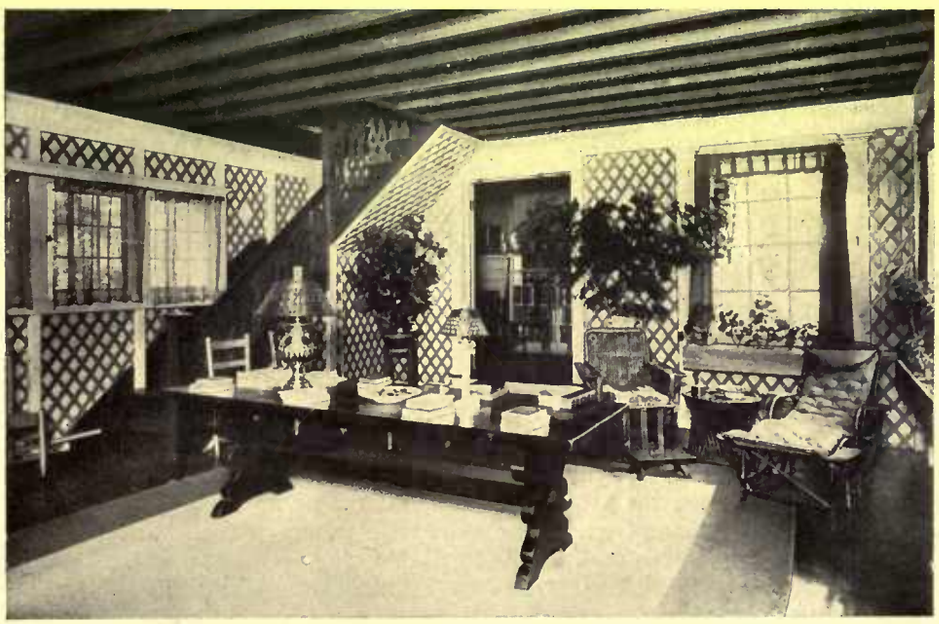
BY KATHERINE N. BIRDSALL

Photographs by Edwin Levick

WOULD it startle you to be ushered into an eight by twelve dining-room with apple-green furniture and sea-blue walls, and would you think it possible to seat eight people comfortably therein and have dinner served in an orderly manner? Would you be surprised at a green lattice in place of wall paper in a living-room which is large enough comfortably to accommodate an eight-foot table in its center? And would you marvel at a dark "parlor" with three small windows transformed into a reception room bright with sunny cheer, merely by the artistic treatment of the walls and woodwork?

Mrs. Clarence C. Rice has proved, in remodeling her little old farmhouse at Bedford Village, New York, among the green Westchester hills, that it is possible to accomplish the impossible. Her love of color and the knowledge of the blendings of color derived from her study of the pottery of the ancients—for she has workshops and kilns on her farm wherein she reproduces to perfection the wonderful ancient colorings and glazes of the potter's art — have helped her to develop an unusual plan of furnishing which attracts at once by its simplicity and its bizarre effect. No architect was employed in the remodeling; the plans as well as the furnishings are of her own devising, and their effect is unique.

The original house was of simple New England type, without porches; the enlarged house still carries out the simple lines of the original, and there is no porch. The lawn under the trees at the back, just a few steps from the shadowy lake, is the piazza and breakfast-room whenever the weather is fine. What need for a built-on piazza when nature offers her generous lap; and especially when the living-room serves every purpose of a piazza?



Three sides of the living-room have removable windows and in summer it is part of an outdoor room. The lattice is appropriate in that it adds a note of outdoor freshness

The living-room was built onto the original house by Mrs. Rice, and serves every purpose of a large covered porch. It occupies the whole ground floor of the wing, with a great

brick fireplace in the center of one side, between two large, sixteen-paned Colonial windows. Three sides are fully exposed to the air, with removable windows, and a large, removable window on the fourth side. In summer the frames are taken out, the open spaces screened and awninged, and the living-room is a great, open, breezy, covered piazza, having the added charm of the large fireplace, which on damp, dark days accommodates a blaze to dry and cheer. There is no need to go outdoors for cool breezes, because the piazza living-room attracts them all; there is no need to shut one's self indoors during a storm, for the cheer and warmth of indoors are on the living-room piazza.



The living-room is equipped for fall weather with an ample fireplace and steam heat

The living-room is built about eighteen inches below the floor level of the old house, so that two steps lead from the reception-room in the old structure through double glass doors to the living-room in the wing. Occupying the whole first floor of the wing as it does, twenty by twenty-four feet, it makes a large and, at first thoughts, a rather awkward room to furnish. But this has been accomplished with consummate skill. Inside the framework of the wing are narrow pine boards stained a light gray, and over these, in lieu of other wall covering, is a bright green board lattice, with an occasional double diamond space left open. The ceiling and the stairway to the bedrooms above, which twists at an angle up from the one inside corner of the room, are of the light brown wood; heavy rafters, stained the same brown as the stair rails, run crosswise of the ceiling boards every twelve inches. The green lattice is carefully fitted and fastened to the walls with screws. This is removable for cleaning or painting, but is easily cleaned on the wall with a vacuum cleaner. The fireplace is red brick from floor to ceiling, toned down with a thin stain of green, black, and oil rubbed in by hand. The fireplace is four feet by six, with a wide hearth.



Part of the reception room may be converted into an extra bedroom. The couch at the window is of sufficient size to make a bed, and a removable partition can be put up, shutting off the alcove

One large rug, 12 x 15, covers much of the floor space, smaller ones, 6 x 3 and 5 x 2, being necessary only in front of the fireplace and doorway. These rugs are alike, domestic Scotch homespun with green center and brownish gray edge, made by a colony of Scotch people settled in Pennsylvania, and the three cost only thirty-seven dollars. The effect over the brown stained floor and beneath the green lattice work, is restful as well as artistic.

Part of the furniture is heavy and part light. A large table, a low settle and tea table, and a low fire bench, suggested by the old Italian styles, were made of whitewood by the local carpenter after designs drawn by Mrs. Rice. The wood was very carefully sandpapered before the walnut stain was applied, the edges being cut down and perfectly rounded. The wood was waxed after staining, and is cleaned occasionally with floor wax. The eight-foot table—two feet six inches wide—is placed across the center of the room and is laden with books, lamps, pottery, flowers, etc.

The settle, heavily cushioned with gay India print curtain strips with sea-blue ground and design of peacock against a green tree, and the tea table are at right angles to the hearth, while the low "Polly Flinders" fire bench is across the hearth, near enough to warm one's toes at the blaze.

Some of the lighter furniture—two hour-glass armchairs and a steamer chair—is bamboo, while in one corner stands a round writing table stained a dull light green to match the latticework, and four chairs of the same color with split bamboo seats. All the windows are curtained with green linen and cream-colored cotton net; and the five large, low windows have generous green flower boxes with thrifty pink geraniums in bloom. A more comfortable, artistic or useful piazza or living-room could scarcely be imagined.

The reception-room in the old part of the house, to the right of the front entrance, suffers by comparison with the living-room only because of its comparative lack of light. It is a normally light room, however, much improved by the removal of a partition which threw a little bedroom space into the room. This is the space where now the double glass doors open into the living-room, by the wide window couch. The window couch is long enough for a bed.

In coloring and furnishing this room Mrs. Rice cast aside all precedent and brought her own ideas to make a bright room from one that is naturally subdued, with only three small, old-fashioned

windows. That she has done it to perfection no one who has visited the house can deny.

The walls in this room and in the dining-room are covered with a novel paper, which might be called impressionistic. The general effect is of yellow and buff and orange all shot together, and it was secured by applying to a plain yellow paper a sponge wet first with light brown, then with orange. The color is just dabbed on carelessly with the sponge; the yellow paper being thus transformed into a neutral tint which brightens with its yellows, orange and yellow, and tones down the woodwork with its brown. All of the woodwork is painted a *bright* yellow, including the built-in mantel, over which is an old-time oblong, gilt mirror with three divisions. The floor, which was of old boards too worn to appear well, is covered with heavy, plain brown linoleum, shellacked and waxed. The effect is much the same as wood, and very satisfactory from the housekeeper's point of view, as it needs only to be waxed occasionally and dusted.



The green lattice is echoed by green tones in the India print upholstery and pillows. The floor is stained brown and the rugs are neutral, brownish gray

The reception-room rugs are the cheap blue and white Chinese cotton rugs—or rather they were at buying, but they were dyed a neutral brown to harmonize with the walls and linoleum. The furniture is all suggestive of the Italian, and made by the local carpenter under Mrs. Rice's direction, of whitewood, stained English walnut color, as in the living-room. The chairs are rush bottomed, like those our great-grandmothers had. Yellow cotton curtains, sunproof material, hang loose at the windows; the cushions are of brown velveteen, and the two large lamps have home-made shades of plain brown paper, yellowed with water color paint, and bands of color in splashes, bluish and purplish, the colors being stolen from the marigolds and calendulas.

The living-room and the reception-room seem oddly artistic as described, but the dining-room, while a trifle startling at first, charms immediately, and one wonders how anyone ever evolved the clever plan which produced so unusual an effect.

In the first place, the dining-room is about the narrowest room in the house—so narrow that to have the regulation dining-table was out of the question, the room being only eight feet wide. So a refectory table was introduced.

Mrs. Rice desired to paper the wall so that it looked like the waters of the Mediterranean. No paper house could produce a wall paper answering the requirements, so, with a sponge and Italian colors, a medium shade of grayish-blue paper was stippled with dark blue paint first, by means of the sponge, and on top of that a light green. The result is not a hard, cold, dead wall as produced by most papers. The colors give a sense of atmosphere and space, the eye mingling them and forming the pure color. As one comes down the tiny stairway that rises from one end of this tiny room, one can fairly see the sun sparkling on the blue-green waters and almost hear the plash of the waves.

All the woodwork is painted light apple-green with ordinary house-paint, several Italian greens being blended together to give a very bright, light color, which has the softness as well as the brightness of the spring leaves.

The 8 x 12 floor is covered with brown linoleum, as in the reception-room, a long, deep-sea blue runner going the length of the

(*Continued on page* 166)





The dining-room was of necessity very narrow. It was made to serve by the single great window which the diners face commands a wonderful placing the table along the wall in ancient style. This is desirable in that view. The wall is a Mediterranean blue-green, the table lacquered green

A Hardy Border of Succession Bloom

AN ARRANGEMENT OF PERENNIALS THAT YIELDS BLOSSOMS FROM FROST TO FROST—THE PLACE WHICH THE HARDY BORDER FILLS IN THE GARDEN SCHEME

BY ANTOINETTE REHMAN PERRETT

NOW is the time to think of planting a hardy garden border. Have you ever thought of planting one along the front of your house? It can be made as rich in pleasure and color as the dooryard gardens of English villages and yet be in the native spirit of our own home streets. It can be a civic asset, a symbol of flower friendliness in the community, a touch of flower happiness along the street, free for the enjoyment of every passer-by. And withal it can be a home pastime full of pleasant recreation and full of charming thought. It can be an artistic adventure, a problem in esthetics, in massing, in color and in composition, as well as an adventure in gardening, one that will give you an understanding and interest in growing things and that cannot fail to initiate you into much of a gardener's lore.

We have a hardy garden border by our front terrace wall. We have had it for some years, and it has never ceased to be a pleasure, a something that makes us live through the winter in anticipation of the first spring flower and that caps repeated flower expectations with repeated realizations of bloom. The border was started by planting two rows of phlox, a dozen rose and a dozen white. The bloom of phlox in August is like the spirit of gayety in color. It is neat and erect in growth, and provides a mass of good deep green until its bloom is on the wane. This is a great asset to a front border, for one of its chief concerns must be not to look bare, patchy, or straggly. When the phlox has to be thinned or cut down in early September, it needs must have a sturdy successor to keep up its tradition of straight stems, so a dozen hardy chrysanthemums have been planted in front of it. Their pink flowers bloom until the end of November, and their leaves help to give variety to the foliage of the border, for the green of phlox, for all its virtues, needs more various company to make it interesting. In planning a border, the selection of foliage, its various character and its various color are in many ways as important as its bloom. To give interest to it, the sword-like leaves of the iris, for instance, are more valuable than the



The hardy border by the terrace wall is a constant source of delight, yielding a long succession of attractive bloom. In August the phlox is at its best, and its varied colors and erect growth are predominant

flowers, especially as they keep their character until the very last of the season. There are seven light blue iris in the border that bloom in early June, and six dark blue ones that bloom in the beginning of July. Between them, the sweet williams and clove pinks give a lavishness of lovely pink color and spicy fragrance.

If you have had no experience with perennials, you will find that there is a greater difference between them and annuals than their names suggest. It is all very well to know that perennials outdo annuals by coming up year after year, but it sometimes takes experience to realize, that, unlike annuals, they do not reach their prime for a few seasons. Our phlox is now four feet high, but it would have been very lonesome the first year if the seeds of the cornflowers and Shirley poppies had not come to the rescue and responded with a marvelous host of blue and a fairy-like gamut of pink. Then in fall there was a high, filmy row of cosmos with its lovely, daisy-shaped flowers of pale pink, lavender, and plum. There used to be sweet peas blooming by the wall while the Boston ivy was young. Once there was a September mass of garden asters, and again a various display of annual dahlias. Nasturtium seeds, especially the picked rose and deep red ones, were always at hand to help as ground cover. For this purpose the climbers have their value. But these were all signs of youthful days, for, with all their charm, these annuals lacked the dignity, the structural value, which a front border should have. Of course, even now the annuals come in handy now and then. Sweet alyssum is planted in time so it will bloom when the clove pinks have passed. It has a way of acting as a charming ground cover about the iris, and its white flowers and light green leaves have a way of contrasting with the deeper green and the shadow depths behind it that gives the border a valuable feeling of perspective and density.



Iris and clove pinks give to the border in June a delightful combination of color and fragrance

When the border was first made, it was not specially fertilized. Since then we have learned more about plant hunger. In a border of this kind where many flowers grow in succession, there must be special nourishment. Our border has a good rich top dressing of cow manure for a winter covering, and besides that, we have learned how to feed it periodically during the summer with bone meal or wood ash. If one part of the border lags behind the other in bloom, we rush for some nitrate of soda for a tonic.

For all that, a garden has its losses and its sorrows, but if they are taken in the right spirit, they often bring fresh charms through fresh endeavors. The loss of many sweet williams last winter, for instance, gave the border its stalks of dull rose foxgloves for a June recompense. They were lovely beyond description and dominated the border. Foxgloves recall the story of the ugly gosling, for they are like kin of cabbages until they rise to bloom. Then they are prime favorites with the bees and butterflies, and small wonder, for the inner sides of their drooping bell flowers are patterned like the choicest textiles of the fairy tares and charming as only flower linings can be. There are, too, two high plants of larkspur near the ends of the border. These are the only plants that were not planted in rows, for, on the whole, the very idea of the border was to let it stretch without break or vertical accent like the wall itself across the front, softening the outlines and modestly adding its charm of bloom and the quaint suggestions of its flower names to the interest of the house, for in the scheme of the front lawn the trees were grouped as vertical accents, and there is planting of barberry, spirea and deutzia to give softened lines to the corners of the main walls. The larkspur this year has held many spikes of deep blue and bloomed steadily for some weeks. The first two years it had a sorry time. It grew up strong and healthy until ready to bloom, and then it died at a



In early spring, just after the crocuses have faded, the pink, white and blue hyacinths make the border bright

(*Continued on page* 166)



This old farmhouse on the Charles River, although remodeled and added to in many ways, still retains the distinguishing characteristics of the Colonial home of its type. Among the exterior changes were the building of new verandas and the substituting of stout board shutters for the ordinary window blinds

Transforming the Old House

HOW THE PROBLEM OF REMODELING AN OLD FARMHOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND WAS SOLVED WITHOUT SACRIFICING COLONIAL PRECEDENT—THE PROPER TREATMENT OF WOODWORK, WALLS AND FURNITURE

BY MARY H. NORTHEND

Photographs by the Author

IN the problem of remodeling an old Colonial house one fact stands out with especial prominence: it is a difficult thing to transform such a house successfully unless care is given to the Colonial precedents. There are certain conventions in regard to details as well as room arrangement to be followed, but there is one advantage in remodeling these old houses. They were erected at a period of our history when lumber was plentiful and cheap, and labor was done by the day. The frame was handhewn, and many of the beams still show the marks of the axe on their faces. While some of these old houses have come down to the present day practically unchanged, many of them have been added to in order to meet a growing family, and ells and rooms have been thrown out here and there, disregarding all idea of architectural effect.



The dining-room shows harmony of furnishing and color, the exposed ceiling beams carrying out the effect of solidness

To the house-owner, rather than the architect, houses such as these are the harder to correct; that is, unless a careful study has been made of periods.

A good example of what can be done successfully to remodel an old farmhouse is found at Charles River, Massachusetts. It is the summer home of Mr. Frederick H. Curtis, of Boston and Charles River. When the house was first purchased, not many years ago, it was a simple little building, showing a square roof and gables, but with good lines. It stood exactly where it does to-day, back from the road, on all sides

surrounded by grass land, not laid down to lawns and flower-beds as they are to-day, but rolling and unkempt through lack of care.

There were only four rooms and a hall in this little house. There was a diminutive porch at the front, most inartistic in construction, while the house itself, for the sake of economy, was painted a fiery red, with white trim. Under the direction of the late Philip B. Howard, and later of F. M. Wakefield, both of Boston, the house was remodeled; the roof was torn off and replaced by a simple sloping farm-house type. For modern convenience, verandas and out-of-door porches have been added, but in such a way that they do not interfere with the general architecture. The house was built in 1647, and to-day is an exact reproduction of the type of houses built at that time.



The old bedroom furniture was in some cases scraped and repainted white. The white enameled bedstead in this way is in keeping with the rest of the furnishing

In the actual work of remodeling, the shingles of the old house were ripped off and replaced by new ones which were first dipped into a good liquid wood filler in order that they might wear better. The red paint was replaced by Colonial yellow, which contrasted artistically with the soft green of its surroundings. Instead of blinds, stout board shutters showing panels were put on the outside, and in the upper panel of each was cut a small diamond. This served two purposes: to make it more effective, and to let in light when closed. The shutters were painted a dark green, while the trim of the porch and the veranda was of white.



Old furniture has been renewed and is fittingly used in the bedrooms. H-hinges are used on the smaller doors and old-fashioned black hardware employed throughout

The old porch was torn off and in its place was built an up-to-date Colonial one. On either side of the porch were built-in wooden settles which were painted white, to correspond with the color of the porch. Inside, the hallway was left intact, with the exception that the paper, about ten layers deep, was removed, and the walls were given a coat of fresh plaster, over which hung a reproduction of a Colonial wall-paper giving a landscape effect. If the owner had carried out the true type of that period, he would have found that papers were used that were most fantastic in effect, showing large figures, many of them out of proportion, and in bright colors. This line of papers, which is absolutely correct if one is considering correct wall hangings, would not have been effective in a small hallway such as this, but would have made it seem contracted and out of good taste.

The woodwork was good all over the house, and the floors were in condition to be retained. To be sure, the painting, not only in the hallway but in every room of the house, was loud and showed poor taste. In treating this, it was scraped down to the original finish, thoroughly cleaned by the use of a plentiful supply of soap and water, and wiped dry and left to harden for several hours, because if dampness or moisture on the surface is painted it ends in making the new paint scale, crack or blister.

A coat of paint was then put on and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours. It was then sandpapered to remove all gloss and make it smooth and even before the second coat was applied, care being taken not to have the paint too thick, so that it would lie unevenly and fill in the indentations where the wood was carved.

The old floors were kept in the main house, but if new ones had been used they would have been best laid in either oak or hard pine, with the exception of the kitchen, where either hard pine or spruce would be preferable. The floors were scraped perfectly smooth and gone over with turpentine, three-fourths of a pint to the pound, putting it on with a brush. This was done after the cracks were filled in with a mixture of paper that had previously been soaked in water and mixed with putty, giving it a firmness that could not be obtained in any other way.

The kitchen floor was treated to a mixture made by one gallon of light paraffine oil brought to a boiling point and mixed with a half pound of melted paraffine wax, the whole being stirred constantly until cool. This was put on with a brush and allowed to soak well into the wood, excess oil being rubbed off with a woolen cloth or floor brush. When it was dry, the process was repeated until a thoroughly finished surface was obtained. By doing this the necessity for being re-oiled was avoided for several months, and as washing did not injure the surface, it proved a desirable finish

for floors used as constantly as were the kitchen and laundry.

Many of the floors, of course, had to be filled in where partitions were removed, for at the right of the hallway the sleeping-room and living-room were thrown into one, making a single long apartment. The dining-room, which opened off the living-room, is very large, and when purchased by the owner had nine doors and four windows. Many of these openings have been closed up to make the room an up-to-date, livable apartment.

The walls, when the house was first purchased, showed hideous wall-papers all over the house. These had never been scraped, so that when they came to be removed it was found necessary to soak them off with hot water, using a whitewash brush in applying it. This softened the hardened paste so that the paper could be scraped off. In many rooms there were as many as ten thicknesses of paper.

The plaster, in many cases, was either torn out or had been knocked out before the house was bought, so that it had to be removed. For the filling, newspapers were boiled in clean water and mashed fine, mixed with a little liquid glue and filled into the cracks or holes. If it was a large hole, a thin layer was put on next the laths and pushed in between them, dried, and then filled in even with the plastering. The whole surface was sandpapered down to make it even, before the paper was put on.

All through the house the papers were chosen with excellent taste, and show soft coloring and small figures. The paper of the old-time period is now found in very few places, and rarely does one come across rolls of the real old-fashioned paper. Many of the papers are, however, reproductions, and some of them show the lines of the old masters. There are procurable to-day, for from fifty cents to two dollars a roll, wonderfully fine examples of Chippendale paper, which is the most common; Sheraton, which is not so often found, and the Chinese Chippendale, which is very beautiful with its background of green and its brightly colored figures.

In this house plainer colors have been used, and in some cases textiles are made features of the wall hangings. In coloring they have carried out the idea of the period in yellow-brown tints and the soft grays. Stripes have never been used, for they would have been in poor taste, giving the wrong effect for this period.



The porch furnishings are comfortable and do not look out of place

The use of textiles, more especially burlap, is always in good taste. They are economical, for differing from wall-paper, which has to be removed when discolored, they can be washed and done over as the owner desires.

The draperies in the Curtis house are all in simple effects, mostly of scrim or white muslin. There is put on the market a great variety of wall hangings for rooms such as these. Linen, which wears well, could have been chosen, or the chintz, and the linen and chintz, both done in the old-time block printing. Some of these hangings are wonderfully effective and look so nearly like the original, from being done in the same manner and in the same blocks, that it is almost impossible to tell the difference between the old and the new.



The hallway was left intact except for repapering the walls

Many of the beams in the old house were encased, and these have been left open in the remodeling, showing the marks of the axe. This open-beam problem is one which was carefully considered in remodeling this house, for when properly handled it gives an artistic touch to the interior. If the beams are very rough, so much the better, for it shows the age of the house.

In almost every house such as this is found much good hardware. If, however, it has been removed, and modern fixtures have been substituted, it is better to tear these out and put back the old ones; for a door such as these, any of the polished or antique effects, found in brass or bronze, are good. These can be in any of the old designs, but one of the best is the Puritan, which is oval in shape, and very effective in finish.

The strap hinges, or the H, used on small closets and often on doors, can be bought to-day at any of the hardware stores. They come from $2.00 upward, for the reason that they have to be wrought by hand, making them much more expensive than the machine-finished ones.

Colonial door knockers, which give the finishing touch to the Curtis house and complete the effect desired for the Colonial entrance, can be bought in reproduction for very reasonable sums, as can the Colonial door handles, with old-

(*Continued on page* 170)



Wherever possible the old woodwork was retained, the fireplaces, and mantels especially being good Colonial examples



Saving a Year on Perennials

FALL PLANTING OF PERENNIALS TO SECURE AN ABUNDANCE OF BLOOM FOR NEXT SUMMER'S GARDEN—CARE OF THE PLANTS THROUGH THE WINTER—SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

BY D. R. EDSON

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves and Thos. Marr

DO you know that you can obtain full results with many perennials in next summer's garden by planting now? And that, if you put it off till next spring, you will get no flowers until the year following?

Many persons continue to set out, year after year, only those plants which last a single season, either in the belief that they must wait two years for results after sowing the seeds of hardy perennials, or under the impression that the only practical way of having such things as one finds in the hardy border is to buy the plants from a nursery at a price which, when they come to figure up their requirements, seems prohibitive.

But neither of these ideas is correct. It is true that there are many things which you had much better get from the nurseryman than try to start yourself, and that there are some which will not bloom until they have had at least a full season's growth. But on the other hand there are a large number of things which it is perfectly practicable to sow from seed and which, if planted now, will give you a splendid showing next year. Possibly, for instance, you have felt that at twenty cents apiece for plants you could not afford a row of hollyhocks to break the monotony of that bare house wall which is so painfully visible from the veranda. But with seeds at ten cents a package you certainly can afford as large a supply as you require if you are willing to take the time and trouble to grow them. And then there is the chastely beautiful Iceland poppy with its charming colors, and the more modest but none the less beautiful, gracefully poised columbine, the homely but ever lovable sweet William, and a score or more of others, a baker's dozen of which you will find more fully described toward the close of this article.



Now is the time to study garden effects with an eye to planting for next year

Possibly you have never stopped to consider what a great difference the use of a few hardy perennials would make in the appearance of your flower garden and in the place itself. I by no means disparage the use of the annuals and the bedding plants; but there are a number of the perennials for which none of these will serve even as a poor substitute. And then for out-of-the-way corners and in places where you would not ordinarily set out any flowers every spring, or where, if you did, they would succumb to drought and other unfavorable conditions the hardier perennials will come up year after year and will make a bright spot or cover an ugly view and yield a very big and practically perpetual dividend on the slight effort it would require to start some of them this fall. And the hardy border itself with its other entrancing work of replanting, shifting about, striving after just the right combination and effects of color and restraining the too ambitious and lusty growers and coaxing along the more frail but not less charming ones—all this, if you have been desirous of possessing it, but felt it beyond your means, will certainly be made available for you at the cost of a few packages of seeds, and the effort required to give them a good start now if you will try late summer planting.

The work, from the mere fact that you may never have attempted it before, you should not be afraid to try. As a matter of fact, you will find it less work than growing some of the annuals that are more difficult to handle. Then what more convenient time is there for doing this work than August or early in September? Surely you have more time at your disposal now than you ever have in May or early June, when all those perennial operations which must be done at that time are insistently demanding your attention.

"But," you may object, "the weather is so hot and dry that I shall never be able to get the seeds to start."

Hot and dry it may be, but as the seeds are not to be sown where the plants are wanted to grow, and as a goodly number of them may be started in a very small bed, it is not a difficult task to give them the proper conditions. Possibly you have noticed in midsummer or in early fall hundreds of seedlings starting up by themselves by old plants of foxglove, or hollyhocks or larkspur, and have wondered how in such dry weather they were able to make a start. Probably you did not observe that they were springing up in the shade of their parent plants, where the ground had been kept a little more moist and much more friable than where, in the open spaces of the bed, it had been exposed to the full sun. To be sure of success with your summer and fall sown seeds you must furnish the seeds the same conditions — moisture and shade enough to insure strong germination even in hot, dry weather.

The first thing to do is to select the best place possible, remembering, of course, that your seed bed will need to be only a few feet square. The seed bed may be made up in the shade of a tree, but should not be formed in the soil to which the tree's roots have access, as such soil is usually very much impoverished. A better place to hunt for is one protected from high winds or beating rains, such as usually may be found on the southern exposure of some building, where a low framework, say two or three feet high, can readily be constructed over the bed.

Or a coldframe which is not in use and where the soil is rich and mellow and can be kept moist will be just the thing.

As already stated, the two essentials for success in planting seeds at this season are moisture and shade, but neither one must be overdone. Make up the bed three or four feet wide and as long as is necessary, raising it four or five inches above the paths on either side and in front of it by digging up the latter or by dumping a few wheelbarrows full of soil on top of it. Unless the soil where you are making the bed is very fine and mellow, it is a very good plan to top off with several inches of fine earth. If you have access to some spot such as that where a woodpile has been kept or where a heap of manure has been stacked and removed in the spring, the scrapings from this will be very full of decayed vegetable matter and light and friable, without being too rich, and will be just the thing you want.

The day before planting give the whole bed a thorough soaking with the hose and then when you are ready to plant, if it is at all packed down, stir up the surface into a nice, light condition and rake it off smooth and fine. Get a piece of smooth, wide board on which to kneel while you are working and mark off little furrows, which for the small seeds should be just deep enough to be perceptible. In these scatter the seeds evenly and thinly (being careful to tag each variety properly) and firm them into the soil gently with the edge of a short, thin board, such, for instance, as you would get by knocking part of the side out of an empty cracker box. Then smooth these furrows over so that the seeds are just barely covered, and unless the soil is nice and damp from the waterings previously given, wet the bed down very moderately with the fine rose spray on the watering pot, or if you have a compressed-air sprayer put plain water in it, and that will bring the soil to a nice degree of moisture without the slightest danger of washing even the finest seeds out.



It is not necessary to wait two years for perennials to attain their finest bloom; many of them, if planted now and cared for properly during the fall and winter, will yield full results next summer

Be sure to provide yourself with a number of garden labels or make some out of shingles and mark on them plainly the name of each variety. Don't trust to the shiftless method of sticking the paper envelope in which the seeds came on a stick and depending upon that for a tag, as a number of them are sure to become lost, blown away or so blurred with rain and dirt and faded that you cannot read them.

All this work will have insured a good beginning and with a little more care you may carry it to a successful conclusion. Over

(*Continued on page 172*)



The house is situated on the summit of a knoll well above the street, to which a sweeping entrance drive was built. Many oak trees dot the knoll, but not thickly enough to restrict the fine views in all directions

Homes That Architects Have Built for Themselves

THE HOME OF ELMER GREY, ARCHITECT, WHICH SHOWS CONSIDERABLE INDIVIDUALITY IN ATTACKING THE PROBLEMS OF SITUATION—HOW VIEW WAS A DETERMINING FACTOR IN SHAPING THE HOUSE

THE architect when building his own home is in a large degree free from the restrictions imposed by the personal tastes of a client. It is not necessarily true that his own home will be the finest architectural example of his work, but it is at least an expression of his individuality, or, better, his personal tastes. Architects, as well as everyone else, are apt to have fixed ideas and some hobbies. Perhaps this house may appear somewhat unique to many, but it has satisfied the direct desires of its owner and in a way has solved for him some difficult problems of the site.

The principal factors determining the plan of the house were its unusual location, the direction from which sunlight would enter the rooms, and, of course, the means at the disposal of the builder.

The location which was to be treated by the architect was in a desirable residential district of Pasadena. The land was quite rolling and evidenced some peculiar characteristics. The immediate site was a small hilltop which is now called "Oak Knoll" because its rolling surface was dotted with a number of live oaks and full grown orange trees. Indeed, this land was once part of an old ranch devoted to the growing of these fruits. Immediately before the property the street is sunk in a deep valley, a veritable cañon, and follows a very winding course. On the other side of this street was a triangular plot with eleven beautiful gnarled old oaks. This knoll on which the house was to be built rose about thirty feet from the street level to its summit. From this summit beautiful views might be had in all directions. There was the prospect of the knotted trees, the rolling land, the pleasant countryside, and it was this landscape which changed as one changed his position that the architect was desirous to take advantage of. These views were to add to the delights of living in the house.



The contour of the ground was such that a series of terraces and steps leads to the piazza

The living-room naturally was affected by the desire to have an outlook on the beautiful countryside and the main living-porch of the house must be so disposed that from it most of them might be included. The best way to include them in the plan seemed to be to make the front of the living-room and the front of the porch semi-circular in shape. This scheme had the additional virtue of harmonizing well with the very winding character of the drives in front of the house. The semi-circular shape of the living-room naturally resulted in the round tower seen in the frontispiece of this magazine. It also resulted in the kind of porch there shown. The peculiar method of approach to the porch by means of a series of steps is the result of the contour of the ground, the endeavor being to reach the main entrance door by a series of steps rather than by one long flight.



The porch balustrade and pillars form a frame, as it were, for beautiful views

Immediately in front of the living-room there stood an oak tree on sloping ground. In order better to conserve the water from rainfalls around this oak (water in California being a precious item) the ground was leveled in front of the oak and a semi-circular wall and balustrade built around the terrace so formed. This terrace has the additional virtue of supplying a promenade from which the views up and down the cañon can again be seen; it also harmonizes in shape with the winding drives and it answers as a base to the house so that the latter does not appear as though slipping down hill. On the south side of the living-room in an adjoining lot there is planted a beautiful garden belonging to a neighbor. It was desirable to get windows looking out in this direction. This accounts partially for the alcove in the living-room seen beside the fireplace in the photograph on this page. The east side of the house being the one from which the morning sun enters, another window exposure was given to the living-room on this side. The dining-room being somewhat restricted in light on the west side through being covered by the main porch, the east side was left open to the sun. This also gives morning sunlight at breakfast time. As the means of the owner were somewhat limited, no attempt was made to make a feature out of the entrance hall. It is merely an entrance hall and nothing more. The kitchen has exposure on two sides, thus getting a cross draft, which is desirable in the hot summer days that California sometimes experiences. The screen porch back of the kitchen is distinctly a Californian feature, that is to say, the idea of having a screen porch which answers the purpose of an entrance to the kitchen and also an open-air laundry, is a feature common to almost all California houses. Owing to the steep slope upon which the house was built, it was necessary to put the maid's room up a few steps above the level of the screen porch. The plan also disposes the maid's room off in one corner of the house quite a distance from the living-rooms, which is desirable. Both the living-room and dining-room open out to the east upon a garden which, owing to the sloping ground, is terraced. There are several full grown old orange trees in the garden.



California redwood stained gray-brown finishes the living-room, where the tiled fireplace has pillars and mantel carved from the same wood

In the second story the same factors which prompted the planning of the first story living-room, prompted the planning of the main bedroom; that is, the views toward the front and side and the sunlight on the east side. The two other bedrooms were put on the east side, in order to obtain the morning sun. The hall leading to the farther bedrooms gives a fine view of the oaks out in front of the property and up and down the street.

As regards the exterior, the most natural way of treating the semi-circular front of the living-room, is, as has been said, in the shape of a tower. It seemed to the owner, however, that a tower looked strong and sturdy. It would have been his wish to build this tower entirely of some natural solid stone if the requisite means had been at hand. The means not being available, however, he has done a thing which may or may not be pardoned, according to the point of view. The wooden walls of the tower were "furred out" to give a semblance of strength. The result is frankly nothing more nor less than architectural scenery. The tower looks as though it were made of solid masonry, although really it is not. The side walls of the house are cement plastered on wooden lath, the latter placed an inch apart. It has been found out here that when the lath are thus placed wide apart the cement plaster will endure, while if they are placed close together it will not. The roof is covered with split redwood shakes, these being used to give a rougher, more uneven effect than shingles. The house is approached by a winding drive, owing

to the steep contour of the ground, and is set one hundred feet back from the street.

The motives back of the planning of the house have been gone into thus fully for two reasons; one, because they are of intrinsic interest, the other because there has been one criticism of this house by an Eastern man who had not seen the surroundings, on the score of its being too evidently an attempt at originality. As a matter of fact, there was absolutely no such attempt whatsoever. The exterior was merely the logical expression of the plan, and the plan, as has been made clear, was solely the result of trying to conform the house to its peculiar position on the side of a steep hill, surrounded by winding drives and beautiful scenery.

The interior is very simple. The main rooms downstairs are finished in California redwood, stained a gray-brown color by means of an acid mixture. None of the rooms has a beamed ceiling. There is a fireplace at one side of the living-room, the carving of which also is in California redwood. The tile in the fireplace are an unusual combination of both Grueby and Batchelder. It so happened that certain of these two different makes of tile harmonized very well with each other. The "grill doors" between the hall and the dining-room were inserted to give greater privacy to the dining-room from anyone entering the hall through the front entrance door, but at the same time not entirely to shut off the view of the dining-room from the hall. It was felt that the hall was rather small and that if the view into the dining-room was not entirely cut off, the small size of the hall would not be so much noticed. The idea of the grill doors was probably derived from old Mexico. Such doors are used at the street entrances of courtyard gardens there to enable people to look into the courts and enjoy the beauty of the gardens, but at the same time to prevent the entrance of undesirables.



The entrance hall is for utility only and makes no architectural pretenses

The house is, therefore, built to meet certain definite requirements and certain demands of situation. These were primary considerations. After they were tentatively provided for in the plan as indicated, the matter of design developed itself.

There are so many houses in California that show a uniformity of roof structure, a little reflection of the adobe house or an echo of the old Spanish Mission that the originality of this house is a pleasing relief where these characteristics have been allowed to become predominant. In this house no stereotyped Mission details were used, but there is a touch here and a shade there which makes this home truly fitted to California. The use of the local materials assists in this effect. The rough redwood shakes and the color of the stucco walls help. What gives a distinctive touch to the house more than anything else is perhaps the harmony of line in the approach of stairway, terrace and porch. The balustrade as shown in the picture at the head of this article is intrinsically beautiful as adding to the design, and the various units combine in forming a pleasing decoration to the front façade of the house. This is practically all the attempt at decoration on the front elevation. But the house needs nothing more because nature has been so carefully used to form part of the design. The disposition of the house among the trees, the retaining of the one great tree in the terrace make these natural features definite and an effective part in the architectural scheme. The house is particularly interesting in its freedom from following the various stylistic trends that mark a locality. Because of this freedom the house is devoid of that heaviness that results from the too general use of Spanish motives. It is decidedly interesting as an example of a difficult architectural problem well solved according to all its requirements.



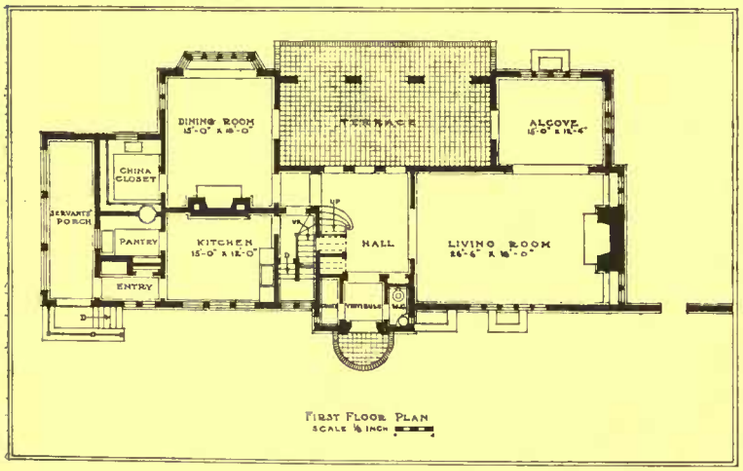
To include the many pleasing views the front of the porch was made semi-circular in shape

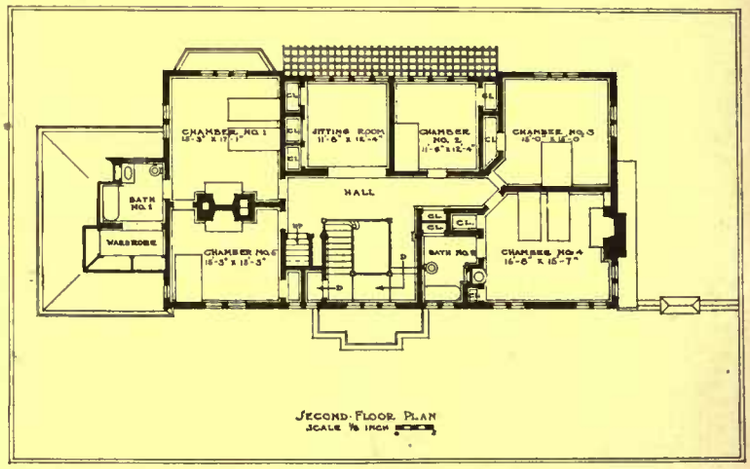


Looking from the veranda toward the oak tree which is surrounded by a retaining wall to conserve the rainfall



The house rests upon a hill whose sides fall away in all directions and its many windows are aligned to accentuate a horizontal feeling







This Chestnut Hill house is another example of the modern idea of making both sides of equal interest architecturally

A RESIDENCE AT CHESTNUT HILL, MASSACHUSETTS



The terrace is treated in an interesting manner in that it provides an inclosed porch and an open terrace as well



The living-room occupies almost one-half the width of the main part of the house. At one end is a fireplace with a window at either side



A den in the attic provides a retreat when the living quarters are bustling. It is finished with spruce sheathing and has a rough brick chimney breast plastered over



The dining-room has another English suggestion in the white wood paneling above the mantel. With its three shallow niches this is a pleasant variation of the usual rectangular molding strips



In this house both doorways are entrances. The architect has managed to make the effect of each one interesting on entering the hall. The stairway faces the terrace door and there is an arched vestibule



Three of the bedrooms were provided with fireplaces and are so furnished that they have the appearance of a sitting-room as well and may be comfortably used for this purpose during the daytime

J. LOVELL LITTLE, Jr., *architect*

Photographs by *Thos. Ellison.*



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

The Child's Playroom

LUCKY the child who has a playroom that does not have to be cleared up. In such a playroom was recently seen, laid out on the dull red carpet, a miniature railroad, bridges, switches, roundhouses, yards and all, including sand for roads and walks. Suppose this had to be cleared up when its owner had finished his game—would he not become discouraged soon when his handiwork must be demolished each day? In this cheerful room the corner beyond the railroad was screened off with a "playhouse screen" representing a substantial brick house with a real screen door on hinges, and real windows, daintily curtained.

The windows of the playroom were shaded by curtains bought in Germany—a suggestion which anyone may easily carry out. The curtains are thick enough to hide disorder from neighborly eyes. They are made of German linen, natural color, and the animals and birds are of turkey red stitched on by chain-stitch machine. The line at bottom is machine chain-stitching. These curtains have been washed many times, and are still as fresh and strong as when new. Unbleached muslin would be just as effective and wear as well. The only real furniture in the room is a piano. The wall has paper of a warm brown tint, with pastoral scenes as a frieze.

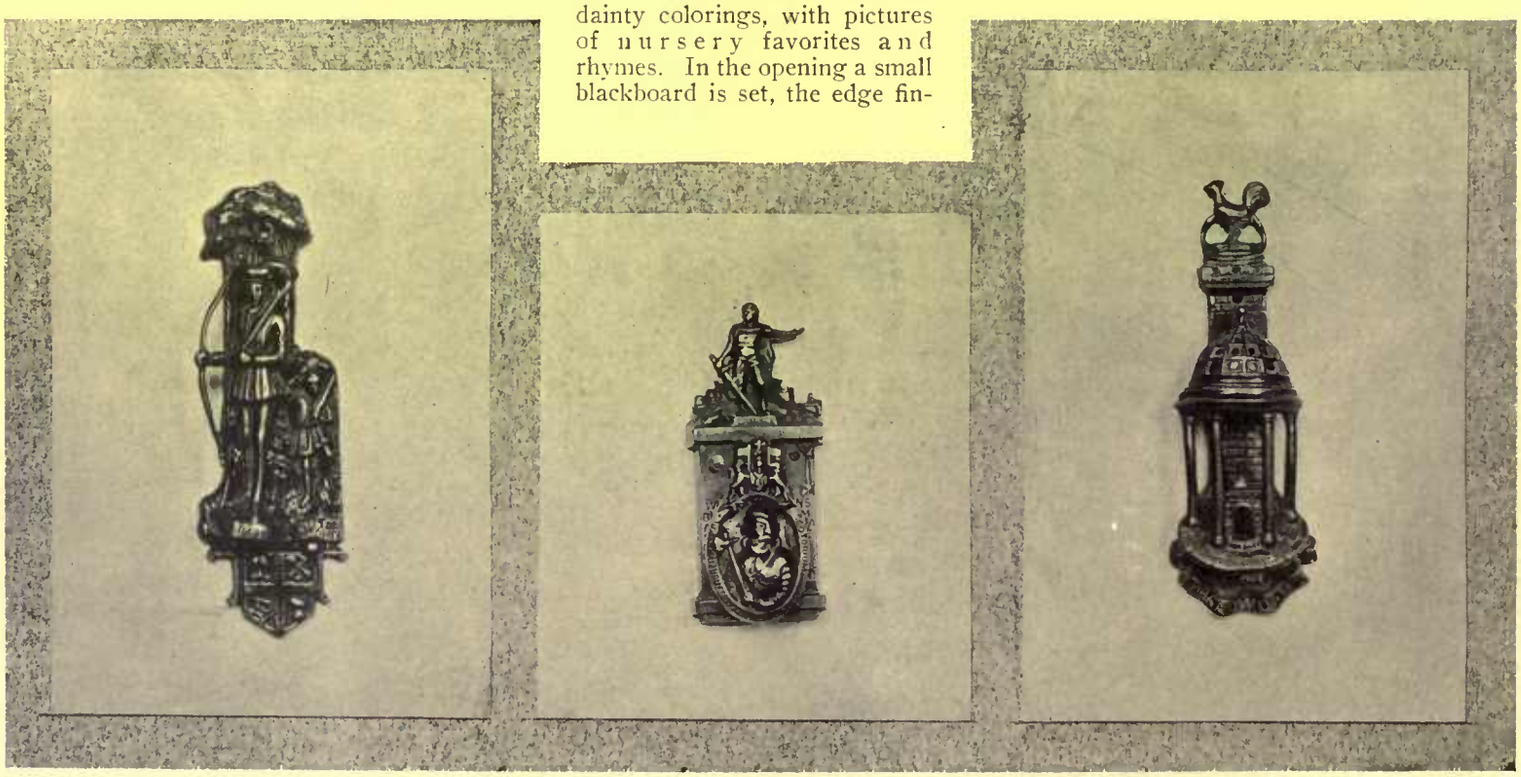
There are ventilators in the windows—a plan every mother should follow for both sleeping-room and play-room.

A plan to utilize a mantel or mock mantel in a child's room is carried out in this same house. White, unglazed tiles are set around the chimney opening, with a border of nursery rhyme tiles at the top and sides. These tiles are made in dainty colorings, with pictures of nursery favorites and rhymes. In the opening a small blackboard is set, the edge finished with a narrow molding tile, and a wider curved tile at the bottom to hold chalk and eraser. The children have made splendid use of this mantel arrangement, not only for the regular uses of a blackboard but in copying the dainty pictures on the tiles. A mock mantel could also be arranged for the child's room by setting the tiling and blackboard in the wall.

There are twenty designs in the nursery tiles, size six by six. Work of this sort is best done by a professional tile setter, who will charge about fifty cents each, set in place.

Bedroom Door Knockers

AMONG the imported novelties in household effects is an interesting and unusual set of little knockers for bedroom doors, made in England, and includ-



These attractive bedroom door knockers are of dull brass with an antique finish, and are from three to five inches in height. Their designs embody various coats of arms as well as well-known historical and literary subjects



The knockers are obtainable in a dozen different designs. This one illustrates Robert Burns' birthplace



A well designed and quite accurate adaptation of the Harrowgate coat of arms



A miniature coat of arms of the City of Liverpool, with Neptune, Triton, the ship and cormorants

ing ten or twelve different designs. The knockers are made of dull brass in an antique finish, and are from three to five inches in height. Some of them are reproductions in miniature of the coats of arms of various cities or counties, and although they would scarcely arouse the enthusiastic approval of a close student of heraldry, they are at least picturesque and have enough of the correct features to satisfy the ordinary person. Others represent literary or historical subjects, while one of the most conspicuous and at the same time the most popular is a reproduction of the familiar Lincoln Imp.

The knockers illustrated include a miniature coat of arms of the city of Liverpool, with the Neptune and Triton, the ship and the cormorants, two adaptations of the Harrowgate coat of arms, a Scottish coat of arms of ancient date, the principal figures of which are Robert Bruce and Wallace, a quaint little figure of Robin Hood and his long bow under the greenwood tree, with Little John in bas-relief occupying the background, and a model representing the birthplace of Robert Burns. The hinged knocker on the latter is a tiny bust of the poet, which is flanked by figures of Tam o' Shanter and Sauter Johnny.

These door knockers add a touch of personality to the guest room and may serve as a keynote to the decorations. For instance, in the room bearing the Burns knocker there may be Aryshire pictures, perhaps an engraving of Tam o' Shanter's ride, and a Burns portrait. The bookcase might have a part devoted to Burns' literature, and the thistle form an element of the wall paper design and the stenciled frieze.



A consistent Colonial fireplace. The old slat back chair, the copper kettle with its iron stand, the mantel and candlesticks are all in keeping

A Colonial Fireplace and Its Fittings

A FINE example of an old Colonial fireplace is shown here. While simple in design, it is dignified and severe, showing good lines. Instead of elaborate carving, there is a dentation and beading used for ornamentation of the mantel. It seems a fitting feature for a Colonial room. How different is the arrangement of the mantel from an old fireplace whose Colonial features are spoiled by a careless, thoughtless arrangement of pictures, vases and bric-a-brac of all kinds. It makes a great deal of difference in the setting of the room, if we do not give careful thought to the choosing and placing of proper ornaments so they will carry out the idea of the furnishings of the room itself.

Here everything is Colonial. The old slat back chair, the iron stand with its copper kettle, the candlesticks, which are so artistically arranged, four in a row, the old mirror and the medallions, which are so rare that only a few of this kind are to be found in this country, although it is not definitely known who they represent.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening,* etc.

The September Garden

AFTER the heat and the seed harvest of August—a time wherein everything seems bent on turning brown and ugly—the September garden should be a blaze of beauty with the Japanese anemone, the boltonia, mallows, and finally the hardy pompon chrysanthemum. If it lacks flowers, it is because it lacks these. And there is no time like the present for doing something about it. If you have no place for a mass of any one of them, it is almost certain that there will be a place for a clump here or there. Boltonia is so tall and strong and rank in growth that it forms a delightful addition to a shrubbery border or a group of shrubbery. Likewise the mallow, although herbaceous, is excellent when grouped against shrubs, for its natural growth is usually thus. The Japanese anemone must be planted in quantity to get its real effect—that is, half a dozen at least of the plants should form a group. Fifty or a hundred in a mass along a border will be, of course, just that much better. The hardy pompon chrysanthemums are perhaps seen at their best when planted singly, either in the herbaceous border or with shrubs. These are, of all the garden ornaments, the latest lingering, and it is not an uncommon thing to be able to cut enough for a bowlful after hard frost or even a considerable fall of snow. All of these things may be planted now or they may wait until spring. It is, of course, better never to transplant anything when it is as active as it must be during its blossoming season. However, a little later in the fall is a better time to handle these plants than just at present. If they are planted now and well mulched after the crown is frozen, they are more likely to yield a normal amount of flowers next autumn than they would if planted in the spring.

Keep the Garden Neat

EVERYTHING that has finished growing should be trimmed up and tied up, if the garden is to look well during these last weeks of summer. This does not mean that plants should be cut back quite yet, but seed heads and dead leaves and all of the tired-out-looking portions may be trimmed away without injuring the plant in the least and to the great advantage of the garden adherents. Of course all leaves or branches that have turned brown, either from old age, drouth, or a diseased condition, are useless and should be taken off; everything of this sort should be piled in a place by itself, and burned entirely up.



A lawn border of phlox, hollyhocks and other hardy plants. To attain such results next year, begin to plan for them now

Fall Planting

THE general fall planting season opens with the month of September, and in localities where the climate does not forbid transplanting at this time of year altogether, it is well to get at it immediately. All trees excepting tender barked species such as the beech, the birch, and poplars and willows, may be transplanted now; and all shrubbery save the broad-leaved evergreens. The time gained by fall planting has been so many times explained and dwelt upon that it is hardly necessary to more than mention it here. Remember, however, that fall planting is a success only when followed by heavy winter mulching; and that no tree or shrub or plant of any kind, however hardy it may be, is equal to withstanding its first winter in new quarters without protection for its roots. Neglect of this is the cause, nine times out of ten, of the death of specimens planted in the fall, though the blame is often put upon the soil, dry weather or any cause other than the right one. A good mulch is an absolute necessity.

Arranging for Next Year's Effects

THIS is the time to take note of those things which by their very nature and habit demand some kind of reinforcement in the planting. For example, clematis is by now dry and weedy at the root. In order to avoid the unsightly appearance of it another season, make a note of it and plant it by late this fall or early in the spring. Many times a second vine may be used which has not this fault of dying at the base. *Akebia quintata* is excellent for combining with clematis; or if combination is not desired, put a low growing shrub or two or three before a clematis plant. Deutzias do well in either sun or shade; consequently they may be used near a building. Mallow or boltonia would be excellent here, particularly the former as it is taller growing and consequently more certain to hide all of the unsightly portions of the clematis. Go all around the garden and make notes of this and that that needs such protective planting. You will be surprised at the improvement which another year will show, if this idea is adopted. Be sure that you decide, however, exactly where the screening plants are to be set; mark the place with a label.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden

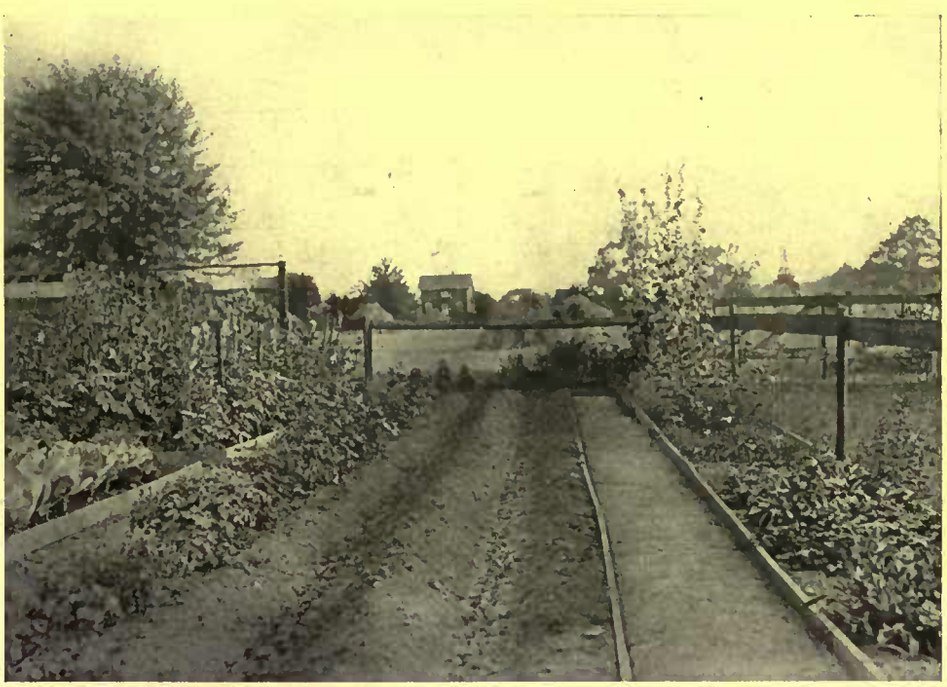


CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors* and *Under Glass*

Preparing for Fall Work

WITH September we begin to enter into the fall rush, but unfortunately, there is no fall "fever" similar to the spring planting fever which comes along to help us out, and yet there *is* a certain "fall feeling" which lends a zest to the work to be done at this season.

Just as you have learned to make every moment of the rush in April and May count by having done ahead everything which you possibly can in February and March, so now you should get everything in readiness to handle and store the things which before another thirty days must be harvested and cured and stored away. The first step in this direction is to prepare a suitable place for them. If you are so fortunate as to have a good cellar under your house you have a natural advantage which is worth many dollars a year to you. That part of it in which you are to store vegetables must be cut off effectively from the furnace or boiler. In hundreds of cases, a good part of the supply of winter vegetables is spoiled because the precaution is not taken of putting up a good double partition dividing the cellar into two or more rooms. If your cellar space is limited make a small furnace room large enough to handle coal and ashes and so forth, and get the benefit of the rest of your cellar space as a store house. Such a partition should be built double with an air space one or two feet deep between the walls—or this air space may be made wider still and fitted with shelves to use for the storing of preserves and so forth, and such things as will keep in a medium temperature. And if your cellar has a dirt floor, by all means put in a concrete one; a low grade mixture taking only one part of cement to two of sand and two of gravel may be used and will cost very little. Be provided, also, with means of sufficient ventilation which may be closed in severe weather. If the walls are "dry" so that the mice or rats can find a way of getting through them, point them up with the same material. Before anything is put in for the winter the cellar should be scrupulously cleaned, and it would pay well after this cleaning to give it a coating of whitewash, the materials, for which will cost but a few cents and are easily applied. Then ask your grocer to save up for you three or four sugar barrels and a dozen or two cracker boxes. These latter hold just about a bushel each and are excellent for handling root crops and for packing things down in sand. Be careful not to contaminate the stock you store by any that is bruised or rotting.



Late planted celery for fall and winter use, coming up in the trenches which will later be banked to blanch the stalks

Guard Against the First Frost

WHILE most of the roots and fruits are not hurt by the early frosts, in fact do not reach their full maturity nor attain their juiciest flavor until after frost has added the finishing touches to their development, nevertheless there are some which, if you are to save them, must be gathered before the inevitable morning every fall when you get up to find that the first frost has come. Among these tenderer things are squashes, tomatoes, green beans, melons, cucumbers and pumpkins. Peppers and egg-plants cannot stand a great deal of frost, either, although if it is only cold enough to blacken the leaves it may not injure the fruit. This should be a sign, however, to the wary gardener to take no further chances. The nicest of the fully developed tomatoes are picked even if they are still entirely green and placed in a sunny window or where they may be covered up with a sash, so that they will gradually ripen and may in this way be had for several weeks after the first killing frost. Or the entire plant may be hung upside down in the cellar and by this method the fresh tomatoes may frequently be had until after Thanksgiving. The vine fruits, even such apparently hard shelled ones as sugar pumpkins and winter squash, must be handled like eggs if you want to keep them successfully for any length of time. At the time of gathering, many of the fruits have not fully matured and they are very easily bruised and wherever the slightest bruise is made rot is sure to set in before very long. Squashes, melons and pumpkins should all be cut with a foot or so of the vine left to each stem and turned over so that the earth where they have been lying on the ground may be brushed off after it becomes thoroughly dry. They may be stored for a while in an open shed or in a corner of the veranda where they may be covered at night with an old carpet or a few empty bags, and should then be put away in a cool, dry place, where the temperature, preferably, will not go below forty degrees. The melons should be packed in old hay or straw, where they may be readily examined so that the ripest may be used first. The egg-plants and peppers may be carefully packed, being sure that they are perfectly dry at the time, in cracker boxes, and they will keep for some time.

EDITORIAL

GARDEN ARTIFICIALITY

THERE must be some insidious passion for scrolls and curlicues, some lust for trimming that is innate with most of us and which threatens every now and then to overmaster our reserve and spring forth. We must be gravely aware of this sleeping evil and crush it down in whatever horrible form it appears. The curving rows of coleus on the smooth lawn; the tufts and pompons on the shaven poodle; the wavy plaster lines that the untiring painter squeezes in inexhaustible supply over walls and ceilings; the dabs and volcanoes on the cake frosting; and the fantastic cropping of the box and privet and evergreen into strange shapes and ridiculous figures—these all are various outcroppings of the same disease which like sin seems common to the human race, and which even appear in the most refined and advanced.

Some of these abominations are returning. Only a little while ago we noticed the revival of topiary—ivy stags with electric eyes were the improvements of this century over the arts of the past. Then, too, we were shown with pride evergreens cut into segments—they looked exactly like a half dozen great green pancakes caught on a spear. At this our anxiety arose and like the fire wardens, lest the danger spread, we prepared our wet blankets. But we came across an old cure, an extinguisher that worked in the eighteenth century. Here it is; it is part of Alexander Pope's campaign against garden hypocrisy:

"How contrary to this simplicity (of Homer) is the modern practice of gardening! We seem to make it our study to recede from nature, not only in the various tonsure of greens into the most regular and formal shape, but even in monstrous attempts beyond the reach of the art itself; we run into sculpture, and are yet better pleased to have our trees in the most awkward figures of men and animals, than in the most regular of their own.

"For the benefit of all my loving countrymen of this curious taste, I shall here publish a catalogue of green to be disposed of by an eminent town gardener, who has lately applied to me upon this head. He represents that for the advancement of a politer sort of ornament in the villas and gardens adjacent to this great city, and in order to distinguish those places from the more barbarous countries of gross nature, the world stands much in need of a virtuoso gardener, who has a turn to sculpture, and is thereby capable of improving upon the ancients in the imagery of evergreens. I proceed to this catalogue:

"Adam and Eve in yew; Adam a little shattered by the fall of the tree of knowledge in the great storm; Eve and the serpent very flourishing.

"Noah's ark in holly, the ribs a little damaged for want of water.

"The tower of Babel not yet finished.

"St. George in box; his arm scarce long enough, but will be in a condition to stick the dragon by next April.

"A green dragon of the same, with a tail of ground ivy for the present.

"N. B.—Those two are not to be sold separately.

"Edward the Black Prince in Cypress . . .

"A Queen Elizabeth in Phyllirea, a little inclining to the Green sickness, but of full growth . . .

"An old Maid of Honor in wormwood.

"A topping Ben Jonson in laurel.

"Divers eminent modern poets in bays, somewhat blighted, to be disposed of a pennyworth."

WHAT ARCHITECTS' HOUSES TEACH

EVERY little while there appears in HOUSE & GARDEN an article on an architect's own home. This series, which is issued so intermittently, we believe is of considerable value. Occasionally architects are prone to discuss theories of their profession and though the discussion is interesting, it leaves the layman but little enlightened on his own particular problem of home building. But when the architect analyzes his own house, when the reader may study what the architect does when unhampered by the whims or restrictions of his client, there are several generalities of practical nature developed which are worth while considering.

When it comes to the design of his own home, most of us would expect that the architect would be an adherer to the strict conventions of style. The articles do not substantiate this supposition, however. The men who have written, in most cases were not bound at all. They built houses *like* the Colonial, houses with the suggestion of the English cottage, or just houses that were good to look upon.

There is much to be gained in this freedom from the restrictions of style. When one builds a house of a *kind* instead of a house of a *type,* there is greater opportunity for individuality. What is more, it gives full chance to take advantage not only of the physical qualities of the environment as it affects structure and form, but also of its character as it affects design.

By the use of the word individuality we mean not the expression of personal taste in art, as much as the particular wants, and pleasures of the individual. Since the house has primarily a utilitarian function, this is very important. The nature lover must have his desire for outdoors catered to. Wide window spaces should provide him with a varied panorama; provision should be made for the sort of living-rooms that unite the life without with that within. In the case of such a man the regular arrangement of the Colonial house has not sufficient flexibility best to gratify these desires. The social person with a penchant for entertaining needs the roomy, high ceilinged living-room of long and unbroken wall space, a room that is adaptable to dancing and which is fitted for the easy arrangement of conversational groups or for the disposal of card tables. How often is the plan which appeared so desirable in its arrangement of music-room, and living-room found physically unfit, for with it the hostess needs at least a dual corporality to look after her guests.

The situation, too, makes its demands. The irregular, undulating plot may not be treated to support a rectangular, regular plan. Its surface and vegetation will fight against the horizontal lines of a clapboard, shingled roof structure, but be well fitted for some form of the flexible concrete or stucco houses or perhaps fairly insist on a fieldstone building.

Stated baldly these requirements appear perfectly obvious. The average house builder, however, makes them secondary considerations. He insists on a particular design and leaves to the architect the stupendous task of trimming nature to fit it, and then modifying the result to fit the wants of the owner that are at variance with the style and the situation.

This, then, seems to be one lesson that the architects who write of their own homes have given us. Clearly define for yourself the purposes your house is to serve beyond acting as a place to sleep and eat. Determine then your chiefest wants and conveniences. Most probably the architect's resulting plan, on viewing the location, will give you the utmost satisfaction. Perhaps if the designer knew first of all the tastes and interests of his client, if he understood his character, this work would be much simplified. These few suggestions will become more apparent when the remarks of Mr. Grey in another part of this magazine are carefully considered. He appreciated landscape, loved views, was fond of trees; his house catered to his desires, for from every point one may find nature a framed and living picture. He began by finding out what *kind* of a house he needed; we doubt if you asked him what style it was, that he could tell you.

A Conservatory Gives You Summertime Anytime



NEXT Winter when all Nature is wrapped in her beautiful, but chilling, mantle of white; and Summer, with its flowers, seems postponed indefinitely—then it is you will yearn for a cosy, sunny spot like this, where both you and your flowers can be happy.

You will then wish you had been just a bit more determined and built that conservatory you have been talking about and planning for so long. There is time yet to be determined, and ample time to have it built before snow flies. Had it occurred to you that by placing the matter in our hands you would be relieved of all the bother, all the building worries, that you dread so?

Why not write for our catalog and go into the details with us now, so the conservatory will surely be ready when you want it and need it?

Besides conservatories, we also make greenhouses from $250 up.

Hitchings and Company

NEW YORK CITY
1170 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Sts.

FACTORY: ELIZABETH, N. J.

For Those Who Love Birds

Now is the time to get rid of the Sparrow, the chief enemy of our Native Birds.

The Dodson Sparrow Trap

is catching thousands of these pests for others—it will banish the sparrow from your place—then Bluebirds, Purple Martins, Wrens, Swallows, etc., can easily be attracted by Dodson Bird Houses. Set out the Dodson Trap now!



This is the Dodson Sparrow Trap. It catches as many as 75 to 100 sparrows a day. Works all the time. Sparrows removed once a day. Made of tinned wire; size, 36x18x12 inches. Price, including receiving box, $5.00, f.n.b. Chicago.

Notice—If you have native birds about you and wish to keep them from four to six weeks longer than usual, you can do so by giving them a Dodson Bird Feeding Shelf. It is delightful to feed your birds. If you don't do this they have to leave soon after the frosts come.

Write to the Man the Birds Love for illustrated folder about birds and any information desired on the subject of birds. Address

JOSEPH H. DODSON, 1201 Association Bldg., Chicago

(Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society)

Biltmore Nursery

issues four practical, helpful and interesting Catalogs: "Hardy Garden Flowers," "Flowering Trees and Shrubs," "The Iris Catalog" and "The Biltmore Nursery Catalog." Any one free.

BILTMORE NURSERY, Box 1685, BILTMORE, N. C.



It bears the test.

LIL. CANDIDUM

St. Joseph's or Madonna Lily is the one satisfactory pure white garden Lily which once grown will remain favorite. Easily cultivated, perfectly hardy, multiplying rapidly, it blooms freely June to August; stems 3-4 feet high, bear 6-15 and 20 flowers, according to size of bulb planted. For *best success* plant during September.

	Each	3	12	100
Fine large bulbs	$0.10	$0.25	$1.00	$7.50
Extra selected bulbs	.15	.40	1.50	10.00
Mammoth bulbs	.20	.50	1.75	12.00
Jumbo (scarce) bulbs	.30	.80	3.00	.....

Price includes delivery and full planting directions. Our Fall Bulb Book tells you all about *Flower Seed* to plant in September for winter house and summer garden bloom. It is free. Address

H. H. BERGER & CO.

70 Warren Street New York City

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

The latest thing in artistic wall coverings is Shadow Ko-Na. Used in homes of culture to give that elegance of restrained richness. Effective as a background for hand or stencil decoration. Easily put on. Keeps clean. Doesn't crack or fade. In a wide assortment of harmonious tints and shades.

A Highly Artistic Wall Covering

Fab-Rik-O-Na

Woven Wall Coverings

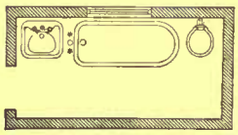
include Art, Kraft and Kord Ko-Na, Dyed Burlaps and other fabric hangings. Write for samples of Shadow Ko-Na and our booklet, "Art and Utility in Decoration."

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Pertinent Queries for the Home Builder

THIS is the average experience in planning the bathroom equipment of a new home—

First you see your bathroom shown in the architect's blue prints. It looks something like this:



Then you read over the specifications. They call for a bath, a lavatory, etc., described in more or less technical language.

Then the estimates come in and are approved, if they seem reasonable.

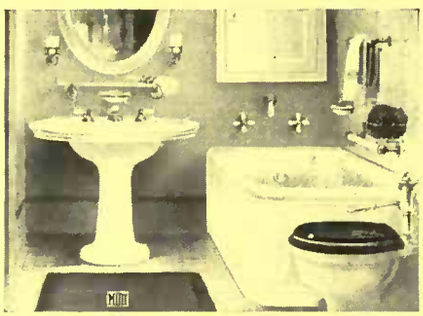
But do you know the *difference between the various kinds of plumbing ware?* Do you know the true economy of Imperial porcelain—vitreous ware—enameled iron?

Do you consider each on the basis of eventual value as well as present cost?

Do you know which will best fit your requirements—which can be most easily kept in spotless condition—which will save repairs—which will contribute most to the value of your building if rented and sold?

Have you studied the possibilities for harmony, for comfort, and for luxury that can be had in modern bathroom equipment?

To answer these pertinent questions we offer a 79-page booklet "Modern Plumbing." It shows 47 views of model bathroom and kitchen interiors with full descriptions and prices of the fixtures used. Send 4c. postage.



One of the Model Interiors featured and described in "Modern Plumbing." Send for a copy.

MOTT'S PLUMBING

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

1828 EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUPREMACY 1913

Fifth Avenue & 17th Street, New York Works at Trenton, N. J.

BRANCHES:

Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Denver, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit, San Antonio, Cleveland, O., Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, Washington, Seattle, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Portland (Ore.)

CANADA: Mott Company, Limited, 134 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.

Stained with Dexter Old Colonial White Stain. B. H. Shepard, Architect New York



This Architect Says—

"Shall be very glad to forward you a photograph of house on which I used your No. 153 (Old Colonial) White Stain with so much success. I have been using your shingle stains for about 10 years, and am pleased to state that they have always been perfectly satisfactory as to durability and color.

(Signed) "B. H. SHEPARD."

Dexter Brothers English Shingle Stains

Ask YOUR architect about Dexter Stains. Send for 22 miniature stained shingles and Booklet A.

DEXTER BROTHERS CO. - - 115 Broad Street, Boston.

BRANCH OFFICE: 1133 Broadway, New York.

Also makers of DEXTROLITE, the ONLY WHITE ENAMEL which does NOT TURN YELLOW

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., Chicago; Asam Bros., Inc. 917 Arch St., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; R. McC Bullington & Co., Richmond; A. R. Hale, 818 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans; Hoffschlaeger Co., Honolulu; and Dealers.

A House That Is Different

(*Continued from page* 147)

room to meet a short rug at either end. The eight-foot end of the room opposite the stairs is all occupied by a built-in dresser, green like the rest of the woodwork, including the plate rack which runs almost the entire length of the room opposite the windows. The three windows, set close together and all shaded with one awning, form a frame for a beautiful picture of shadowy lake, green fields, fertile hills and waving trees. Opposite the windows, which are curtained with the coarsest square mesh, cream-colored scrim, is the substitute for dining-room chairs—one long bench close to the wall! In front of the bench is the dining-table, seven feet long by two feet wide. Table and bench were both made after an Italian design drawn by Mrs. Rice, and the white wood is stained a bright, light Italian green. The table is lacquered and no cloth is used. The wood is rubbed every day with cottonseed oil, and once a year has a coat of pure white varnish, well rubbed down. Grease spots are readily removed with gasolene. There are, however, two green armchairs with rush seats, for use at either end of the table.

The linen used is the coarsest Italian linen, and where trimming is desired, Armenian lace is used—a splendid substitute for the expensive filet. The dishes are the cheap Italian ware, twenty-five cents each for plates, and other dishes in proportion. Imagine, if you can, eating from this vivid green table, with the green woodwork about you and the blue Mediterranean of the walls, while before you is spread the little masterpiece of nature framed by the windows.

Each bedroom is dainty in itself, one being decorated in wistaria colors, with rugs dyed and furniture painted to correspond; one in pink rose, one in yellow, etc.; but the main charm of the house lies below stairs.



A Hardy Border of Succession Bloom

(*Continued from page* 149)

moment's notice. There is a worm that attacked it until we dug a guerdon of coal ash about it.

A flower border should have a long period of bloom to make up for the covered winter months when evergreens and even leafless shrubs have the advantage over it. To waken it early, there is nothing like the bulbs. Once the bulbs are planted in a border of this kind, there is no reason to take them up until their very happiness at being left in peace makes them too numerous. There were only fifty crocuses in the border the first year, and now in spots there are a dozen where one was planted. Their foliage is sometimes two feet across, but the bulbs are

compact beneath the earth and do not interfere with the roots of the pinks. There are white, lavender and purple crocuses in the border that bloom at one and the same time. When they are faded, there are two rows of hyacinths, one all white, and in front of it, a row of blue with clumps of pale pink at intervals, to vary the effect. The hyacinths, too, have multiplied freely. Sometimes there are four or five bulbs where one was planted; sometimes there are even seven. And this does much to give them a naturalized look. While they are still in bloom, the daffodils begin to flower behind them. This gives the first resplendent bloom of the season. Every border should have times when it excels itself. Our border has what might be termed four dramatic climaxes in the course of its successive bloom, and this is one of them.

The wonderful part of a border like this is that so many flowers should grow and bloom in turn from wind-swept March until the late November frosts, and that they should all so expressly realize our aspirations for home sentiment and poetry.

Now is the time to think of planting a hardy garden border. There is just time to dig up the bed and to make it as rich as ever you can in fertility, for it will soon be time to plant many of the perennials, and then soon after them the bulbs for their early spring bloom. Have you never longed for a hardy garden border in front of your house? Why not start one now? It will repay you bountifully and magically in sentiment and beauty for all the care and interest you show it and make your life fresh with present joy and in anticipation.



Making the Service Side of the House Attractive

(*Continued from page* 139)

interesting in numberless ways, and the gates especially add attraction. Those with curved tops, the old Colonial form with a semicircle cut from the top, are not only pretty but, if honestly built, strong at the hinge on account of this cut.

As a final word, consider lattice attractive in itself. It should be judged the same as any other architectural feature. Do not cover it with vines or use it simply as a support for vegetation. Its chief attraction is where climbing roses or growing vines simply accentuate its form rather than cover it up entirely. Simply because your lattice may hide from view what takes place within its inclosure, don't let the kitchen equipment be of a slovenly sort. Good, solid garbage pails, ash barrels and refuse containers heighten the morale of the kitchen and the orderly service yard and will give best results.





1000 Carter Bulbs for $5.25

Carter's Book on Grass Culture

One thousand flowering bulbs—Carter's Tested Seed Quality—choice varieties of narcissus, daffodils, crocus, jonquils, hyacinths, tulips and others, all for $5.25, delivery paid. This is a special introductory price to acquaint you with the excellence of Carter Bulbs.

A copy of "Bulbs" by James Carter and Company has been reserved for you. It contains much valuable information about bulbs and many specially-priced collections. Write for it. Fall is the time for lawn renovation and Carter's "Practical Greenkeeper" will give you the information you want and the directions you need. It tells how to prepare and treat different soils, what fertilizers to use under all conditions, what mixtures to use.

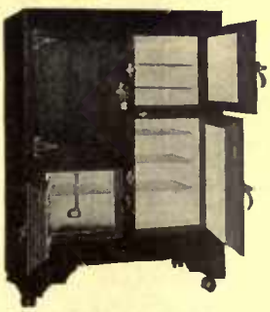
Carter's Tested Grass Seeds are the product of generations of careful selection and testing. The most notable lawns in England and America, and all the championship golf courses of the world are sown with Carter's Tested Grass Seeds.

Write for your copy of the "Practical Greenkeeper". You will find it interesting and valuable.

Carters Tested Seeds Inc.

106 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Head Office: London, England
Canadian Branch: Toronto

TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR



Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867

The Noiselessness of the Siwelclo is an Advantage Found in No Other Similar Fixture



This appeals particularly to those whose sense of refinement is shocked by the noisy flushing of the old-style closet. The Siwelclo was designed to prevent such embarrassment and has been welcomed whenever its noiseless feature has become known. When properly installed it cannot be heard outside of its immediate environment.

SIWELCLO

Noiseless Siphon Jet Closet

Every sanitary feature has been perfected in the Siwelclo — deep water seal, preventing the passage of sewer gas, thorough flushing, etc.

The Siwelclo is made of Trenton Potteries Co. Vitreous China, with a surface that actually repels dirt like a china plate. It is glazed at a temperature 1000 degrees higher than is possible with any other material.

The most sanitary and satisfactory materials for all bathroom, kitchen and laundry fixtures are Trenton Potteries Co. Vitreous China and Solid Porcelain. Your architect and plumber will recommend them. If you are planning a new house, or remodeling, you ought to see the great variety and beauty of design such as are shown in our new free booklet

"Bathrooms of Character" S. 8.

Send for a copy now.

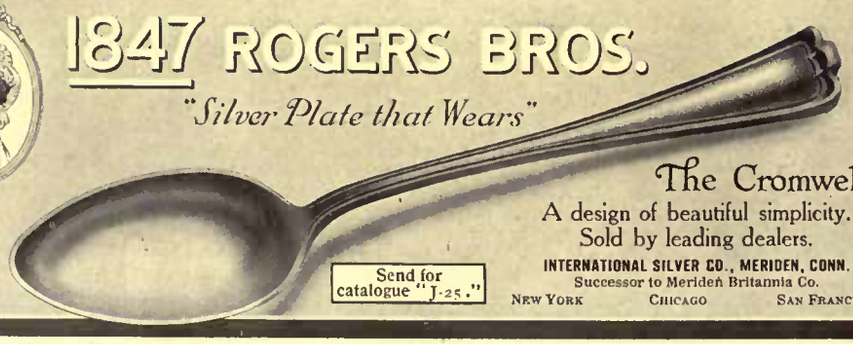
The Trenton Potteries Co.
Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.

The largest manufacturers of sanitary pottery in the U. S. A.



1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"



The Cromwell

A design of beautiful simplicity.
Sold by leading dealers.

Send for catalogue "J-25."

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., MERIDEN, CONN.
Successor to Meriden Britannia Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Breaking Into Gardening

(*Continued from page* 141)

hole and pack the dirt firmly around it, continuing in this manner until all are transplanted.

During the summer, we had peas and string-beans from the time they started to bear until frost. This was also the case with the bush limas and corn, after they started to bear. I planted lettuce twice, and had so many heads that we did not know what to do with them all. In the spring, we planted Swiss chard, and we had cuttings from this all through the summer up to frost. From two small rows we took out over fifty squashes. Our parsley was so successful, we supplied quite a number of the neighbors all summer and all through the winter, as I kept it covered with straw and old carpet, and, at this time—the following spring—it is still as good as ever.

The garden was a never-ending source of delight to the children, who would go out into it and pull up a carrot or pick a tomato at will. At the end of the season, we placed in an outdoor pit over 100 heads of cabbage, about one peck of onions, two pecks of turnips and leaks, and two large pumpkins, from which we had pumpkin-pie on Thanksgiving Day. For the various vegetables, their names, the number of crops, position of each, etc., see the ⅛"-scale plan on page 140. On the plan the small crosses indicate the position of each tomato plant. The solid lines indicate the first crop, the dot-dash lines indicate the second crop, and the small dash lines indicate the third crop. Each line is labeled with the name or names of the crop planted at that point. By looking carefully at this plan, you will see that a large variety of different vegetables were planted. The returns in money for the various vegetables which were taken from the garden are as follows:

Radishes	$.20
Peas	2.65
Beans	4.50
Swiss chard	4.30
Corn	5.60
Lima beans	3.30
Peppers	2.45
Tomatoes	16.70
Carrots	1.10
Squash	1.50
Parsley	1.60
Leaks	.60
Turnips	.65
Lettuce	2.60
Cabbage	6.05
Pumpkins	.25
Cucumbers	.20
Onions	.20
Beets	1.00
Pop corn	.40
TOTAL	$55.85

After deducting from the above total amount of $55.85, the total expenditures of $4.42, I have left a clear profit of $51.43, or 1,163% on the investment. Be-

sides the above gratifying results, I received at least $50 worth of exercise and at least $50 worth of pleasure in all the new little interests it awakened.

My advice is to have a garden, no matter how small it is, because you are sure to have, or rather derive, three things, namely, exercise, pleasure and profit.

Finally, an important point is the fact that no experience is necessary whatsoever. Your seed catalogues give you full instructions how to proceed, and it doesn't take long to learn many little tricks and improvements after the garden is started. During the season, I saved seeds from all the largest tomatoes, peas, peppers, etc., so I had, or rather have, about $2 worth of seeds on hand for the next garden. This $2 is not included in the above profit.

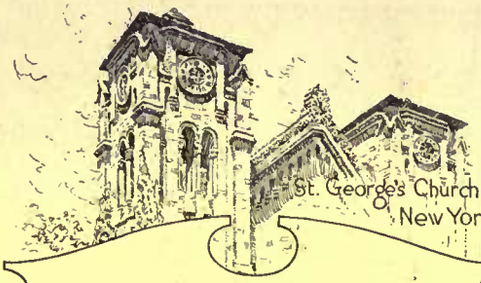
Gardening with Hotbed and Coldframe

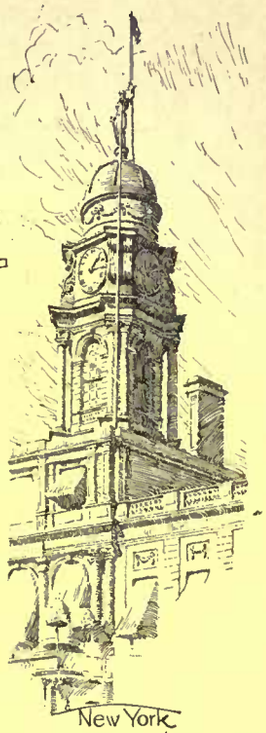
(*Continued from page* 144)

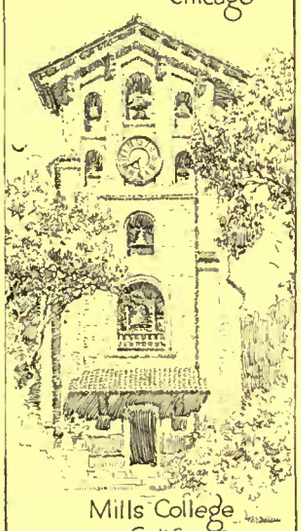
or four inches space each way. The soil for radishes should not be very rich, and especially should it be free from stable manure and supplied with plenty of lime or plaster, otherwise there will be excessive leaf growths with small and poor quality roots.

As already stated, the hotbed is different from the coldframe (which depends for its heat upon the retention of the warmth from the sun's rays), in being heated artificially, either by fermenting manure or, in rare instances, by hot water or steam pipes. Now, while your earliest crop of lettuce or cauliflower can go directly into the coldframes and mature there, the crop which is to follow that, and which will be ready about Christmas time, will in most localities need some artificial heat to carry it through. Therefore, while the plants are growing, make preparations to furnish the heat as follows: Secure a supply of manure, getting that from a livery stable, if possible. This should be in good condition and not "fire-fanged"; that is, not burned to a gray ash appearance by its own heat. This should be composted with litter or leaves, putting in about a third in bulk of the latter material. Pile up the whole in a square heap and give it a thorough wetting, and after about three or four days fork it over, at the same time turning it "inside out," or putting what was outside into the middle when you repack it. For best results this operation should be repeated three or four times, after tramping it down firmly each time. Half a cord of manure will be enough for two or three sashes, as it should be packed in from one to two feet deep, according to the severity of the climate and the vegetables to be grown on it, and be covered with four or, still better, six inches of soil. This manure, of course, after it is used in the hotbeds will be as good as any


Dearborn St. Station
Chicago


St. George's Church
New York


New York
City Hall


Mills College
California

Famous Clocks
in
Famous Settings

A LARGE percentage of tower clocks which you consult are Seth Thomas made. They are representative of the unfailing accuracy and absolute reliability of all clocks, either large or small, which bear the Seth Thomas name.

SETH THOMAS
Clocks

Just one hundred years ago the first Seth Thomas Clock was made. Since then, countless thousands of users have attested to their faultless precision, their cheerful tone and unobtrusive design.

For a Century
the National Timekeeper

The past record of Seth Thomas Clocks is your guarantee of future efficiency. They are offered in a style, size and model to meet every clock requirement.

Sold by all leading dealers.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO.
15 Maiden Lane, New York City


Colgate
Clock
Jersey City



CLUNY SET
Highly burnished, rich gold finish. 15-day polished movement. Half-hour strike. Cathedral bell. Clock height 15½ inches; base 8 inches. Candelabra height 17¼ inches; base 5 inches. Clock can be had separate.

Buy "Creo-Dipt" Shingles Already Stained—Save Money and Trouble


Home of E. M. Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.
(Garden & Stables not shown.)
Architects, Esenwein & Johnson. "CREO-DIPT" Shingles produce thatched roof effect.

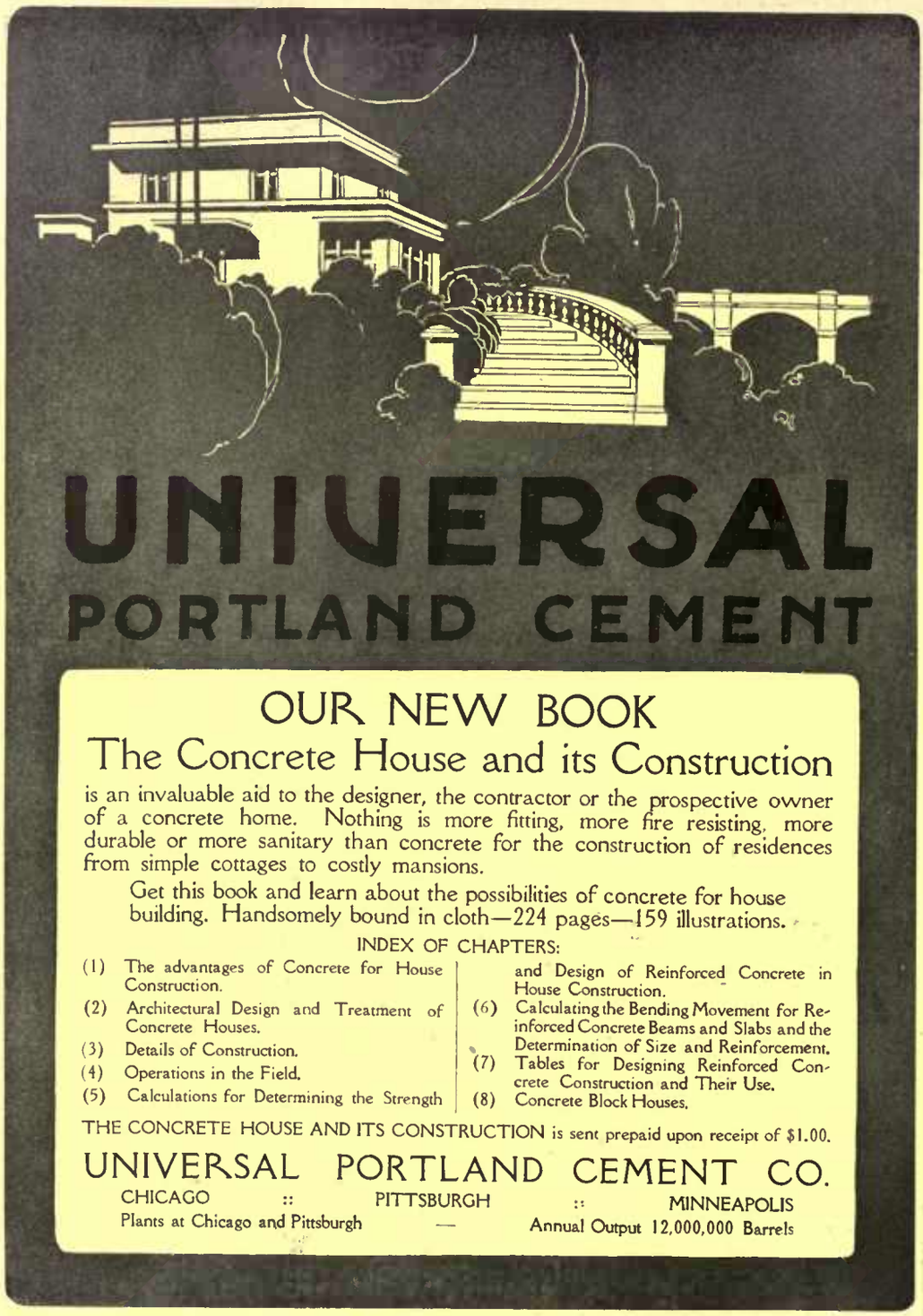
You can get them promptly from our dealers who carry stock or from our factory. Seasoned shingles stained and dry ready to lay. Will outwear brush-coated shingles. Cost less than same quality shingles stained on the job. No fuss, no bother, no uneven color stains. Our process fills them with creosote and insures their all being the same color.

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

12 Grades, 16, 18, 24 Inch. 25 Different Colors.
Write to-day for sample shingle and color card.

We have special information for architects and owners about CREO-DIPT shingles, stained, bent and sawed with wavy butts to produce that "Thatched Effect."

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
64 Oliver Street, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.



UNIVERSAL
PORTLAND CEMENT

OUR NEW BOOK
The Concrete House and its Construction

is an invaluable aid to the designer, the contractor or the prospective owner of a concrete home. Nothing is more fitting, more fire resisting, more durable or more sanitary than concrete for the construction of residences from simple cottages to costly mansions.

Get this book and learn about the possibilities of concrete for house building. Handsomely bound in cloth—224 pages—159 illustrations.

INDEX OF CHAPTERS:

(1) The advantages of Concrete for House Construction.
(2) Architectural Design and Treatment of Concrete Houses.
(3) Details of Construction.
(4) Operations in the Field.
(5) Calculations for Determining the Strength and Design of Reinforced Concrete in House Construction.
(6) Calculating the Bending Movement for Reinforced Concrete Beams and Slabs and the Determination of Size and Reinforcement.
(7) Tables for Designing Reinforced Concrete Construction and Their Use.
(8) Concrete Block Houses.

THE CONCRETE HOUSE AND ITS CONSTRUCTION is sent prepaid upon receipt of $1.00.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
CHICAGO :: PITTSBURGH :: MINNEAPOLIS
Plants at Chicago and Pittsburgh — Annual Output 12,000,000 Barrels



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Archts.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S **Art in Shingle Stains**

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH, CONN.
BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

other for use on your garden or to enrich the coldframes next spring. The manure should be put in the frames a few days before you want to use it, and its gradual fermentation will then continue to give off heat for a long period.

After setting the plants in their frames in their permanent position they will require no care except an occasional watering to keep the soil in good, moist condition, and the going over the bed with the hand weeder to keep the soil in good, loose condition. As cold weather approaches, however, it will be necessary to put the sash on, and then your real work begins, first because you have got to attend strictly to seeing that they get proper ventilation, and, furthermore, the moisture from rain being cut off, you will have to be more careful about the watering. There is only one rule about ventilation—give all the fresh air you possibly can while maintaining the proper temperature. On bright days strip the sash off altogether, and in rainy weather when it is not too cold. The two greatest troubles with lettuce under glass are the green lice (aphids) and rot. The former may be taken care of by spreading tobacco stems or tobacco dust about the bed under the leaves of the plants, and if this does not keep them away, at the very first sign of one, spray thoroughly with Aphine or some other nicotine preparation. Rot is caused by too close a temperature or by water lodging in the axles of the leaves; therefore aim to be careful about giving proper ventilation, and in watering see that the soil only is wet, keeping the water off the leaves as much as possible. For this reason also it is a good plan to water only in the early morning, so that the sunlight will have a chance to dry off the surface before night.



Transforming the Old House

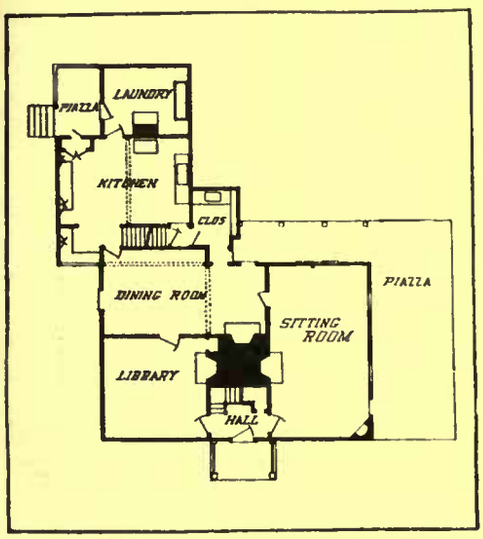
(*Continued from page* 152)

fashioned Colonial thumb pieces, made in a large variety of designs and which give modern protection combined with old-time effect. Glass knobs could also be used, particularly on the second floor. These are made of pressed and cut glass in a great variety of patterns, and the roses, tea plates and sliding-door cups designed to accompany them add to the effect of good taste.

In the old Colonial days, the iron hinges designated the oldest houses. Brass came in at a later period and, being more expensive, was used in the better class of houses. There were many advantages in the use of iron; it could be kept cleaner by wiping with a little oil, and there was no need of rust. The brass, however, needed constant attention to keep it bright. For small closets, like the "night-cap," the small H-hinges were considered proper. They take their name from the fact that they are shaped like the letter H. The

doors, more especially the outside doors, were fitted up with strap hinges, while the locks, which are both large and small following the caprice of the owner, are always in good taste.

The old house on the Charles River, like others of its day, had no means of lighting save by candles or by lamps. No attempt has been made to introduce other effects in this particular house, where neither electricity nor gas has been brought. There is a unique and interesting candlestick used, in reality a bracket which is fastened into the wall, into which the candle is inserted very much as a torch would be. This candlestick is removable, being divided into two parts, so that it can be opened and put together in such a way as to form a hand candle. It can be purchased for a dollar or a dollar and a half at many stores. The introduction of elec-



The plan of the first floor

tricity or gas into houses which have been remodeled necessitates the tearing out of walls and floors for wiring purposes. If this is done, many of the old candlesticks and candelabra may have electricity inserted, so that they may be made to serve modern uses.

The furnishing of this house is one of the most important details, and the taste of the owner has been brought into play as to what is used. Correctly speaking, a house of this type would be furnished principally with the Dutch or rush-bottomed chairs. These can be bought in reproduction, but often they cost more than the genuine old ones. The rich mahogany furniture of the Sheraton, Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Adams types is always in good taste, and any pieces made by these old masters are always effective. Still, this is not absolutely necessary, for there is so much of the Mission furniture and the dainty willow styles that the house can be made very attractive by introducing pieces of either of these makes. In the Curtis house several of these various types are represented.

Willow furniture is used in some of the rooms. It is light, cool-looking and has

Ornamental—Durable
Fireproof—Weatherproof
Impervious to Heat and Cold

J-M Asbestos Stucco is free from sand and foreign matter. Less subject to stains, discoloration and cracks than other stuccos. Composed of pure asbestos rock and fibres. A stone stucco—not a plaster. Contains nothing to deteriorate.



Residence of Mr. Irving Blumenthall, Far Rockaway, L. I. Covered with J-M ASBESTOS STUCCO. Emery Roth, Architect, New York.

J-M Asbestos Stucco

is entirely different and distinct from ordinary sand-and-cement stuccos. It is easily and economically applied, because it is much lighter than other stuccos and has a greater covering capacity. It dries a pleasing uniform color which is permanent. Is not affected by moisture, heat, cold, or atmospheric conditions. In prepared form J-M Asbestos Stucco can be furnished in white and various shades of gray, buff and brown.

Write our nearest Branch for illustrated booklet

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PRODUCTS — ASBESTOS — ASBESTOS ROOFINGS, PACKINGS, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, ETC.

Albany	Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New York	San Francisco
Baltimore	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Seattle
Boston	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Buffalo	Dallas	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Syracuse

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, 1468



For Your Rhododendrons and Shrubs Use Alphano Humus Right Now

IT'S a greatly mistaken idea to wait until Spring to enrich your Rhododendrons and shrubs of all kinds, as well as your lawn.

Fall is by far the best time. The reason is such a common-sense one you can't fail to be guided accordingly.

The reason is: that in the Spring the greatest leaf growth is made; in the Fall, greater root growth. Upon the vigor of the Fall root growth depend much of the strength and quantity of the Spring growth of branches and leaves.

Roots continue their Fall-growth right up until the ground is frozen solid.

To enrich the roots *now* and give every encouragement to their growth, is obviously the thing to do.

For such purposes, barn-yard manure is decidedly objectionable. Chemical fertilizers are short lived and too costly.

Alphano Humus is odorless, rich in plant food, long lived and inexpensive. It is nature's own make, prepared in powdered form, all ready for use.

To give you an idea of its strength—one load of Humus is equal to five of barn-yard manure.

Order now. Put it around your shrubs and hardy plants. Spread it freely on your lawn and rake it in.

For greenhouse use, it is surprisingly resultful. Send for Humus Book.

5 BAGS for $5

$12 a ton. $8 by carload.

Alphano Humus Co

938 Whitehall Building



E. Hill Turnock - Architect.

WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE ST.
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

BRANCHES: DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J



PLANT during September your vacant land with White Pines. Cut shows a 5-foot plant—the best size for Forestry planting. Set 10 feet apart, and 430 trees to the acre.

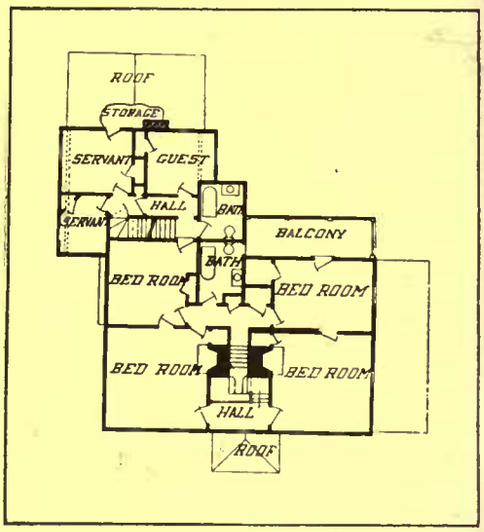
We are the largest growers of hardy trees and plants in New England, and can supply in quantity everything required for Forestry, Landscape and Garden planting. Correspondence solicited relative to any planting problem.

Send for illustrated Catalog.

The New England Nurseries Co.
Dept. "A" Bedford, Mass.

good wearing qualities, besides being economical.

Almost everybody has odd pieces of furniture stored away in the attic. Many of these have become scarred or blistered, probably by being placed too near the fire. It is unnecessary in places such as this to scrape the paint off. Take a blunt knife and remove the blisters, going over the entire surface with sandpaper to make it smooth. Paint it with one coat and set it away for a week to dry. When thoroughly hardened, treat it to a coat of enamel paint, which is the highest grade for interior finish. It takes about two days for this to harden sufficiently for the second coat to be put on. There is an advantage in this enamel, for it gives a fine gloss which is effective. Also, anybody, even if



The second floor plan

he has never tried it, can apply this by using a little common sense.

While four-posters are always advisable for Colonial chambers, more especially if these pieces of furniture are old heirlooms, yet in the house under discussion white beds with brass trimmings have been fittingly used. There is advantage in using this kind of beds, for they are sanitary and easily kept clean. If the paint is worn off, it is an easy matter to do them over with a fresh coat of enamel. In the Charles River house one notes that great care has been taken to have the furnishings as much as possible of the period. To be sure, in some cases the willow has been used, but this has been done so effectively as to make the results in good taste.

Saving a Year on Perennials

(*Continued from page* 154)

your carefully planted bed erect a light framework over which you can place a light wooden frame covered with florist's protecting cloth or any light, partly transparent stuff, such as an old sheet; or a screen made with laths placed an inch or so apart, such as are used over cold-

frames, will answer the purpose. This shading should be kept over the bed during the bright sunshine of the middle of the day and when in place weighted down with a couple of bricks or stone so that it may not blow off.

Water should be given as soon as the bed begins to get dry on the surface, but always with a fine spray so that the soil may not be washed from the seed or the small seedlings, which will begin to break through the soil in from five to twenty days, according to the variety and the favorableness of conditions. When they are well up the shading may be dispensed with. The soil between the rows should be carefully worked with the fingers or with a small hand weeder and no weeds allowed to put in an appearance. Some of the seeds will probably come up thick enough to require thinning, and if this needs to be done, do it just as soon as possible. It may seem to you like a waste of beautiful little plants, but if they are left too thick none of them will be any good and it is much better to have a dozen good plants than fifty worthless ones. Most sorts should be thinned to at least an inch or so apart. You may know that when they begin to crowd each other they are too close.

When they have reached the height of two or three inches, which they should have done in time to leave them still several weeks of growing weather, they should be transplanted to a well prepared bed or to the positions in which you wish them to flower the coming year. If they are set in rows a foot or so apart and several inches apart in the row, they may be transplanted again in the spring, if done with care, without setting them back. Or, and especially is this advantageous with the tender sorts, they may be placed in the coldframe where by the use of sash they may be given from two to four extra weeks of growth this fall, wintered over there and set out in their permanent positions in the spring. But in this case, care must be exercised to harden them off gradually when removing the sash.

After the leaves and stalks have frozen down and cold weather has set in, give the plants a mulching of two to four inches of dry leaves or meadow hay, held in place if necessary by a few pine branches.

This task will have completed your labors, which will have proved much more interesting than arduous, and you can look forward to next summer's bountiful reward for your few weeks' attention to the little seedlings. The mulch may be gradually removed in the spring, giving any new growth which may have started underneath it a chance to harden off, then give them your regular garden care.

Here is a baker's dozen selected from among the numerous things that can still be started this year for next summer, but there is no time to lose; you should order your seeds and get them into the ground at once.

Allysum (*Saxatile compactum*), is a



A Veritable Hedge of

MADONNA LILIES

LILIUM CANDIDUM (Choice Northern Grown)

The favorite lilies of the old-fashioned garden; produce strong, stiff stems, studded with a mass of pure, glistening, white flowers, that enliven the perennial flower garden or, for effects of contrasts with the beautiful green shrubs of the June garden, are unequalled.

Plant some bulbs during August and September and enjoy a big crop of flowers next June or pot up, store in cold frame, and force for early Winter in the greenhouse or conservatory.

Extra Large bulbs	**15c. each**	**$1.50 doz.**	**$10. per 100**
Jumbo bulbs	**25c. each**	**$2.50 doz.**	**$15. per 100**

GIANT FREESIA PURITY

A charming little bulbous plant for window-garden, greenhouse or conservatory. Has tall, stiff stem, bearing six to eight beautiful, snowy white flowers.

Plant a dozen bulbs in a 5-inch pot and enjoy a feast of blooms for Christmas. Where a continuous display during Winter is desired, plant a dozen or more pots and set in cold frames, bringing in at intervals of two weeks from October. Excellent for cutting, remaining in good condition a week or more in water. Much superior to the popular Refracta Alba Freezia, in size of flower, strength of stem (often measuring 20 inches), and purity of color.

Large fine plump bulbs	**60c. doz.**	**$3.50 per 100**	**$30. per 1000**
Jumbo bulbs	**75c. doz.**	**$4.50 per 100**	**$40. per 1000**

On all orders amounting to $5. or more, express charges paid anywhere in United States

Our catalogue of Best Bulbs for Fall Planting will be sent to all customers in August. A postal will bring you one.

Stumpp & Walter Co

50 Barclay Street New York

After Sept. 1st 30-32 Barclay St.



Garage *Bungalow* *Play House*

Hodgson Portable Houses

Artistically designed and finished, made of the most durable materials and practical at any time of the year in any climate. Made for innumerable purposes. Erection of buildings extremely simple, and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time. ***Send for illustrated catalogue.***

E. F. HODGSON CO., 116 Washington St., Room 226, Boston, Massachusetts



"For *facing* the walls of your home—no matter what the backing—the most satisfactory material is

Hy-tex Brick

"The claims for other facing materials, except brick, are advanced by manufacturers of *backing* material. Who, for instance, urges you to build of stucco? It's not stucco but backing they have to sell.

"*No matter what the backing*, for beauty, permanence, fire-safety and economy *you* want Hy-tex Brick for *facing*."

Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes is a booklet giving pictures and floor plans of 26 houses of really moderate cost. Sent on receipt of four cents to cover mailing charges.

Genuine Economy in Home Building is a booklet we have issued dealing with the problems of building from the home-builder's point of view. Sent on receipt of ten cents to cover mailing charges. Send for booklets today.



HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept. G 9 St. Louis, Mo.

BRANCH OFFICES and EXHIBIT ROOMS: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C.



Protect Your Lawns and Gardens

by surrounding them with a durable attractive fence.

ANCHOR POST FENCES

are heavily galvanized to prevent rust, and the posts are driven into the ground and held rigidly erect by two anchor stakes driven through slots attached to opposite sides of the post.

Catalogues of lawn fences and railings, tennis back-stops and iron gates are yours for the asking.



ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

11 Cortlandt Street (11th Floor) New York City

simple little flower, nevertheless there is nothing better for the rockery or edge of the border where a low growing plant is desired. Furthermore it is one of the very first to appear in the spring. The flowers, which form a perfect mass, are a beautiful golden yellow.

Anemones are to be had in many and beautiful types. The selection known as St. Brigid includes both double and semi-double flowers in a great many different colors and will be a good one for you to begin with.

Aquilegia or columbine in some of its better known varieties, is familiar to almost everybody, but one very seldom indeed sees a collection of the many distinct varieties which are well worth growing. It is one of the easiest of all plants to raise from seed, and under favorable circumstances will generally reseed itself. They are excellent for cut flowers, too, as they lend an air of lightness and grace to a vase or bouquet of cut flowers, which few other things can give.

The hardy perennial asters (Michælmas daisies) while not at all remarkably bold in flower-form or in coloring, nevertheless are well enough liked to deserve a place in most gardens, particularly as they are in their glory when most of the other plants have been cut down by frost. There are many shades of color, from white through the blues and lilacs, but for the best effects plant in masses of one color or in two contrasting colors, such as blue and white. The new hardy aster *grandiflorus* marks a new type, having flowers especially large, often two inches in diameter, and especially late flowering, blooming through October on into November.

Boltonias somewhat resemble the asters, but they come into bloom considerably earlier, and with a great profusion of flowers of white or pink according to variety are cherished wherever grown.

Coreopsis should be included in every collection of hardy plants, not only for its own grace and beauty, but for its special value as a flower for cutting, and also for its long season of bloom, which extends from June until frost.

Delphiniums (hardy larkspur) are too well known to need description and can easily be raised from seed. Be sure, however, to include in your order the sort known as everblooming (*belladonna*) and some of the new named hybrids.

Digitalis (foxglove) is also very easily grown and is one of the universal favorites. When in bloom their tall, stately spikes of flowers are always the most striking thing in the flower garden. As a matter of curiosity try a packet of seeds of the variety known as *monstrosa*, which bears one gigantic flower at the top of a long spike.

Monarda (Oswego tea or bee balm) is not so well known as the other flowers in this list, but should be more widely appreciated. It blooms at a season when the garden is apt to be a little bare, during

the heat of midsummer, and its tall stalks surmounted by the masses of flowers of scarlet or bright rose are almost as striking and conspicuous as salvia. It succeeds well under almost any conditions and increases rapidly after you have succeeded in getting a clump or two started.

The well known gaillardia or blanket flower should have a place in every collection of hardy flowers, both for its hardiness and the ease with which it can be grown and for the remarkable brilliancy of its flowers. The season of bloom, also, lasts from July until frost. In ordering for sowing at this time, be sure that you get the hardy perennial sorts instead of the annual.

The English primrose (*P. vulgaris*) and the other hardy primroses, while low growing and modest in appearance, nevertheless on account of their cheeriness and exceptionally early seasons of bloom are great favorites. They are, however, not quite so hardy as most of the other plants before mentioned, and if they can be protected in a frame for the first winter it will be so much the better.

Scabiosa, or Morning Bride, is probably better known in the annual sorts, but the hardy perennial kinds are also well worth attention, especially the Japanese (*S. Japonica*) which yields a continuous supply of blue flowers which are excellent for cutting.

Sweet william is an old-time favorite but still very popular, and some of the newer varieties are certainly great improvements over the old, especially in the size of the flowers. The sweet williams are very easily raised from seeds and as seedling plants give better results than divided clumps, the way to have the best results is to raise new plants each year.

Hollyhocks though mentioned in this article are not included in this list for the reason that it is better to start them earlier, but with a coldframe at one's disposal they may be put in now with the other seeds mentioned above.

The Early Fall Fruit

IN order to make the most of the early apples and pears, several pickings are needed, removing the fruit as fast as it becomes large and mature. All fall varieties must be kept in a cool place or they will soon show decay.

It is greatly to the advantage of the amateur that he can allow his fruit to remain on the trees until the right time to pick it so as to have it at its best. Peaches and plums, for instance, are much better when ripened on the tree. Allowed to reach just the proper stage before they are gathered, they surpass anything which it is possible to find in the market. Some varieties of apples, too, are improved in



Over
30,000
Rhododendrons
"Andorra Grown"
In Fifty Choice Varieties



Why "Andorra Grown" plants should be purchased

Our plants are thoroughly acclimated, grown on open, wind-swept hills, assuring hardiness—the light loamy soil producing fibrous roots which hold the soil, allowing the plants to be lifted with good balls of earth for transplanting, thus assuring success.

Where "Rhododendrons" can be planted to advantage

Either in shade or sunshine, with shrubs along the woodland's edges—as a background for the garden planting, or for mass planting around the buildings. Any good soil with good drainage, and free from lime, will grow them to perfection.

Special Offer

Varieties of our selection

No. 1.	10 plants,	1½ to 2 feet,	in 5	varieties	$13.50
No. 2.	25 "	" "	" 10	"	31.25
No. 3.	50 "	" "	" 10	"	62.50
No. 4.	10 "	2 to 2½ feet,	" 5	"	20.00
No. 5.	25 "	" "	" 10	"	50.00
No. 6.	50 "	" "	" 10	"	100.00



Woodland Planting

Our Price List

tells of many other interesting trees and plants

Andorra Nurseries

WM. WARNER HARPER, Prop.

Box H
Chestnut Hill, Pa.



In City Garden



A Casement Windowed Colonial House.

FOLDING CASEMENTS
HARMONIZE WITH
COLONIAL HOUSES
AND OUR FAMOUS ADJUSTERS OPERATE THEM EASILY, ENTIRELY FROM INSIDE THE SCREENS AND STORM SASH.
"HOLD-FAST"
"BULL-DOG" AND
"AUTO-LOCK" ARE OUR THREE
PERFECTED TYPES COVERING ALL CONTINGENCIES OF INSTALLATION. GET OUR BOOKLET BY RETURN MAIL.
CASEMENT HARDWARE CO.
9 SO. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO

Kelsey Heat

Its Economies — Its Advantages

TO state that Kelsey Warm Air Generators save from a third to half the coal, over any steam or hot water system, seems like a statement so strong that it prompts doubt. When anyone asks us to "prove it," we are delighted. It's just the opportunity we want.

To the money that the Kelsey Warm Air Generator saves you, in the coal it saves, add the welcome fact that it ventilates as well as heats your house. Pure, fresh air drawn from outdoors is delivered in large volumes to your rooms at an agreeable, healthy temperature. None of the oxygen is burned out of it by scorching, and there is just enough moisture in it to be healthful.

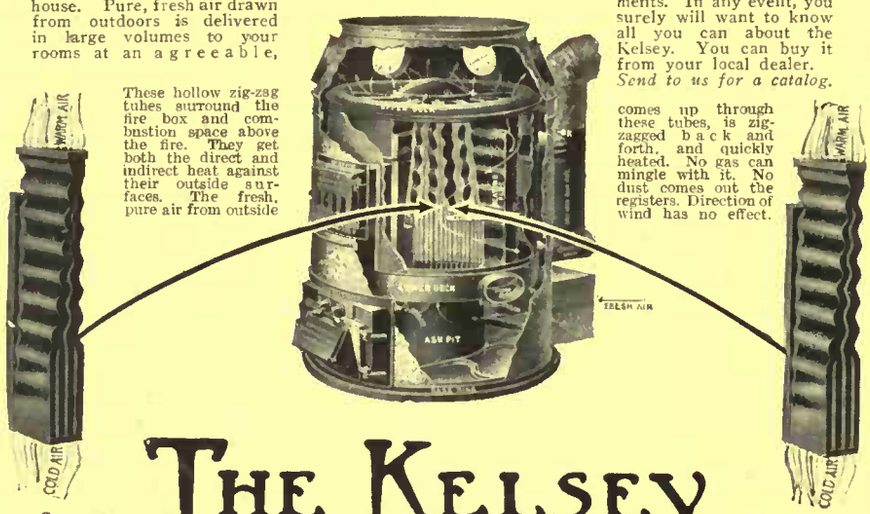
Ventilation without drafts.

Heat without parching the air.

If your old furnace needs replacing, it's better to make no decision until after investigating the Kelsey Warm Air Generator.

If planning a new house, send along your plans and we will advise you concerning the heating requirements. In any event, you surely will want to know all you can about the Kelsey. You can buy it from your local dealer. *Send to us for a catalog.*

These hollow zig-zag tubes surround the fire box and combustion space above the fire. They get both the direct and indirect heat against their outside surfaces. The fresh, pure air from outside comes up through these tubes, is zig-zagged back and forth, and quickly heated. No gas can mingle with it. No dust comes out the registers. Direction of wind has no effect.



THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR

Syracuse N. Y. 237 James Street

New York City 154 K Fifth Avenue

PEONIES
FOR
Pleasure and Profit

Our new illustrated book will give you much needed help in making a choice selection of peonies. Descriptions are to the point and not overdrawn. You will not need to wade through hundreds of varieties to make a selection. Peonies with us are such a hobby that we take pride in growing only the best varieties. **To satisfy us, a peony must be of good color and a free and sure bloomer, with strong upright stems.** Where possible, we like additional qualities of Form, Size and Fragrance.

We shall close out this year, at low rate, a few varieties considered good, but do not quite come up to our ideal.

If interested in a quantity for landscape work or a few of our royal varieties for the garden, write for our Peony Book No. 30.

Our Peony Book Offers

1. Roots guaranteed true to name at reasonable prices.
2. Roots well grown and of one-, two- and three-year sizes.
3. Full cultural instructions for the best results.

S. G. HARRIS, Tarrytown, N.Y.



A FENCE FOR A LIFETIME

POSTS and wire heavily galvanized. Won't get out of line. Wire mesh won't sag. Can't be climbed from either side. Gives absolute protection. We are extensive makers of wire and iron fences for every place and purpose. Send for catalog, and tell us what kind of fence you need.

American Fence Construction Co.

100 Church Street, New York

quality when given a chance to reach full maturity.

Pears, on the other hand, are better if picked a few days before they reach a mellow condition. Then, if stored in a cool place, even the fall varieties will keep for a reasonable length of time. Grapes are at their best only when they have been allowed to hang on the vines until fully ripe. They deteriorate rather than improve if picked earlier. Frosts, however, may threaten before complete maturity is reached, in which case the gardener should throw blankets over the vines.

It is very important to gather up all the wormy fruit, in order to lessen the number of insect pests the following year. If all the bad apples are buried deeply, much is accomplished in getting rid of the codling moth and the apple magot.

E. I. FARRINGTON

"Whitsun, Roses"

(*Continued from page* 133)

ed the roots apparently, for plants which have been badly attacked one season spring from the crowns quite as healthy as those which have not suffered. Clean ground culture and the use of quicklime on the soil and the removal of all droopy stems will keep the disease down to a minimum of harm, if it chances to develop on any plant. Insects apparently do not affect the peony at all, and in this day of insect hordes it is certainly most refreshing to find any kind of plant that will grow and thrive unworried and without special care. Slugs and the larvæ of cockchafers sometimes do a little harm, and the rose bug does sometimes devour the flowers, especially the white or lighter pinks. This insect breeds in light or sandy soil, consequently it is not likely to be a serious pest on peonies, because they require exactly the opposite kind of soil. But, of course, it is well to watch the plants as carefully as everything else in the garden is watched, and to apply preventive measures when any sort of bug or worm or plant louse is observed.

Floods: Their Cause and Cure

FLOODS are caused by the absence of foliage — the indiscriminate destruction of our forests and grassy slopes. Snow, ice and water—moisture—have no absorbing mass of foliage to soak up the flood at melting time, and, the hills being bare, the water floods down into the valleys and sweeps the soils with it. If these hills that are barren of absorbing foliage —through the greed of ignorant penny-grabbing and dollar-hoarding man—were

covered by trees and vines and moss and ferns and flowers as nature originally clothed them, the melting snow and ice would be absorbed by this foliage and there would be no unnatural floods. Simile: Cover a slanting shelf with moss or sponge; pour water on the shelf and the moss or sponge will absorb the water, at least enough of it to prevent a serious overflow. Now take away the absorbing material and pour water on the barren shelf, and the water will flow off the shelf and flood the lower level—the valley with its town and townspeople. It's all very simple, and the men who claim they do not know the cause of the damaging floods and who are trying to appropriate great State funds, Government funds and personal (individual) funds to build so-called walls and causeways to "prevent" future floods are rascals, political grafters and would-be pilferers of the people's money.

The honest and practical way to prevent floods is to restore the foliage to the barren hills—plant trees and bushes on the unsightly mounts, put back what we have wrongfully taken away from nature—and the grafters who want to pocket millions of dollars out of the fraudulent expense of building the silly walls and causeways know this better than anyone else.

For the cost of every single stone or plank in the wall a thousand trees could be planted on the hills. Why not let our thousands of idle Indian children do this tree-planting? They'd rather do this natural health work in the open than practice the white man's unnecessary, unnatural pursuit—the indoor study of arithmetic, etc.—in the paleface's stuffy, tuberculous-breeding schoolroom.

Propagating tree, vine and flower life is the true way, the scientific way, God's way, of preventing life-destroying floods, but, in the interest of graft, the politicians pretend not to know this, and with graft they have made political bargains and bribed into silence the men of science who admit they do know, these men whose duty to their fellow-beings is to publicly explain the cause and cure of the unnatural condition and whose further duty should be to expose the dishonest men who would make vulgar monetary capital out of the people's adversity. CHARLES BRADFORD



Preserving Vegetables

A NUMBER of things which cannot be kept by simple storing may be preserved or canned in glass jars or cans, and it will be a great economy to supply one's-self with an adequate supply of jars or canning outfit. Where there is a large garden with a considerable amount of produce which would otherwise go to waste, it will pay to get a tinning outfit. The empty tin cans cost very little and the work can easily be done. And then, of course, a goodly supply should be made of the various pickles and sauces.



Shall we send a copy free?

A beautiful reproduction of the

PRINCESS ENA

The striking new Orchid Pink Poppy

forms the front cover page of the

Fall Specialty Number of

MEEHANS' GARDEN BULLETIN

The rear cover shows the red and yellow berried bush honeysuckle. Between is a wealth of information for garden lovers, compiled by practical men trained by the

Pioneer Nurserymen of America

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Box 40, Germantown, Philadelphia

TREES & PLANTS
MEEHAN



FALL EVERGREEN PLANTING GIVES IMMEDIATE RESULTS

YOU at once have their beauty and decorative value. Particularly on a new place, they take away that bare and unfinished look, and all through the Winter their green foliage is a delight. Furthermore, when next Spring comes, they are well established and are ready for a quick growing start.

So plant this Fall; particularly Moon's Evergreens.

Write us your planting problems. We will suggest their solution.

We have plants, trees and shrubs and vines for "Every Place and Every Purpose," with booklets about each—shall we send you them?

The Wm. H. Moon Company

Makefield Place Moon Morrisville Pa.

Philadelphia Office, Room "D," 21 South 12th Street

Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL.

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page Catalog free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

DEPT. 226, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ORIENTAL RUG COLLECTORS AMAZED

An expert from Boston marked for himself the best rugs in the Syracuse show, and 60 per cent of these were from my customers, who showed 60 thick antiques of the 100 privately owned rugs there, *and insured them above cost.* Collectors from New York, Boston, and ten other cities loaned rugs; there were also plate rugs from rug-books. Visiting exhibitors not my customers at once became my customers. The reason is obvious.

Selections sent on approval, I pay express both ways. Interesting Monograph on request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR, U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK



We Will Make Your Garden Bloom From Springtime Until Frost

Fall is the time to plant. Spring is the time to enjoy your garden. Wagner Plants put into your ground now, according to Wagner Plans, will begin to blossom before the robins build their nests in your shade trees next spring. They will continue to delight you with their fragrance and beauty until the frosts of November put them to sleep for the winter. If you wait until spring before planting you will lose an entire season's growth. So write today for Wagner's lists of bulbs, shrubs, evergreens, vines, and hardy perennials for fall planting.

Ask for Wagner Catalog No. 10

THE WAGNER PARK NURSERY CO., Sidney, Ohio. Nurserymen, Landscape Gardeners, Floriats

Wagner Landscape Plans will give to your grounds the same unity and harmony that your architect has embodied in your house. Ask for particulars

Celery, Onions and Endive

BESIDES the saving of the early vegetables and the keeping after late weeds, not a single one of which should be allowed to go to seed, there are a few other things to attend to in the garden itself, and among these are the curing of the onion crop and the blanching of celery and endive. By the middle of August in the normal season the onion tops will have begun to break over and wither up. Just as soon as they become dry, the onions should be pulled and laid, two or three rows together, to dry off, and these should be turned over every two or three days with a wooden rake so that they may become thoroughly dried off before being stored under cover. After a few days in the field they should be put where they cannot get wet, but where, if possible, the sun and air can still reach them freely. Do not pile them over a foot or so deep, and if any quantity are being put away, make a false flooring of 2 x 4's and boards, spacing the latter an inch or so apart, so that the air may circulate freely under them as well as over them. Early celery may be blanched in the fields by drawing the earth up closely around the stalks, being careful not to let any of it get into the heart, or by using wide boards or tiles to exclude the light from the bottom part of the plant. That which is to be left for later use should also be "handled" and hilled, but as these will be stored away later in trench or cellar, it is not so necessary to get the earth or other shading clear up to the tops of the stalks. Endive may be blanched by tying the leaves of each plant together with a piece of raffia, or by placing a wide board on top of the row. Blanch only enough for a week or ten days' use at one time, as it is apt to spoil if kept too long a time after blanching.

Put in now for wintering over a few rows of onions and spinach to be carried through the winter under a hay mulch.

F. F. R.

The Motor Immigrants

(*Continued from page* 136)

Yes, of course, it takes the car from us at that time. But we don't want to live in the car—the car is just a means to an end out here. And if a few gallons of gasoline and some fresh air will keep my maids contented—as it does—why, it's money well invested. And the air doesn't cost anything!"

Mrs. Elkins had more to say about Good Fairy, and Mrs. Spence, who had so far looked upon the car entirely with the city eyes of long training, began to use it for herself. From being simply an omnibus to and from the train, the little car became for her the very key which opened up the whole world of Castleton to her. From being rather a thing of awe, a play-

thing really belonging only to the rich, but dumped at her feet by her husband's need of morning and evening transportation, the car became to Mrs. Spence an integral part of her life. She went to see her friends in it. She formed new acquaintances by its use. She used it to keep her maids contented. She visited the doctor and the dentist by its quick magic of easy transportation. By the use of the car she enlarged her circle of acquaintances to such an extent that within a year she found, not that she was lonely for lack of companionship, but that she had hardly any time for her household duties because of her social ones. Neighborhood clubs, societies, entertainments and dances became everyday possibilities because of the car. To go to a card party fifteen miles away would have seemed a Herculean task in Willisport. Here it was merely starting at a quarter past seven to arrive, after a pleasant drive, at eight fifteen. To drive to St. Claire, a neighboring suburb which had grown into a town of forty thousand people, for small shopping, meant no more than a half hour's trip, and a half hour's trip in the city was no trip at all. Greatly to her own surprise, Mrs. Spence found the car not at all a mark of distinction, of social prominence, of wealth or of fashion, as she had fondly been taught to believe it, but merely an indispensable factor in her everyday life. All her neighbors had cars—all the countryside motored everywhere it went.

"Why," she wrote to a school friend, after six months in Castleton, "we simply couldn't live anywhere else but in the country, after trying it. But we couldn't live here if it wasn't for what we've been taught to call the Good Fairy. I never could keep maids until I let them use the car. Now I've come to see there is no reason why a maid should want to isolate herself in the country with no society nor human intercourse. But I share my car with them, and they get off for pleasures of their own almost as often as they want. And I've thought this out—we have come to regard the car merely as an adjunct, a daily necessity. To them it spells wealth and prestige. To drive down to the station in the car to welcome their own friends from town, or to go shopping at St. Claire in the car with Jack to drive them (the hired man, not my husband, my dear), is to them a luxury, an experience of which they never tire. As for being lonely—there is a steady procession of cars going past the house all the time, and every other car turns in with a neighbor, a request or an invitation.

"You ask about isolation, and if we don't find our life very provincial. Honestly, I think we are less so than when we lived in the city. There our principal amusements were theatres, card parties, restaurants. Here we have parties, to be sure, and we still go into the city for the theatre and an occasional meal. You must not think of us as living isolated lives—with the car we get where we want almost as quickly and much more pleasantly than we could with



The Merger of East and West

"But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"
—KIPLING.

In the "Ballad of East and West," Kipling tells the story of an Indian border bandit pursued to his hiding place in the hills by an English colonel's son.

These men were of different races and represented widely different ideas of life. But, as they came face to face, each found in the other elements of character which made them friends.

In this country, before the days of the telephone, infrequent and indirect communication tended to keep the people of the various sections separated and apart.

The telephone, by making communication quick and direct, has been a great cementing force. It has broken down the barriers of distance. It has made us a homogeneous people.

The Bell System, with its 7,500,000 telephones connecting the east and the west, the north and the south, makes one great neighborhood of the whole country.

It brings us together 27,000,000 times a day, and thus develops our common interests, facilitates our commercial dealings and promotes the patriotism of the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Samson Spot Clothes Line



SOLID BRAIDED COTTON
Strong :: Durable :: Flexible
Will not kink, stretch, ravel, nor stain the clothes. Guaranteed to last at least five years, even when permanently exposed to the weather. Can be distinguished at a glance by our trademark. **The Spots on the Cord.**
Send for Sample. Carried by all dealers or write to us.
SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.

GALLOWAY POTTERY



YOUR Garden and Home will have New Charm with Artistic Pottery selected from the Galloway Collection of Strong and Durable Material at Reasonable Prices.
Send for our Catalogue of Pots, Boxes, Vases, Sundials, Benches and other Terra Cotta Garden Furniture
GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Brenlin
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
UNFILLED
Window Shades

—are made to save you money

The explanation is simple. Brenlin Unfilled Shades are made of a closely woven cloth without that filling of chalk and clay which in the ordinary shade so soon cracks and falls out in unsightly streaks and "pin holes." Sun won't fade this material, nor water spot it. It is supple—not stiff, yet always hangs straight and smooth and *really shades*.

Hang a Brenlin Unfilled Shade at one window and any ordinary kind at another. Long after the ordinary shade has been replaced, the Brenlin Unfilled Shade will retain its original "good looks."

For windows 1 yard wide by 2 yards long, 75c (except in the Far West) Special sizes and Brenlin Duplex—white one side, dark the other—made to order at proportionate prices.

Write for the Brenlin Book today

This book shows actual samples of Brenlin Unfilled Shades in all colors, and gives many helpful suggestions for the proper treatment of your windows. With it we will send you the name of the Brenlin dealer in your town. If no dealer in your town can supply Brenlin, we will tell you how to order direct. We satisfactorily fill hundreds of mail orders every year. Write today. CHAS. W. BRENEMAN & CO., 2083 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Genuine Brenlin Unfilled Shades have this mark BRENLIN perforated along the edge. Look closely for it when you buy and when your shades are hung.

For temporary uses and for windows of little importance, there are two cheaper grades of Brenlin—Brenlin Filled and Brenlin Machine Made, at 55c and 30c respectively (except in the Far West,) for windows 1 yd. wide by 2 yds. long.

The Hardiest Plants in the World

It'a dollars in your pocket to use only the hardier kinds of plants. Take no chances by buying tender plants that may kill back the first cold winter. Make success a certainty by using

Horsford's
Cold-Weather Plants

We've the greatest variety you could imagine—Old-Fashioned Flowers, Bulbs for Autumn planting, Home-grown Lilies, Wild Flowers, Ferns, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, etc.

Don't fail to send for Horsford's Autumn Supplement before placing fall orders. It's Free. Write today.

F. H. HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.

street cars in the city. But we have more time for reading, and so we read more—we have more real social friendliness and less artificial society—and so we have a truer, more natural human intercourse. It seems to me our outlook on life is both more natural and more sane, and consequently broader, than when we lived in the city. This may be enthusiasm for my release from city bondage, but it seems to me that we have a greater interest in things that really matter, a broader outlook and a keener zest in life than ever before. My husband has found the move good for his business, has made many valuable friends, and he as well as the children are happy. His old habit of bewildered forgetfulness is entirely gone, and he actually looks younger than he did a year ago."

Meanwhile, Mr. Spence was finding the car a tighter connection with the city than he had thought it could be. He not only drove to and from the station—he drove to and from the city on half holidays, taking his family with him, saving commutation tickets at the smaller expense of gasoline, plus the advantages of "a train which runs when you are ready" and plenty of fresh air. His circle of business acquaintances was enlarged not only by his daily association with the "splendid lot of fellows" he had told his wife of meeting, but by the social visits which the car made possible. From being an earnest and implacable enemy of the car as a plutocratic toy, he found himself at the end of his first six months an earnest advocate of the car, and a firm believer in it from utilitarian standpoints as well as from those of mere enjoyment.

"I say, Bennett," he said one morning to the chance Samaritan who had once given him a ride, dropping into the seat beside him in the train. "I've a confession to make. Remember the time you gave me a lift and we had a discussion as to who was rich and who wasn't, because you owned a car and I lived near the station?"

"Sure!" said Mr. Bennett. "Still railing at automobiles?"

"Not by a whole lot!" answered Mr. Spence. "I'm a convert. I've got a car and a country place out in the *real* country. It's the very backbone of our living. We visit our friends in the car—never see them otherwise. We go to town and fetch friends to come and stay week ends with us—they'd never get there if we didn't. We use the car to make the maids feel as if they were living, not existing—haven't had a bit of trouble getting and keeping good ones as soon as we found out the car wasn't made exclusively for our own use. My wife does all her calling, shopping and visiting in the car. Other night Larry—our boy—woke up with a fever. Doctor's car was laid up. I got my car out, went for him, and had him at the house in forty minutes. Two weeks ago one of my neighbors had a fire. At the same time his telephone line wasn't working. He came rushing over to me in

HEISEY'S
TRADE (H) MARK
GLASSWARE
COPYRIGHT 1913 BY A.H. HEISEY & CO.



When buying glassware always look for the
TRADE (H) MARK
This insures you getting the best there is in glassware—If the trade-mark is not on the goods they are imitations—therefore not reliable.
Write for copy of our book. It tells you all about table glass and its use.
A. H. Heisey & Co.,
Dept. 52 Newark, Ohio
COPYRIGHT 1913 BY A.H. HEISEY & CO.

SUN DIALS
Any Latitude

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS," sent upon request. Estimates furnished.

Ask for Booklet No. 4

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Ave., New York
Branches: New York Minneapolis St. Paul London Paris



Garden and Hall Furniture

Guaranteed to stand any climate; Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc. Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages. The best copies of the best originals

his car, got my 'phone going, and had the engines there in time to save most of his property—I'm half a mile from his place, and he'd never have done it in time without his car. I go to the station in the car, and it calls for me at night. I used to think I'd leave it at the station all day—saw a lot of cars there waiting for their owners when I bought the place. But I've found out they belong to chaps who have *two* cars. The hired man brings me down and calls for me—during the day the car's in use all the time. Gasoline? I use it by the barrel, but man, I save so much money living in the country I could burn *ether* and still come out ahead! I haven't had a doctor but that once for any of the family since I moved out there. I used to have one all the time for one of the kids. Larry had a fever because he ate too many green apples! He's as brown as a nut and as hard as nails and knows more about chickens than chickens know about themselves. As for the girl, she's a picture—usually looks as if she had spent the day rolling in the dirt, but she hasn't a nerve in her body, never turns over in the night—and it's all the country that has done it. And the country, as I live in it, wouldn't be livable without the car. As for the place itself—why sometimes I tell John that it's the car runs the place, not the two of us. We use it—here, I get off here—tell you later!"

Mr. Spence swung off the train. He was full of a new plan which concerned the automobile. It was a secret and must remain so for the present. But as he walked towards his office, his head was full of all that he hadn't had time to tell Bennett, and his busy mind was revolving a new way in which the automobile could increase the joy of living in the country.

"Get me the Country House Electric Company," he said to his stenographer, as he entered his office. "Switch to my private office."

"It won't do trucking or haul potatoes," he muttered to himself as he took off his coat, "but I wonder if it won't just turn our pleasant home into a paradise? It would be worth—it would cost—let's see ——"

And Mr. Spence, never thinking of the incongruity of his doing such a thing, began to set down figures in which the cost of automobiles and the mileage per unit of power figured largely, as well as the comparative cost of various sizes and kinds of tires. As Mr. Spence said of himself, he was a real convert.

(*To be continued*)

Every garden space that is cleared from some earlier crop up to the middle of September should be sown at once with rye or winter vetch. If sown together use about at the rate of a peck of vetch and a half a peck of rye to a quarter of an acre. The vetch will be ready to spade under or to cut for use in the spring earlier than any other crop which can be grown, as it thrives in the coldest weather.



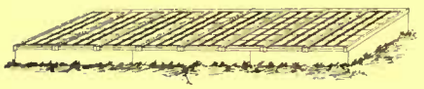
VIOLETS GROWING IN COLDEST WINTER

Fragrant Violets in Snowy Winter

—how you can grow them just as easily in February as in May

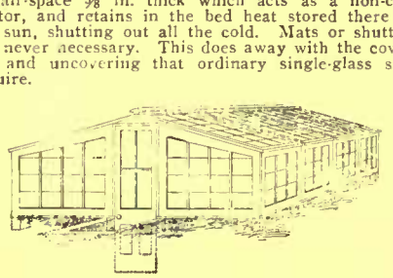
Think of growing fresh violets, pansies, etc., and all the flowers you love so well, right at home, in mid-winter, when the ground is white-blanketed with snow! And vegetables, too—lettuce, onions, etc., to eat, and all kinds of plants to set out early in the open!

You can grow all these things easily and inexpensively with one or more Sunlight Double Glass Sash—the sash that brings Spring to your garden in the dead of winter.



Sunlight Double Glass Sash

The reason why "Sunlights" make summer gardening possible in February is this: Two layers of glass form the top of the sash. These layers enclose an air-space ⅝ in. thick which acts as a non-conductor, and retains in the bed heat stored there by the sun, shutting out all the cold. Mats or shutters are never necessary. This does away with the covering and uncovering that ordinary single-glass sash require.



A New Sun-Heated Green House

By applying our double-glass we have perfected a greenhouse that requires little or no artificial heating, even in zero weather. It is made in sections ready to set up, is 11 x 12 feet in size, and is glazed with Sunlight Double Glass Sash. These can be easily and quickly removed and used on hot-beds and cold-frames in season. This feature, coupled with the fact that no expensive heating is necessary, makes the "Sunlight" greenhouse by far the most economical one you can buy.

Try Sunlight Double Glass Sash—see for yourself the pleasure and profit they will bring you.

Write for these two books today

One is a book by Prof. Massey, an authority on hot-bed and cold-frame gardening, and the other is our free catalog. They are full of valuable facts on the growing of flowers and vegetables in winter. The catalog is free. If you want Prof. Massey's book, enclose 4c. in stamps. Use the coupon.



The Sunlight Double Glass Sash Co.

The Hot-Bed, Cold-Frame and Greenhouse People

944 E. Broadway **Louisville, Ky.**

Sunlight Double Glass Sash Co.
944 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your free catalog. Enclosed find 4c in stamps for Prof. Massey's book.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Trees — Their Preservation

PRESERVATION — Munson-Whitaker's way—simply means skilled care in a systematic way. By "skilled care" we mean that the work is done by trained tree men—not chance, day-by-day men picked up for the occasion.

By "a systematic way," we mean that our methods are based on a carefully worked out plan. As a result, the work is carried on step by step, in a common-sense, logical way.

It overcomes the possibility of neglecting certain phases of the work. It insures care.



As a guarantee to you, we make, at our own expense, periodical inspections of our work.

Anything that shows up as not right, we cheerfully make right at no cost to you.

If you think your trees need such care, we will gladly come and inspect them; advising you what work needs to be done. Such inspections however, in no way obligate you to have us do any work.

Let us hear from you. Our reply will be accompanied by a booklet—"Trees—The Care They Should Have."

Munson-Whitaker Co.

Forest Engineers

NEW YORK	BOSTON	PITTSBURG	CHICAGO
473 Fourth Av. Bldg.	623 Tremont Bldg.	903 Arrot Bldg.	513 Com. Bank Bldg.



Beautify Your Home

WRITE for "Draping the Home," a brochure of hints for home-lovers. It shows by practical examples how you can have beautiful draperies and upholsteries that will never fade, at wonderfully low cost, by using

Orinoka
GUARANTEED
Sunfast Fabrics

Absolutely color-fast to sun and water. Easily washed at home. Many weaves and patterns in endless color schemes, simple effects as well as more elaborate ones, all in good taste and adapted to every kind of room. Some fine reproductions of famous old art pieces. We will gladly furnish the name of dealer nearest you.



ORINOKA MILLS
215 Fourth Ave., New York

GUARANTEE

These goods are guaranteed absolutely fadeless If color changes from exposure to the sunlight or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods or refund the purchase price.

This Tag and Guarantee on every bolt.

ROSES ROSES

Hybrid Tea Roses for fall planting. A choice collection of new and standard varieties, also Ramblers and Polyantha.

PEONIES

This is the right season to plant Peonies. White, pink and crimson varieties, strong divisions, $2.00 per doz.

Festiva Maxima double white, extra. Duc de Cazes and Ne Plus Ultra, choice pink, 25c. each, $2.00 doz.

Hardy old-fashioned garden flowers in fine variety. See Catalogues, sent free on application.

W. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.

SOUTHERN GARDEN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by JULIA LESTER DILLON.

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

Dependable Perennials

FROM the long list of perennials given in the catalogues of the nurserymen and by the writers of garden books for other sections, it seems hard that we who make gardens in the South should have our list of desirable and dependable perennials reduced to a mere baker's dozen, but this is a true statement of the case—not only of my case but of that of many of my garden-loving friends who have been beguiled by the pictures and stories in those above-mentioned books and also by their memories of the beautiful gardens of the East.

Many trials, in every possible situation and under every known condition, much wasted energy and money, have convinced me that in order to grow perennials successfully in the South it is necessary to have Southern-raised plants.

It is rather an easy matter to raise them from the seed. On September 12, 1912, I planted the seed of *aquilegia,* columbine, gaillardia, hollyhocks, phlox, sweet williams, foxgloves, Oriental and Iceland poppies, in rows in the borders on the west side of my garden. The situation was sheltered but sunny.

The seed germinated promptly and the plants were left in these positions and unprotected until large enough to be transplanted, which in most cases was not until February and March. The poppies were simply thinned out. The primary cost of the seed was about one dollar and fifty cents, and, from the planting, the garden was richer by at least one hundred hardy phlox, one hundred and fifty foxgloves, sweet williams in quantity, dozens of columbine plants, gaillardias by the score, a rich and beautiful bed of poppies, and beautiful rows of hollyhocks.

The columbines were not as satisfactory as I hoped. The plants are fine and very ornamental, as always, but the blooms are not as rich and full as they should be. I am hoping for better things another year.

The hollyhocks in a sandy soil and a sunny situation are all that can be desired. They bloom from early spring until late fall and always give dignity and grace to the borders and brightness and color to the garden picture. No garden can have too many hollyhocks, provided they are kept as part of the background.

No words of praise can be too strong for the description of the beauty, and grace, and reliability, of the hardy phlox. Of all the perennials, whether raised from seed or planted from nursery stock, it is my favorite because of these characteris-



Stained with Cabot's Shingle Stains. Hollingsworth & Bragdon, Arch'ts, Cranford, N. J.

Cost Much Less Than Paint
Wear Longer—More Artistic

"Your stains have proved most satisfactory. I have five lakeside cottages finished with them. My one painted cottage *costs me almost as much as all the rest* to keep fresh looking. My cottages are considered quite artistic."
Joseph H. Scranton, Washington, N. J.

Cabot's Creosote Stains

have *proved* their artistic effects and wearing and wood preserving qualities in every climate for thirty years. You are *sure* of them. Don't take substitutes made of kerosene and crude colors.

You can get Cabot's Stains everywhere. Send for samples and name of nearest agent.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., Mfg. Chemists, 11 Oliver St Boston, Mass.

WE live and work in that part of Cape Cod through which the first exploring party from the Pilgrim ship Mayflower wandered. By the pond near which our village stands the party camped. We gather the rushes from the pond, and our villagers make by hand a basket-box in which we put two seven-inch, old-fashioned hand-dipped bayberry candles; a small packet of bayberries, and a leaflet showing the party's wanderings. We send the whole for $1, postpaid.

Cape Cod Products Co., North Truro, Mass.

Old English Garden Furniture

SEND FOR CATALOG OF MANY DESIGNS

NORTH SHORE FERNERIES CO.
BEVERLY, MASS.

Leads in Tone Quality in America

The EVERETT PIANO

One of the three great Pianos of the World

Prices - Regular Styles $550 to $1500

The John Church Company
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Owners of
The Everett Piano Co., Boston

tics. Through negiect and drought, through carelessness and flood, the phlox blooms bravely on, always fragrant, always graceful, and to me its panicles are the gracious queens that crown our Southern summer gardens.

From the seed sown last September I have secured several desirable varieties, but my best-loved ones are the white, Jeanne d'Arc and Mrs. Jenkins. I plant these in groups and rows and never tire of their beauty. Blossoms from the seedlings of last fall have been coming on since May 15th.

The sweet william has not bloomed this year. The plants are large and fully developed, but have not given flower.

The gaillardias have been most satisfactory. They have been blooming constantly since April first, and will continue to do so until frost. Of course, the blossoms must be kept closely cut to achieve this result. Both for flowers in the border and for cutting, they are very desirable and not usually seen in the South.

Tell me not in mournful numbers about foxgloves! I was so proud of my foxglove borders, of my colony of fifty against a background of evergreen shrubs. The plants were so promising. I had so many that I gave them generously to my numerous friends, and we hoped to have their graceful flower-spikes topping our borders. But, alas, from all my plants I had only one flower-stalk. Will they bloom in the summer of 1914? If they do not, then no more foxgloves shall cumber up my ground, for the same result followed the planting of nursery-raised stock two years in succession. My seedlings cost me fifty cents for fully one hundred and fifty plants. I tried them in every imaginable situation. Result: one single plant deigned to honor me with a flower. Just enough to tantalize me and make me keep on trying. Garden children have a way of doing those things, don't you think so?

Foxgloves are so beautiful. Just the name always brings to my mind the picture of a rich and effective garden picture seen at Highland Falls, New York, three summers ago. Long lines of stately, dignified blossoms, rich in color harmonies, standing sentinel-like in the foreground against the rich dark greens of pine and fir and cedar. An ideal to be striven for!

To the above list of seedlings may be added the chrysanthemums, helianthus, hibiscus, rudbeckias, veronicas and physostegia virginianas, all of which can be better bought from the florist than raised at home, and are thoroughly hardy and beautiful Southern perennials.

Pansy seed sown this month, and until as late as October 15th, will give bloom in March, and pansy plants put out in late September or early October will be blooming by Christmas. For the best effects keep the colors separate and plants in masses.

The chrysanthemums now need a weekly dose of liquid manure; the summer flowers must be closely cut to insure autumn bloom.

The Madonna

or Annunciation Lily

(LILIUM CANDIDUM)

THE fairest and loveliest of the Lily family. The large pure white, fragrant flowers are borne on long stems, 3 to 4 feet high, in May and June, and a group in a corner of the garden or in the hardy border is particularly effective when grown in conjunction with the hardy blue Larkspurs which bloom at the same time.

We offer magnificent heavy, solid bulbs, all sure to bloom if planted early.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Large bulbs.....	12c.	$1.00	$7.50
Extra large bulbs...	20c.	1.50	10.00
Mammoth bulbs....	25c.	2.00	12.50

Our Autumn Catalogue tells all about the best kinds of bulbs which should be planted this Fall for Spring blooming.

Copies free on request

HENRY A. DREER

714 Chestnut Street Philadelphia





The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Keeps your garbage out of sight in the ground, away from the cats, dogs and typhoid fly.

Thousands in use

THE STEPHENSON

Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers

A fireproof and sanitary disposal of ashes, refuse and oily waste.

Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from contaminated water supply.

Sold direct Send for circulars

In use nine years. It pays to look us up.

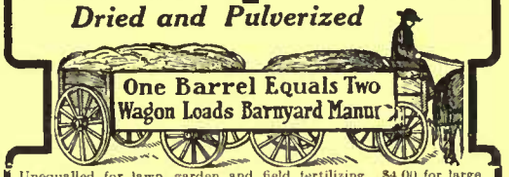
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.

20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

Dried and Pulverized



Unequalled for lawn, garden and field fertilizing. $4.00 for large bbl. prepaid east of Omaha. Ask for quantity prices and booklet

THE PULVERIZED MANURE CO., 25 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

HARDY FERNS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

SEND FOR LIST H

NORTH SHORE FERNERIES CO.

Beverly, Mass.

GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."

Learn to regard them as a regular part of your room furnishings and you will realize the popularity of



No. 09234

GAUMER

Hand Wrought

Lighting Fixtures

Finished in Antique Copper, Bronze, Brass, Old Silver or Dead Black they harmonize with their surroundings.

Progressive Dealers display the Guarantee Tag on the genuine indoor Gaumer fixtures—it insures you against the unnecessary expense of refinishing later on.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A

22d and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES



12 of the Prettiest
TULIPS for 25c
or 30 for 50c

Be your garden large or small, its beauty will be greatly enhanced by this collection of Tulips. The Bulbs are first size, and have just been received from our growers in Holland.

Their colors lend pleasing contrast to each other and clearly show the careful thought we have devoted to their selection.

12 Thorburn's Tulip Bulbs (our selection) for 25c—or send 50c for 30—postage paid.

Thorburn's Bulbs

have been justly popular for over 111 years—not only by reason of their low prices, but principally on account of their exceptionally high quality.

When ordering this collection, remember that we will also send you our 1913 Bulb Catalog. It is unusually comprehensive and contains many helpful suggestions.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
Established 1802—111 Years Ago
53-E BARCLAY STREET - NEW YORK



The Dustless Way

Fresh, clean and bright is the wake of the Bissell on carpet or rug. It removes the dingy dust and picks up the litter. Brooming is a harsh, dusty way to "clean" your carpets and raises more dust than it gathers.

BISSELL'S
"Cyco" BALL BEARING
Carpet Sweeper

with its easy glide and gentle action of the pure bristle revolving brush saves carpets. There is none of the harsh scraping of nozzles and heavy apparatus, and remember, there is no substitute for the actual airing and sunning to make a carpet sanitary to the very "roots." You can get a Bissell from your dealer for $2.75 and up. *Let us mail you the booklet,*

Easy, Economical, Sanitary Sweeping."

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

"We Sweep the World"



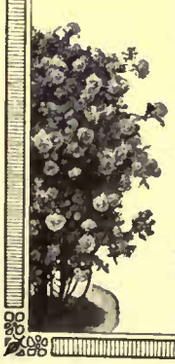
Send for our illustrated booklet about
BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLINDS
It's a picture-story telling better than mere words just how the adjustable Burlington Venetian Blinds shade your porch—insure comfort and privacy. It's FREE. Send post card to-day
Burlington Venetian Blind Co 355 Lake St., Burlington, Vt.



START
A Highly Profitable Orchard

The demand for good fruit is ever increasing at highly profitable prices; nothing else on the farm brings such great returns per acre. Fruit trees in comparison with other crops require little time and can be grown by anyone who follows the instructions we furnish. We maintain permanently a force of reliable and practical men who by experience have become expert in this line; these men assist our customers in getting the greatest profits from their orchards. They tell you what fruit trees are best adapted to your soil and climate; they tell you what varieties can be grown successfully in your locality; how far apart to plant the trees; how to care for them and their cost; they tell you everything you ought to know about planting for profit or home use.

Our Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers



are of the very highest class, Northern grown, healthy, vigorous and productive. Our fruit trees bear early and abundantly; they are hardy, true to name, and free from scale. All of our stock is thoroughly fumigated before shipment, making doubly sure that you get good healthy trees and plants, carefully selected, properly packed and promptly delivered in good condition.

If you contemplate a commercial orchard or the improvement of your home grounds, write us for information and special literature.

800 acres of fruit trees and ornamentals to select from.

We are the originators of the well-known Climbing American Beauty and Christine Wright roses; blossoms measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY
Department 11, West Chester, Pa.
Philadelphia Office:
205 Stephen Girard Building

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

Extracts from letters of inquiry as answered by our experts on interior decorating and furnishing

Question—I am an appreciative reader of HOUSE & GARDEN, and have received many good suggestions from the magazine for the remodeling of our home. But I am uncertain about several things, and am taking advantage of your generous offer to assist your readers in solving their problems.

I am enclosing herewith a blueprint showing the plan of the first floor of the house as remodeled. The sun-parlor and that part of the hall containing the stairs are new. The rest of the house is about thirty years old. It is constructed of common red bricks laid in mortar made of brown sand and field lime. The sun-parlor below the windows is of common red brick, as are also the piers. A stone shelf twenty-one inches above the floor runs along the entire south side of the sun-room, and the radiators are under this shelf. The shelf is for flowers. The door between the kitchen and the sun-room will be closed. Double glass doors with small panes will fill the floor spaces between sun-room and dining-room and living-room. The front doors will be the same. Spaces between hall and dining-room and living-room to remain open at present and to be filled with double glass doors later if found desirable. All doors are seven feet high in the clear. Ceilings are nine feet. The hall is to be paneled in quarter-sawed white oak five feet high; stairs are of oak. All floors, except sun-parlor, are quarter-sawed white oak. An oak beam runs across the hall ceiling from the southwest corner of library; oak half beam around hall in front of beam.

My troubles are centered chiefly in dining-room and sun-parlor. I should like to panel the dining-room, but, on account of its having no outside window, I am afraid that paneling and beaming will make it too dark. I can get enough walnut lumber to put two beams across the ceiling, half beaming entirely around the room and open panel work (I mean strips with open spaces between) five feet high. Would mahogany or oak furniture go with this? We have not yet bought our dining-room furniture. If this plan of finish is used, what decoration (material and colors) would you advise me to use for walls and ceiling? The walls and ceiling are now covered with old paper, which will have to be replaced by other paper or some other sort of covering. I have enough tapestry bricks for the fireplace. The chimney breast is only five feet wide. Would you build the bricks to the ceiling or only as high as the wainscoting? Would you have built-in china-closets on either side the chimney-place? I take it from reading your articles that you are not very strong for china cupboards in dining-rooms, unless the owner possesses choice old ware which makes a good dis-



Roofed with fireproof Asbestos "Century" Shingles —never require paint, last forever.

THE French method of laying Asbestos "Century" Shingles originated on the Continent of Europe. It is adaptable to a very large variety of buildings. Besides its artistic effect, it is exceptionally light and strong, with a considerable saving in material and cost of labor.

Roofers who can supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles know how to lay a good roof. Talk to them about it. Write us for their names—and Booklet, "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors
Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.
Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

Private Water Supply Plants

THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY

ANY SIZE NEW YORK CITY | SEND FOR CATALOGUE KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO KEWANEE, ILL. | HAND OR POWER CHICAGO

Three Gallons a Minute

flowing from a stream, artesian well or spring operates a

RIFE RAM

pumping all the time sufficient water for house or farm use. Costs little to install, requires no attention—no operating expense. *Free information on request.*

RIFE ENGINE CO., 2151 Trinity Building, New York



WILLOWCRAFT

furniture is equally adapted to both the summer and winter home.

Its artistic qualities and great durability have won for Willowcraft its reputation as the best willow furniture obtainable. Avoid cheap imitations of the genuine Willowcraft.

Our free catalog offers 165 splendid suggestions.

The Willowcraft Shops
Box C North Cambridge, Mass.

play. We are not so fortunate as to possess such china. If you think white enamel finish would be better for the dining-room, what decoration would you suggest for the walls?

The old brickwork in the sun-room does not correspond with the new brickwork. Vines have discolored the old bricks. Do you think the walls and ceiling would look well from the outside, as well as inside, if rough-plastered and painted a reddish brown to correspond as nearly as possible with the general effect of the outside walls? Would you suggest any different treatment of this room, such as painting the bricks?

We have planned to treat the bay-window of the living-room as an alcove, building wooden piers to the ceiling at the corners, beaming across these piers and half-beaming the rest of room, except bay, and hanging curtains at the piers. There will be one radiator under front window instead of two. The room now has quartered-oak finish around windows and doors. Do you approve of this treatment, and what kind of paper would you suggest for the walls and ceiling?

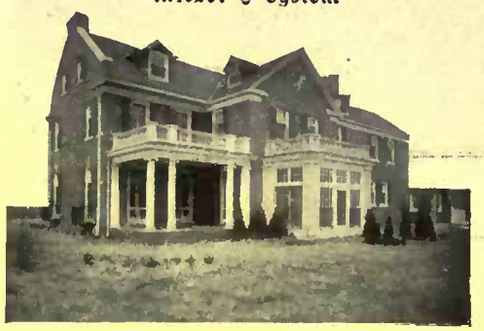
Should the library be finished in oak to correspond with hall and living-room, with mantel of wood, tile or tapestry bricks?

Any suggestions you may be kind enough to make in regard to finish or decoration of any or all of the rooms mentioned will be very gratefully received. No finish or decoration of any kind has yet been placed on the dining-room, sun-room, library or hall.

Answer—Considering that the dining-room has no outside windows, and will therefore receive none too much light, I should not have the walls paneled or the ceiling beamed. It seems to me that the trim would be best; an ivory white enamel with the walls of a warm tan tone. Grass-cloth has a rather luminous finish, and for that reason, it seems to me, it would be an excellent wall covering to use in this room. If the tapestry bricks you have are not too dark, they might be effectively used for the fireplace, but I should use them only as far up as the wainscoting. It is china and glass cupboards or closets of no particular style or form that HOUSE & GARDEN has particularly advised against. Built-in china closets would doubtlessly be very useful, and might have small leaded panes of glass in the doors; or, if there is to be too great a conglomeration of color and form in the closets, very thin silk curtains slightly shirred on small rods might be placed inside the doors.

By all means, I should not have the walls of the sun-room painted red. In the first place, the room has a southern exposure, and red walls would make it most uncomfortable, besides being a very poor background for plants or flowers of any sort. I should suggest that it be rough-plastered and painted a tan-gray or a warm gray. You need a neutral and cool color to be the background for plants and flowers, but at the same time, it must have

Vapor-Vacuum Heating Kriebel System



A Hard Place for *Any* System to Make Good

Above is shown the residence of Mr. A. T. Baldwin, Grosse Pointe, Mich., about 45 degrees north latitude, exposed on four sides to sweeping winds. Yet

Vapor-Vacuum Heating
Trade Mark Registered
Kriebel System

is clipping 25 per cent. from the annual coal bill here, against seeming odds. The reason is easily comprehended once you know how the system operates.

All steam and straight-vapor systems have to burn enough coal to overcome an outside air pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch and, at the same time, force heat thru the pipes and radiators.

VAPOR-VACUUM HEATING (Kriebel System) displaces the atmospheric *resistance* with partial-vacuum *assistance*, creating a "pull" on the boiler which holds the heat in the lines with 25 per cent. less coal.

Write for Free, Interesting Book

It explains in the simplest terms just how this system works and shows many pictures of residences, schools, etc., that are enjoying this *guaranteed* 25% coal-saving. You should have a copy of this book, whether you are considering the heating question just now or not. Write for it now—no obligation.

Vapor-Vacuum Heating Co.
880 Drexel Building, Philadelphia



SILVER LAKE A Sash Cord
(Name stamped indelibly on every foot)

The man who builds a house without asking about the sash-cord to be used is laying up trouble for himself. Insist that the specifications mention SILVER LAKE A. Its smooth surface offers nothing on which the pulley can catch. Guaranteed for Twenty years.

Don't Blame the Window Put in the Right Sash Cord FIRST

Write for Free Booklet.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY
87 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Makers of SILVER LAKE solid braided clothes lines.



RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE

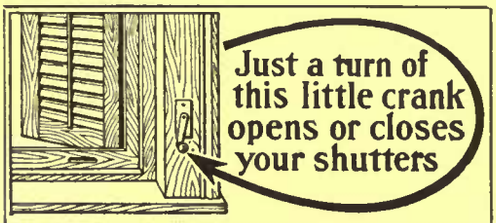
By the wonderful bacteriological preparation, discovered and prepared by Dr, Danysz, of Pasteur Institute, Paris. Used with striking success for years in the United States, England, France and Russia.

DANYSZ VIRUS

contains thegerms of a disease peculiar to rats and mice only and is absolutely **harmless to birds, human beings and other animals.** The rodents always die in the open, because of feverish condition. The disease is also contagious to them. Easily prepared and applied.

How much to use.—A small house, one tube. Ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous not less than 6 tubes). One or two dozen for large stable with hay loft and yard or 5000 sq. ft. floor space in buildings. Price: One tube, 75c; 3 tubes, $1.75; 6 tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6

DANYSZ VIRUS, Limited, 72 Front Street, New York.



Stormy Days and Blustery Nights

are coming, and with them wet shoulders and draughty rooms when you close the shutters, unless you install the

MALLORY
SHUTTER WORKERS

No sash to raise—operate from within the room by a turn of the handle. These shutters stay locked in any position—ask your hardware man or write us for book of details.

Mallory Mfg. Co.
255 Main St. Flemington, N. J.

a little tan in it, to hold it together with the dining-room, which room it is next to and almost a part of.

To return to the dining-room. If you have not already bought your furniture, I should suggest mahogany by all means, and I should try to buy old pieces in preference to new. The old mahogany has a fine brownish yellow tone, whereas the new pieces have a very poor pinkish red tone. In all probability, the old pieces will cost you less than new furniture would cost. The only difference in expenditure will be that of time, for you will, of course, have to look about quite a bit, in order to find old pieces that go together well.

I should not cut off the bay-window in the living-room any more than necessary. The room is only 14 by 14 feet, and this added space left open will make the room appear much larger and more cheerful. It does not seem to me that I should beam the ceiling in so small a room, nor carry a beam across the bay window, in this way cutting it off still more from the room. However, if this is already done, and curtains are to be hung at either side, I should make them of the thinnest material consistent with such a plan, and have them well pushed back to the piers.

The library may be appropriately finished in oak, and tapestry bricks used for the mantel.

Under separate cover I shall mail you samples of wall coverings for the various rooms, and samples of materials for portières, overhangings, upholstery, etc., and hope that these suggestions and the samples will not reach you too late to be of service to you.

Question—You are kind enough to offer to advise persons "up against" perplexing problems relating to house building, decorating, etc. I should very much appreciate your judgment on the matter of painting window sash where the exterior finish of the house and the interior decoration would seem to call for different treatment outside and in (of the sash, I mean).

We are building a house where the exterior color scheme calls for white window sash. The windows on the lower floor are casement. Now, the finish of the entire lower floor (except kitchen) is to be of the so-called "Craftsman" living-room type, weathered-oak cypress paneling throughout with leather-effect panels and dull brown wall above. All woodwork of weathered oak.

Now, would it be in bad taste to have the sash painted white in this room? The contractor claims that they should be of the same color as the rest of the room finish, while I have an idea that a soft creamy white would—with natural color silk curtains—not only look well but would brighten the room without in any way breaking the effect of subdued, quiet restfulness. I have been in houses where the subdivisions of the sash (between the panes) were dark oak, and it produced an imprisoning

Trees treated now by Davey Tree Experts will show marked improvement next spring.

The splendid condition of the trees of many of America's and Canada's finest estates, on the Capitol grounds at Washington, in the public parks of numerous cities, bear testimony to the skill and thoroughness of

Davey Tree Experts

Many of these trees were weak—Some were far advanced in decay and disease, but through proper treatment were enabled to withstand the severest ravages of the terrible storms which wrecked so many trees in your vicinity this year.

Let a Davey Tree Expert Examine your trees now and report on their condition. This we will do without cost or obligation to you. Write for booklet "E" and state when it will be most convenient to have this expert examination made.

The Davey Tree Expert Co., Kent, O.
Branch Offices with Telephone Connections: New York, Chicago, Montreal, San Francisco.
Accredited Representatives Available Everywhere. Men Without Credentials Are Impostors.



Boddington's Bulbs Bloom.

Fall Garden Guide now ready. It's free. Send in your name and address.

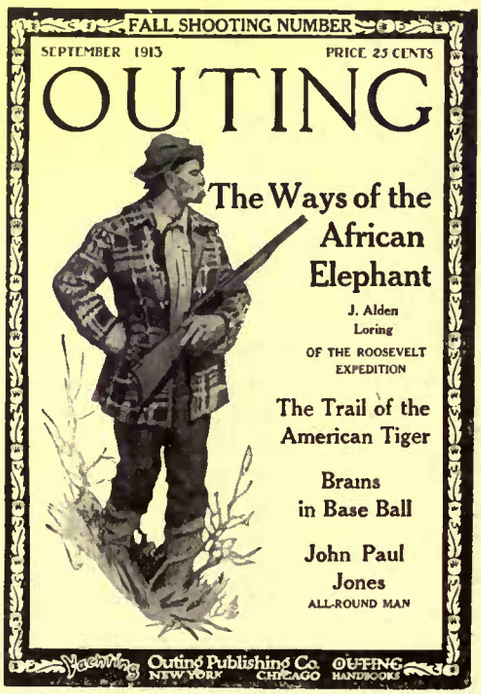
ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON,
334 West 14th Street New York City



Build Your Home "The New Way"

10% larger bedrooms —50% larger wardrobe capacity. Send 50c for Plan Book showing 22 Designs.

JOHN THOMAS BATTS, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



effect on me, being too much contrast against the outdoor light. It would seem as though the builder ought to know and, not wishing to be dictatorial about a matter of which I have no knowledge, and being influenced wholely by my personal taste, I take the liberty of asking you help.

Answer—You are quite correct about your feeling about the window sash and the subdivision of the pane. It does give an imprisoning effect to have this dark, and it will be much better to have the sash and the stripes dividing the pane finished in ivory-white, as you suggest. With the natural colored pongee curtains, as an intermediate tone between the dark oak trim and the cream-white sash, the effect will be pleasing and cheerful, and quite correct.

Question—My second floor consists of four bedrooms, a "den" and a bathroom. The woodwork in all but the den is painted white, and that is stained dark brown. I wish to put in new floors of hard wood in all the rooms, and wish to know what wood next to the oak is best. I have the oak downstairs, but thought perhaps something else would do as well for upstairs. Should it be left the natural color with the white trim and stained in the den with the dark trim, or could I have it all alike? Perhaps you can make some suggestions as to changing the den entirely. It is a north room with large double windows; the paper is a heavy, rather deep yellow, and the furniture both fumed oak and old walnut.

The guest-room is on the west and south, with a gray paper—quite a warm shade—with white ceiling, bird's-eye maple furniture and brass bed. I think I shall keep the gray wall, and would like suggestions as to another color with furnishings. Another room has a large bay on the south with mahogany furniture and a mantel of the same. As I have an old blue and white bedspread, would rather like delft blue for furnishings. Will you please suggest rugs and paper.

A north and east room opens on a sleeping-porch (east) with glass doors, one dormer window on the north. I had thought of white satin striped paper for this and white furniture with cretonne or chintz? Will you suggest color?

Will it be satisfactory to have a hardwood floor like the rest in the bathroom? I do not feel like putting in a tile floor. And will you tell me how to finish the walls to be all white. It now has a green and white washable paper with white wainscoting. Tell me also the most suitable rug for a white bathroom. It opens off the room that will have blue in it.

My hall and library are in one room on the north, with a large stained window on the stairs and a large double window in the library part. The woodwork is cherry, with steps and winding rail of the same. A cherry mantel with bookcases on both sides and a long bookcase on the other side of room taking all the space. The brick in the fireplace is a mixed yel-



Fontana Nellia Villa Conti Di Frascati.

THE dominant feature of the Gardens of Italy is the fountain. The music of bubbling water—the play of the sunlight—and softened tints of time-worn stone against a setting of greenery add a tone not to be achieved by any other form of ornamentation.

Our fountains are perfectly modeled from famous Old World masterpieces. They are reproduced in Pompeian stone, a marble-like product that is practically everlasting. We are always glad to furnish plans and estimates upon request.

Our handsome catalogue illustrates our wide variety of large and small garden ornaments—fountains, balustrades, sundials, benches, tables, vases, statuary, flower urns and boxes. They may be used individually or in groups to meet any requirement. Your inquiry will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Factory
Astoria, L. I.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS
The Largest Manufacturers of Ornamental Stone

226 Lexington Ave.
New York

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Avenue
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE



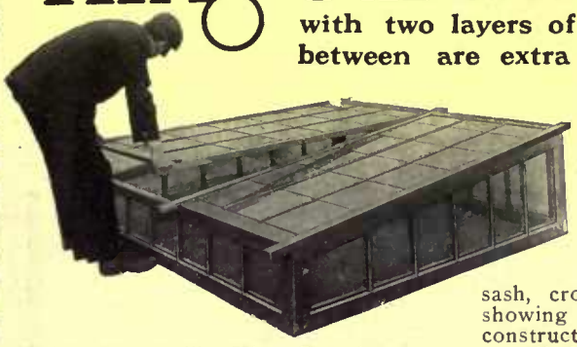


Write for attractive booklet with guide to Boston & vicinity

A. P. COSTELLO

King Garden Frames

with two layers of glass and an air space between are extra warm and productive.



THE air space serves as a blanket so you are saved the trouble of covering the Frames at night and the plants get the advantage of the early and late sunlight, so that you can fairly see them grow.

We also furnish King Single Glazed Sash or if you prefer concrete frames, we furnish the sash, cross bars and plans showing the best method of construction. King Quality Melon Frames like King Greenhouses capture all the sunlight all day. They are surely different.

The lettuce in the boy's right hand was grown under a King Frame; that in the left hand was grown from the same seed, at the same time, without a frame. Note the difference in head and size.



It will pay you to write today for Bulletin No. 42 on Garden Frames and how to use them.

KING CONSTRUCTION CO. 236 KING'S ROAD NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

ALL THE SUNLIGHT ALL DAY HOUSES.

? Your Decorating and Furnishing Problems ?

SO many inquiries have been received in HOUSE & GARDEN seeking hints and advice for the decorating and furnishing of houses that some time ago we made the experiment of organizing this work into a special department. It has proved itself worth while by our final test — the satisfaction of our subscribers.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are prepared to attack the problems that bother you in the decorating and furnishing of your home. We invite you to solicit our services. The perplexities of furniture arrangement, and style; the proper treatment of walls; woodwork, floor coverings, lighting fixtures, and hangings appropriate to your need — these are the special fields in which we are prepared to give advice. Harmonious schemes in all possible completeness will be submitted. Wherever possible samples of the materials recommended will accompany the plans suggested.

We wish to assist those living far away from the great shopping centers to get ideas of the new and interesting things that are constantly appearing in the beautiful shops of this city. All the artizans of the world pour their products into this metropolis, perhaps HOUSE & GARDEN can show you the way through the maze of good things to the very one article your imagination has been seeking.

We hope in this way to give auxiliary information to that contained in the magazine — and to help practically those whom we have directed through our columns.

Requests for any information should be accompanied by return postage. The case should be stated as clearly and tersely as possible, giving enough data to make the requirements of the situation evident.

HOUSE & GARDEN DECORATIVE DEPT.
McBride, Nast & Co., 31 E. 17th St., New York City

low and brown with brownish mortar and green tile in the floor part. I wish to repaper this, and wish you would tell me the kind and shade—not too expensive—and suggest a rug, a runner for the hallway, and whether or not it would be best to have the stairs covered. They are very much marred.

The house is rather old-fashioned, though not old enough to be interesting, being built in 1884. High ceilings, large and high windows, and very large porch on west and south; a driveway on north. It is painted a dark reddish brown with light tan trimmings, and I wish to change the paint as soon as weather is good. The yard is large—two lots—with many maple trees, and on a corner with terrace on the south. It is difficult to keep my yard looking nice because people walk over it, so I have decided to inclose it in some way. What would you suggest—an iron fence or a dark brick wall with pickets (the foundation of house and porch is of dark brick)? The place has a cement walk all around and a cement driveway on the north side and walk leading up to the front. The house used to have green blinds when it was painted a light yellow. Would you say put them back, if the house is to be painted white or light? I notice so many Eastern houses have the blinds again.

My lawn was looking badly last year, having been neglected a year that we were abroad. It is bare in places and very lumpy-looking. Tell me how I can treat it this spring and when to begin. I shall be very grateful to you if you will help me in beautifying my home and thank you in advance.

Answer—Under separate cover I am mailing to you samples of wall-papers with the hangings for each room you have described to me. The price per roll and per yard (for the materials) is marked on each, and the room for which they are intended. This seems to be the simplest way of answering the questions which you have asked.

Georgia pine will make good floors for your second story, and is quite inexpensive. I think the floor in your bathroom might be the same, but instead you could have a plain wood floor, and use a linoleum, the cement-like, sanitary floor covering.

By all means I should carpet the stairs in your hall. If possible, I would have the cherry woodwork in the living-room stained dark, to look like mahogany, if possible. Your hall runner and the carpet for the stairs can be plain brown Axminster or velvet carpet.

By all means I should have the dark brick wall to enclose your yard. Have the house painted white, and the green blinds put back on. There is no prettier house than this.

You can get a plain blue rug for the bathroom in any number of different makes and grades.

The curtains throughout the house should be the same, and for this purpose I am sending a sample of a very fine voile.

This, or any of the materials I have suggested for over-draperies, or the wall-papers, I should be very glad to purchase for you.

Question—We are building a five-room house with living-room and dining-room on the south. The dining-room furniture I have is Early English. What color scheme would you suggest? What is your idea about a plate rail? I do not think we can paper for at least a year, but on the gray plastering thought perhaps I might stencil a border, so that the walls would not look quite so barren. If you think this possible, where shall I get patterns appropriate for the walls? I do not especially care for the plate rail, but what would break the monotony of the walls in this sort of room?

My bedroom opens off the dining-room; hence a north exposure. The furniture is Circassian walnut, with a dull brass bed. Now, what colored hangings for this? My guest-room has a north and west exposure with a five-foot opening from living-room on the south side of room. There is mahogany furniture for this room with a brass bed. The west window is 3 by 5 feet, but is under an eight-foot veranda. Hence, suggestions for the treatment of this room.

Now, the living-room fronts the west under the veranda. This is the room about which I am at a loss. My piano is light golden oak—an old one—but as the furniture in this room shall be mostly new, what would you suggest? What colors shall I use? And how shall I arrange my room? I would like to get a back drapery for my piano and turn the back of the piano to the east of the fireplace. What do you think of that? If you approve, of what and how are the back draperies made? Now, I should like the wall treatment all through as I mentioned in the dining-room, if it is at all possible, only colors to harmonize with the different rooms.

For floor coverings I have a Wilton rug in as near neutral shades as possible for the living-room. For the dining-room I have an Axminster rug with quite a bit of green, reddish tan and white. These are only temporary for these rooms, as I shall move them to the bedrooms later in preference to carpets for these two rooms. So don't be governed too much by these rugs. I think I will stain the bedroom floor and use some small rugs I have for the present. What sort of hanging between living and bedrooms shall I use?

Answer—Your walls will be effective finished in rough gray plaster, and I should not use a plate. I am sending you a sample of blue unfadeable fabric for the draperies and over curtains in your dining-room, and for your bedroom which opens off of it, a cretonne in which there is the same tone of blue. For your living-room I am sending a sample of warm

Purchase Your Peonies from TRUE Peony Specialists

We are the only extensive retail growers of Peonies exclusively in America. This one flower has our undivided time and attention, devotion and study. We are thus Peony specialists in a sense which possesses a real value and significance.

WE GROW PEONIES —NOTHING ELSE

No perplexing and endless lists of varieties to puzzle over. We have done the eliminating—the sorting and sifting. We offer the best sorts in existence and ONLY the best—guaranteed true to name—and as we grow for discriminating customers, we supply only established plants at the lowest possible prices for quality.

"OUR REPUTATION HAS BEEN BUILT ON THE QUALITY OF OUR STOCK"

WE SHIP ONLY IN THE FALL, AND OUR ANNUAL CATALOG IS NOW READY. IT'S UNIQUE—DISTINCTIVE—VERY DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS. MAY WE SEND YOU A COPY?

MOHICAN PEONY GARDENS, Box 25, Sinking Springs, Penn'a

ANTIQUES

of all kinds—large stock of OLD CHINA; some fine old MAHOGANY FURNITURE, Copper, Brass, Pewter and old Cut-Glass old Blue Quilts; Colored English Prints; old Mirrors and Clocks. Almost everything in Antiques. Catalogue on request.

MRS. ADA M. ROBERTS, Box 90
WASHINGTON NEW HAMPSHIRE

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.

SYRACUSE CHINA

Where luxury and necessity are combined in table service. Write
ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.





FRENCH & SONS PLAYER PIANOS

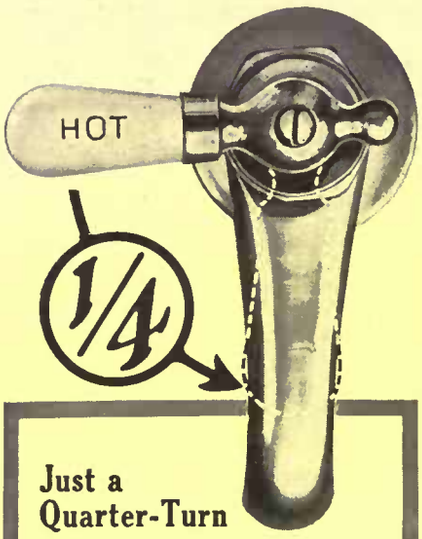
Art Products of high quality and exceeding good value

ONE touch changes it from a hand-played piano to a player piano. By pulling forward a little drawer under the keyboard the devices for personal musical expression are brought into operation, the keys are automatically locked, lower panel opens and the pedals swing out into position. A great improvement over instruments in which all these operations are performed separately, often necessitating stooping to adjust the pedals.

As a player, the French & Sons is incomparably superior to any other. As a hand-played instrument, it betrays not the faintest trace of mechanism—it is superb. Other desirable features are the Automatic Music Tracking Device—Automatic Sustaining Pedal Device—the Compound Motor, which reduces friction 50 per cent.—Pneumatic Self-Cleaning Device on trackerbar—and many other interesting points demonstrated in our beautiful Illustrated Booklet—sent free on request.

French & Sons' Player Pianos are welcomed with the cordiality of old friendship by music lovers in the most refined and cultured homes in America. Before deciding upon any piano or player, send for our catalogs—they are *free* for the asking. Write today to

JESSE FRENCH & SONS PIANO CO., New Castle, Ind.
"The House of French, established in the Piano Business since 1875"



Just a Quarter-Turn

Don't try to repair a faucet that persistently leaks or that opens with a "Buzz-uzz-zz" and closes with a "thump!"

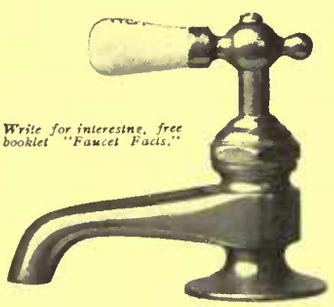
Have your plumber take it out and put in Quick-pression—the one type of quick-opening and closing faucet that is beautiful, noiseless, durable and convenient.

Ask your plumber to show you the many beautiful styles for basins, bath-tubs, lavatories, sinks, wash-tubs, etc.

Always look for the name "Quick-pression" and the guarantee tag.

The Central Brass Mfg. Co. of Cleveland
6119 Cedar Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio

QUICK-PRESSION FAUCETS
TRADE MARK PATENTED



Write for interesting, free booklet "Faucet Facts."

Your health, as well as the health of those dear to you, is absolutely dependent upon your system of

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

THEO. ATEN,

has devoted a lifetime to the scientific study of Sewage problems. Write for literature, etc.
THEO. ATEN, 288 5th AVE., N. Y. C.

The Morris Nursery Co.

of West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Offer a fine assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hardy plants for the lawn and gardens. Evergreens, as Pines, Arbor Vitae, etc., may be planted the latter part of August and early part of September. Other trees must be planted during the latter half of October and early in November. Orders can be booked now to be sent at the proper time. Illustrated catalogue will be sent on application.

brown unfadeable fabric, and for the bedroom which opens off of it, a sample of cretonnes in which there are lovely warm tones.

Your idea about turning the back of your piano to the room is a good one. If you could find a pretty Oriental rug in warm browns, and just the right size, that would be the best thing to use on the back of it. Willow furniture, stained brown, and some oak furniture finished in old English, would make a pretty living-room, and would be inexpensive.

If you should decide upon any of the fabrics of which I have sent you samples, I should be very glad to purchase them for you. This service entails no extra expense to you.

Question—I am to rent a new bungalow with most uncompromising pine woodwork and plain walls which I have to decorate myself. As my furniture is all quite good I wish harmonious backgrounds but at small expense, since the house is rented. Can you suggest anything other than ruffled muslin curtains which would be in keeping with the unpretentious character of the house?

The large living-room running across the west front is to be brightened with oriental rugs and many open book shelves. The furniture is mahogany with tapestry upholstery in dull shades of brown, blue, green, and mulberry—a fruit and flower pattern. I prefer a plain paper as my pictures are good. This room closely adjoins the dining-room (east and south), so the rooms must be papered alike or to harmonize closely. This room has a yellow dome, less offensive than usual. I have for the dining-room either a brown and tan, or blue and white domestic rug. Whichever one is not used here must be used in a west bedroom. Have also a quantity of blue crêpe (the dark Japanese). Will you be good enough to advise wall coverings, rugs and draperies for these three rooms, I should be glad to have samples, including prices.

I neglected to say that in the bedroom I shall use bird's-eye maple, and mahogany in dining-room.

What draperies should you advise for doorway between living- and dining-rooms?

Answer—Under separate cover I am mailing to you samples of wall papers and fabrics which I suggest for your bungalow. I should by all means have my dining-room and living-room papered alike, and for these rooms I am sending samples of silk fibre papers. Personally, I would prefer the putty-colored paper. I am sending samples of cretonnes for the hangings in these rooms.

For your bedroom, I am sending two samples of blue and tan wall paper, either of which might be used, whichever rug you decide upon for that room. I should think you could use the blue Japanese crêpe in the room in which you use the blue and white rug. Should you wish to see larger samples of any of these cretonnes, I will be glad to send them to you, but they have to be returned to me.

The sample of fine scrim which I inclose, I can most heartily recommend for your window curtains. I use it in my studio, and the curtains are charming. It falls in the softest folds.

Inclose two samples of inexpensive tapesty (jute) for portieres.

I shall be glad to purchase these papers and fabrics for you (this service entails no extra expense to you), and will attend to the matter at once upon hearing from you.

Question—The woodwork in our hollow tile and stucco house will be white and mahogany in the hall, living-room, dining-room, upstairs hall and bedrooms over library and living-room; dark oak in the library, and birch finished natural in connecting bedrooms over dining-room. The smaller of these connecting rooms will be a children's room. The large bathroom is green and white tile, and owner's bathroom will be white tile with some green trimming. There will be no wainscoting except paneling on front staircase and upper hall, which will be of a height corresponding to the stair railing. The library mantel will be of tile in large sizes of brown and green blend shades, with oak shelf matching the bookcases. The living-room will have a white Elizabethan mantel with red tile. Dining-room mantel will be of white marble. Mantels in both white bedrooms will be of white with white or cream tile, and in the birchroom will be of birch with a light-blue tile. Both floors will be quartered oak.

I would greatly appreciate suggestions as to decorations and hangings in these rooms.

Will you also let us know if these floors can be treated with a darker oak stain to advantage. Under certain conditions oak floors finished natural seem to be out of keeping with other decorations on account of the light effect, it not furnishing the proper background for rugs and other wall treatment. We wish to keep the wall decorations in some neutral tints and desire the hangings to be as simple as possible.

Answer—The color scheme I am suggesting for the library may be somewhat of a mystery to you. My suggestion would be, gray-green walls of either wall paper or silk, with hangings of a soft green Japanese silk, with appliqués of Chinese medallions in old blue. Then to give a stronger color note to the room, a lampshade or two and a vase or so of brilliant orange. Personally I think this room with this color scheme would be charming with black woodwork and furniture, extremely simple Chinese Chippendale in design, with a few Chinese tables of ebony or teakwood, with little or no carving.

Your oak floors can be made darker by

adding some dark stain to whatever finishing oil or shellac you may use.

Rugs of many different makes and grades can be made up to correspond with the color scheme of any room.

Sash curtains should be the same throughout the house, and I enclose samples of simple curtainings for this purpose.

Question—We wish to avail ourselves of your kind offer in the magazine to answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration. We are about to build a small house of six rooms, cottage type, of brick or weather boards. I would like very much to have your suggestions as to the interior finish.

I wish to utilize as much of our present furnishings as possible. I have thought of ivory woodwork throughout, if it is correct for this type of cottage and is compatable with oak as well as mahogany furniture.

Our dining-room furniture is English oak in Colonial design. Is it suitable for a room with ivory woodwork? If so, what colors would you suggest for the walls and ceiling? The exposure of this room is north and east, and it opens into a hall beyond which is the living-room.

The living-room has an east and south exposure.

What colors would be good for this room and the hall? Our rugs are Orientals, with mahogany and blue shades predominating. Of what material and what color should the fireplace in this room be?

If ivory woodwork is used in this room, could mahogany and brown wicker furniture be combined? We have a mahogany piano, couch, table and chair, two brown wicker chairs with brown leather seats. I have two Craftsman chairs in fumed oak and brown leather. Could these be used in this room also, or should there not be this mixture of furniture?

Answer—English oak furniture is not as good with ivory woodwork as mahogany furniture, and therefore it might be better to finish your dining-room in dark oak. Your hall and living-room can then be finished in ivory.

By all means I should have the walls papered. I enclose sample of wall-paper which I would suggest for the dining-room, and a sample of paper for the living-room.

All the things you have mentioned that you have for your living-room may be appropriately used, except the two Craftsman chairs. These should not be combined with the mahogany furniture.

You can use a plain brown wall-paper in the hall, of a tone that will harmonize with the browns (one shading into mulberry for the dining-room, and one in which there is blue for the living-room). which I have suggested for the living- and dining-rooms. Tapestry brick makes an excellent fireplace, and I should use brown bricks that will harmonize with your wall-paper.

Dull brass hardware of very simple design will be satisfactory to use on the

The Whittier Inn

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR

An Ideal Hotel Home for Summer

Open from May to November

The Inn is situated in a private park maintained by the local cottage community. Rooms with private bath and porch.

Rooms are available in nearby cottages to those who prefer them, service and privileges of the Inn being the same. Entire Cottages (Hotel Service included) may be leased for the season.

A clean broad beach with ample bathing facilities, Tennis, baseball, rowing and sailing.

Private boat service to and from New York City. Also frequent train service to Brooklyn.

Telephone *Garage*

A Delightful Place—Just 45 Minutes by Private Boat from New York

Rates and Booklet on Application

A Book of House Plans

By W. H. BUTTERFIELD and H. W. TUTTLE



The authors are two practising New York architects who have prepared a series of designs for homes of character costing $3,000 to $6,000. These designs are illustrated by perspective views and floor plans with interior perspectives, and in some cases photographs of designs that have already been built. Full working drawings and specifications of each of the designs shown may be purchased from the authors. 128 *pages.* $2.00 *net, postage* 20 *cents.*

Architectural Styles for Country Houses

Edited by HENRY H. SAYLOR

A presentation of the more common architectural styles employed for country houses. Each style is discussed by an architect who makes clear all its advantages with regard to planning, structural conditions and materials. The styles include Colonial Houses, The Modern English Plaster House, The Swiss Chalet Type, The Italian Adaptations, The Tudor House, The Spanish Mission Type, The Half-Timber House, The Dutch Colonial House, The Style of the Western Plains and The Northern Tradition. 192 *pages.* $2.00 *net, postage* 20 *cents.*

Send for Catalogue. McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York

PREPARING FOR YOUR VACATION



The new text-books for outdoor work and play

Should include some of these recent additions to the handbook series:

BACKWOODS SURGERY AND MEDICINE—Dr. C. S. Moody. For use when out of reach of doctors.

CAMP COOKERY—Horace Kephart. Selection of provisions and utensils. Food values. Preparation game, fish, beverages, desserts, etc.

OUTDOOR SIGNALLING — Elbert Wells. Pronounced the simplest and most effective system of signals in existence for amateurs.

TRACKS AND TRACKING—Josef Brunner. Interpreting foot prints, wild animals and birds. Many illustrations.

Purchase from bookstores or direct at 70 cents a copy. By mail, add 5 cents for postage. Send for free Outing Handbook catalogue.

OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY
OUTING MAGAZINE yachting OUTING HANDBOOKS
141-145 WEST 36TH ST NEW YORK 122 S. MICHIGAN AVE. CHICAGO



For durable painting of all kinds use
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead.
(Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.)
Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.
National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York

CYPRESS *OF COURSE!* **"The Wood Eternal."**

Get the TRAVEL Habit

Spend a quarter for the September number, and travel to Southeastern Asia, Northwestern Europe, The Land of American Cannibals, and back and forth across the seven seas.

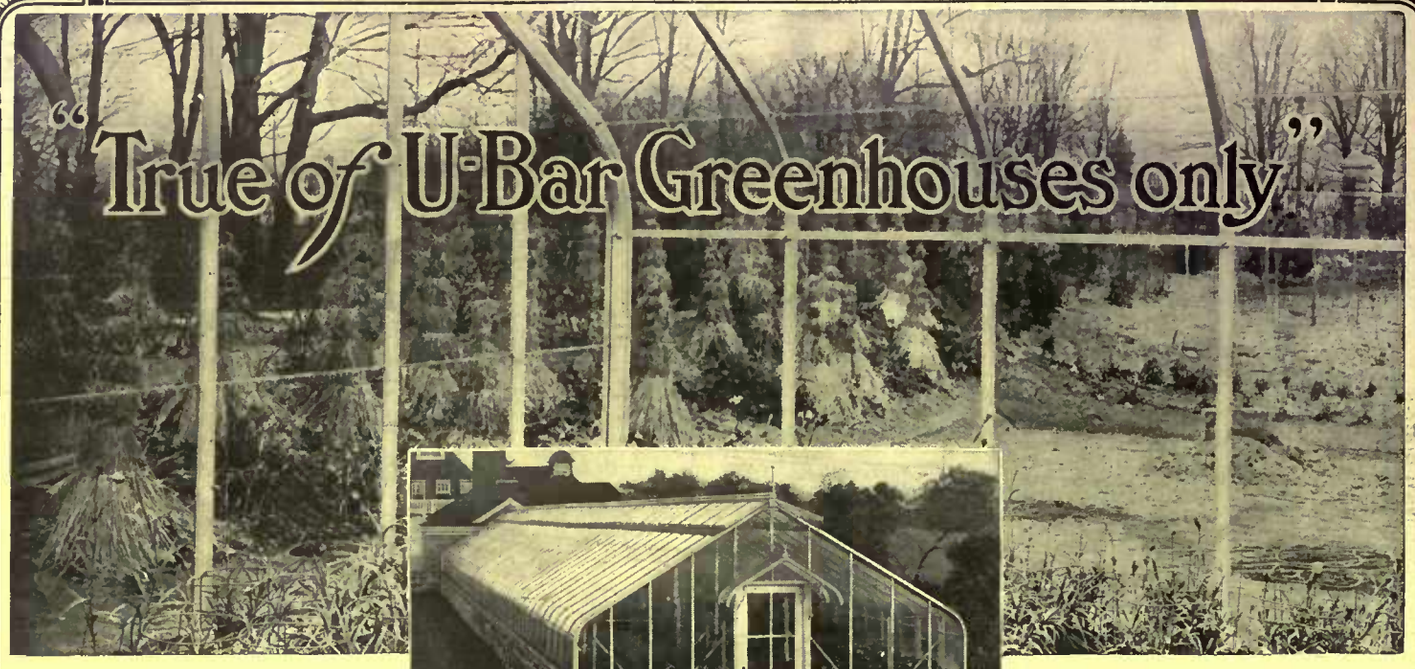
25 cents a copy.



$3 a year

Better still, send us $1.50 for a six months' trial subscription, and we will send you, with our compliments, a copy of "Planning a Trip Abroad," by Blair Jaekel, F. R. G. S.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY
Publishers **New York City**



IN rummaging around in grandmother's garret, did you ever come across an old, old umbrella having heavy reed bows, or frame, instead of the light steel ones now used?

That reed-framed umbrella might well be taken as a comparison for greenhouses built in the usual way. The light, strong, all-steel framed umbrella corresponds to the U-Bar construction with its entire frame-work of galvanized steel U-Bars.

No other greenhouse is so constructed. A frame of steel roof-bars is true only of the U-Bar construction. This frame gives the advantages of:

Greater lightness—which means better plants, easier grown. More blooms. Repairs, practically nil.

Greenhouses so constructed have a graceful, clean-cut beauty of line unattainable with other constructions.

U-Bar houses have curved eaves. But don't think that every curved-eave house is a U-Bar house. It may look like the U-Bar curved eave, but that's the only way it is like it.

The only U-Bar greenhouse builder is the Pierson U-Bar Company.

One owner in his enthusiasm called his U-Bar house "a bubble of glass"—another, "the house with the cobwebby frame."

Naturally, U-Bar greenhouses cost a bit more than others, and logically are worth more.

Investigate. Send for catalog. Or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

Four Practical House Books

A Book of Distinctive Interiors

Edited by WILLIAM A. VOLLMER

This is the most useful book for the home-maker ever published. It pictures scores of rooms that have been decorated and furnished with good taste and distinction, but not necessarily at great expense. There are helpful chapters on all the rooms of the house—living-room, dining-room, kitchen, nursery, etc.

Illus. $1 *net; postage* 10*c.*

The Dutch Colonial House

By AYMAR EMBURY, II

Mr. Embury has based most of his own well-known designs on the flexible style that was evolved by the old Dutch settlers through New Jersey, Long Island and the upper reaches of the Hudson. He contends that this Dutch Colonial—or gambrel roof—type of house is the most logical solution of the ancient problem of securing at a minimum cost, an attractive house with a free sweep of air and light, and plenty of room.

As with the preceding volumes of the Country House Library there are many illustrations from photographs and floor plans.

Illustrated. $2 *net; postage* 20*c.*

Reclaiming the Old House

By CHAS. EDW. HOOPER

All through this country—especially the New England States—there are scores of rambling old houses which, abandoned by the unknowing, are merely waiting for you to come along and turn them into great cheerful homes; homes that hold something of the atmosphere of other days. Mr. Hooper not only tells you how to find and choose your old house, but how to reclaim it and retain that age-old feeling of cheer and comfort. His suggestions are supported by an abundance of splendid photographs, plans and diagrams. It is a remarkable book, beautifully made.

Illustrated. $2.50 *net; postage* 20*c.*

Furnishing the House of Good Taste

By LUCY ABBOT THROOP

A fascinating and authoritative book on the tasteful furnishing of your home, written by a well-known interior decorator. The author, after a survey of the period styles of decoration, takes up in detail the home of today and shows how period styles or other modern adaptations may be consistently carried out.

Illus. $2 *net; postage* 20*c.*

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York

FALL PLANTING AND FURNISHING NUMBER

Equipping the New House · Refurnishing the Old

A Guide to Autumn Planting

LIBRARY
SEP 23 1913
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

House & Garden



McBRIDE, NAST & CO.
NEW YORK

OCTOBER
1913

25c.
$3 a year



The importance of fire-safety embraces every building—and fire-safety can be bestowed upon every building by a construction of

NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

It is true that **Natco Hollow Tile** has become most prominent as the fireproof and permanent material used in the great modern skyscrapers and the more expensive residences. It is just as much a fact that **Natco Hollow Tile** has succeeded the other building materials for industrial plants and modest homes—buildings of all descriptions.

Everyone interested in any way in any building project should have personal acquaintance with **Natco Hollow Tile.** The buildings of the future, whether small and guarding the lives of a few, or large and housing the many, must be *fire safe.* **Natco Hollow Tile** in its adaptation to the different types of buildings and with its efficiency established, affords the opportunity to build every building *fire safe.* The additional expense incurred is more than offset by the increased value from every point of view. More permanent than other materials and with a natural insulation against heat, cold and dampness from the air inside the tiles.

Don't make the mistake of assuming that any Hollow Tile will do for your Home. Insist on blocks bearing the **"Natco"** Trade Mark. This Trade Mark is put there so that you can distinguish **Natco Hollow Tile** from the Hollow Tile that has only a lower price with which to claim your consideration.

Before defining your building plans, send for our 64-page handbook, "Fireproof Houses," fully describing, with illustrations, every detail and phase of **Natco** construction. Contains 80 photographs of **Natco** buildings. Mailed anywhere for 20 cents to cover postage. *Write or it today.*

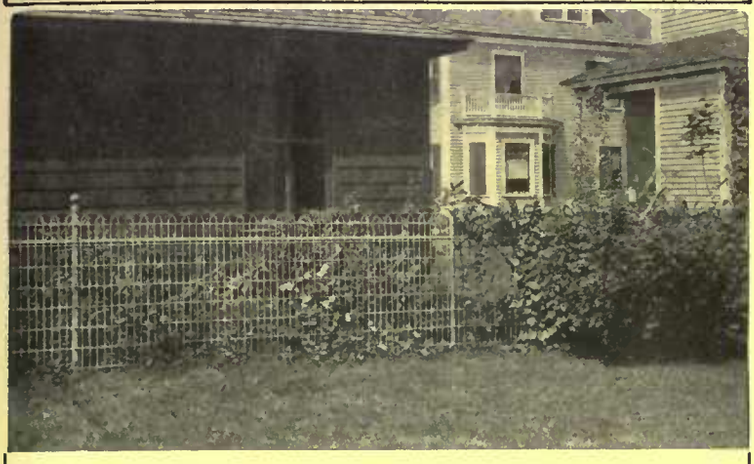
NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING·COMPANY, Dept. Y, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Organized 1889



Offices in all Principal Cities

"EXCELSIOR" TRADE MARK RUST PROOF



GOOD FENCE—GOOD NEIGHBORS

A GOOD fence makes good neighbors. Be a good neighbor and pay your share for a first class boundary division. Remember that it requires just as much labor to erect a poor fence as a permanent one. The fence that looks best and lasts longest is

EXCELSIOR "RUST-PROOF"

This fence, by a final coating of non-corroding metal, is rendered moisture proof, so that it does not rust. Tree Guards, Trellis and Flower Edgings are also made with this "Rust-Proof" finish.

Write for Catalog "C," and sample of "Rust-Proof" finish.

Place your order with any hardware dealer.

WRIGHT WIRE COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.

Plant Peonies Now



PROCRASTINATE again this fall and next June you will reap regrets instead of armfuls of the most glorious flower of the age. And there's plenty of time yet too. I never do any of my own planting until after mid-October and my flowers generally take first prize wherever exhibited.

And when you do plant a flower that will outlive you, plant the best.

Peterson's Perfect Peonies

have an international reputation. They're the best that untiring, skilled effort can produce.

Catalogue and Cultural Guide on Request.

ROSES My "Epoch" Roses have already created a sensation in the Rose world. Last spring many varieties were sold out in February. They will be ready for late October and November planting. Why wait until spring to plant these extra big, robust, out-door reared Roses?

George H. Peterson *Box 30* **Fair Lawn, N. J.**

Rose and Peony Specialist

A Big Novel of an American Girl

Gertrude



From colored frontispiece by George Brehm

BY EDWARD HUNGERFORD

Author of "Little Corky," "The Modern Railroad," etc

¶In GERTRUDE, the reader of this strong, enveloping romance will find a marked contrast with the average drawing-room heroine, the wishy-washy, doll-like young woman whose province is only to be loved and won. Gertrude is a real American girl, the kind of a girl who is to-day achieving the big things of life, and her story is told with rare insight, humor and realism.

$1.25 *net; postage* 11c.

"A Gem of a Love Story"
—Brooklyn Eagle

Thorney

BY ALEXANDER BLACK

Author of "Miss Jerry," "Richard Gordon," etc.

Six years alone on a little island in the Indian Ocean! What could Zalia Thorne know about love—having been marooned when she was twelve years old? How could she have existed in the great loneliness of this tropical island? Barry Carshall, a wanderer from New York, is shipwrecked and finds Zalia. And in the life of these Isolated Two—their adventures and the situations that arise—there is wonderfully appealing romance. The dialogue sparkles and glows like the embers of a driftwood fire.

"Most admirable * * * with every element of interest and with a dramatic movement that continues from beginning to end."—Buffalo *News*.

$1.25 *net; postage* 11c.

Your bookseller can supply you. Send for catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY, *Publishers*

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

is the best

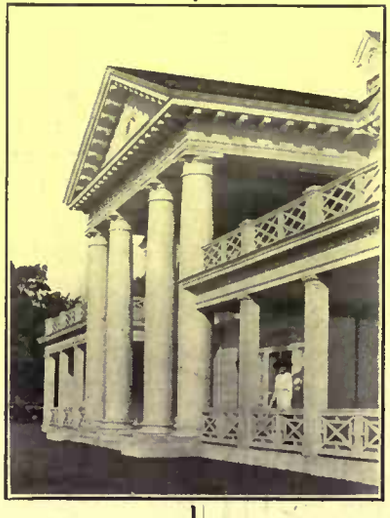
OVERHEAD—UNDERFOOT

You make no mistake when you order

BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

for your porch roofs and floors. It will outlast any canvas roofing made, is guaranteed weather-proof, requires but one coat of paint, is economical and easy to lay.

"Bayonne" is in great favor and demand for rural buildings of all types.



Arthur T. Remick, Architect.

Send for Booklet K. for further information on Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth

JOHN BOYLE & COMPANY, Inc.

112-114 Duane St. / 70-72 Reade St. } NEW YORK CITY — 202-204 Market St. St. LOUIS, MO.

"50 Years' Experience back of Boyle's Products"

Real Estate

This department aims to acquaint its readers with real estate offerings, either in the shape of homes for sale or new developments in suburban communities. It offers the reader a splendid medium through which to buy, sell or exchange property. The real estate agent operating in the better class of residential property will find here an unusual opportunity of interesting a large buying clientele.



"Edgemont Estate"
At Scarsdale Station

Within 19 miles of Grand Central Station
Rural surroundings and city conveniences
Irregular, hill top sites for attractive homes
Efficient planning and building service

Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York — 503 Fifth Ave. New York City.

A WONDERFUL RESIDENCE SITE, 20 TO 30 ACRES, in the high altitude (640 feet) pure air belt of Chappaqua; magnificent scenery and roads. Address Brevoort Hill, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.



Select Country Places
and Superb Waterfronts
At Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. 866 Greenwich — Smith Building

RESIDENCE PLOTS, 3 TO 30 ACRES, SPLENDID roads; wonderful views; 500 to over 600 feet altitude; high class residences only. Address Perry Heights, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

MODERN STUCCO RESIDENCE, JUST FINISHED, with 3 to 70 acres; 600 feet altitude; magnificent water supply; wonderful natural scenery. Address Spring Cottage, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

ONE OF THE FINEST HIGH ALTITUDE RESIDENCE sites in Westchester County; 40 acres; beautifully landscaped; no finer residence site. Address Treeholme, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

Haven't You Ever Wished

That you could save your back copies of
HOUSE AND GARDEN?

You like to read the magazine each month and would be glad to save every issue if you could only find some way to take care of them. Well, here is what you want—a

"Big Ben" Binder

to hold your loose copies and put them into volume form

"BIG BEN" is a strong and handsome cover, bound in deep rich brown and stamped in gold, and will accommodate six copies of HOUSE & GARDEN. It is simple, strong and practical—just the binder you have been wishing for.

We are prepared to send you a "BIG BEN" for "HOUSE & GARDEN" at once, prepaid, for

$1.25

McBride, Nast & Co., Union Sq., New York

Are You Looking for a

Country Place?

Have You a Place For Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a suburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of the

Real Estate Bureau
HOUSE AND GARDEN
Union Square New York

An Ideal Poultry House

THERE is no better time to build or remodel a poultry house than during the fall of the year. The ground on which a building is put up is dry and ready for the foundation. Labor, as a rule, if it must be employed, is cheaper and more easily obtained at this season than during the spring or summer.

The essentials of a poultry building are, in order named, dryness, light and warmth. Dryness and light are essential to perfect health, while warmth has more or less to do with the egg producing qualities. One of the cheapest and most efficient buildings I have ever tried, and one that has had the recommendation of about every fancier and breeder who ever saw it, is built on a four-inch foundation, two by fours spliced for the sills, studding set two feet apart, sheathed, papered and then shingled with second grade red cedars, four and a half to five inches to the weather. The sheathing I use is a grade of hemlock and fir that costs about twenty-three dollars a thousand. The paper is a single thickness of common tar building paper. Nail the shingles as low as possible without exposing them. Use the same grade of shingles on the roof, allowing four inches to weather, with sheathing and paper under them the same as the sides. A five foot rear wall and a seven foot front wall make ample head room.

If desired, the shingles may de dipped in an oil stain and thus made prettier and to wear better. Let the sheathing on the walls run right up to the roof sheeting and let the latter overhang the walls four inches. Cut off the rafters flush with the outside of the plate and sheathe right up to make a tight joint. This is better than any sort of a cornice on a poultry house. Cornices are not tight unless a lot of labor is spent on them. From the edge of the roof sheathing that overhangs, drop a two-inch strip to put a finished appearance to the roof. Let the shingles hang over this about an inch all around, and at the apex of the roof, whether it be a shed or a style cover, have a capping made of lap siding.

This style house has given me best results for a one, two or four pen or continuous housing for many breeding pens. Where there are to be partitions I make them of two feet of solid cheap boarding at the bottom, then above this I put cheap muslin. The muslin goes to the ceiling. The doors go into the highest part of each partition, near which are located the nest boxes and feeding troughs, grit boxes and water fountains. This saves a lot of room that is usually wasted in an alley-way and keeps one in close touch with all the birds housed therein. For years I used roosts, but now I keep the floor covered with litter from a couple to ten inches deep and the birds roost on the floor. During winter they can keep warmer in this manner than if perched higher up where the cold air can get under them. It also saves a

(*Continued on page 196*)

The House Furnisher's Bulletin

New York is the market place of the world and into its shops, great and small, pour all the best products of the artisan, the decorator, and furniture maker. All that goes toward making the home of good taste may be purchased in this city. To give the readers advantage of the city's shops, the sharp eyes of experts are to be constantly employed in ferreting out for this column all that goes to make the house distinctive.

SOME new shades for electric lights in bedrooms or upstairs halls are made of cretonne or chintz, and resemble the familiar Japanese lantern in shape. The wire frame, ten inches high and five inches in diameter, is covered with the chintz, put on perfectly plain and finished at top and bottom with a piece of narrow guimpe. When slipped on over the incandescent lamp it gives a soft, pretty light. It is particularly useful for disguising the ugly drop light that sometimes hangs straight from the ceiling, and when made of chintz or cretonne to match the hangings it adds much to the attractive appearance of the room. For a blue and white room the Japanese toweling may be used with good effect.

THERE is a certain dignity about the tray made of mahogany that is thoroughly appreciated by the hostess who likes to express her good taste in small accessories. A new tray of this sort that is sure to be much liked on account of its simplicity is of mahogany with silver and glass fittings. The bottom of the tray is of mahogany in a dull finish under a protecting cover of glass, and the rim and handles are of silver in a severely plain design, while a distinctive touch is given by having the monogram of the owner wrought in silver and placed in the center under the glass.

AMONG the small conveniences for the guest room are some attractive water sets consisting of carafe or pitcher and glass in a rather diminutive size, to be placed on the bedside table. The glass forms a protecting cover that fits over the neck of the carafe, or into the top of the pitcher, making it quite airtight. Two glasses of water is the capacity of the carafes and pitchers, and the sets come in cut glass of lovely design as well as in a less expensive quality.

FOR the comfort of the man whose breakfast is not a complete success without his morning paper, there is a little holder of silver that keeps the paper firmly in position without the necessity of propping it against an uncertain support. It is perfectly plain in design and small enough to be in keeping with the other appointments of the breakfast table, but is heavily weighted at the bottom and fitted with a strong spring, so that the paper is securely held no matter what its size may be.

BEDROOM candles that are attractive-looking but not at all expensive have large circular bases and tall standards ten or twelve inches in height, made of tin, with glass wind shields. Attached to one side of the base is a holder for a box of matches, and on the other is a substantial handle. The candlesticks are light in weight and easily carried about, and may be had in either red, green or white.

AN unobtrusive but useful piece of furniture for a woman's bedroom or boudoir is a little cabinet of mahogany fitted with six or eight shallow drawers. These are intended to hold handkerchiefs, gloves, veils and the numerous small articles that make one's top-drawer a proverbially untidy place. With one drawer, possibly even two for each article, it ought not to be difficult to keep things in perfect order. The cabinet is quite small, and except in a very diminutive room, takes up an unappreciable amount of space.

A MATERIAL that has much of the charm of pattern and coloring seen in the old-fashioned camel's hair shawls is being used for sofa pillows with remarkably good effect. So excellent a reproduction is it that one is inclined at the first sight to experience a bit of a shock, under the impression that grandmother's shawl has been ruthlessly cut up to serve a passing fashion. The material is substantial, and the colors are such that it will look well with furnishings and draperies of almost any description. Both the square and the newer rectangular-shaped pillows may be had with these coverings.

NOW that old English oak furniture is becoming so popular, there are various small pieces in oak that are intended for thoroughly practical purposes, and yet give the impression of richness and solidity so characteristic of this furniture. One of these is a drop leaf tea-table, oval in shape, and of the convenient "two-story" variety, with the legs done in a twisted design and the leaves ornamented with a two-inch carved border. Another is a small trough-shaped book-stand of oak combined with cane in the same color. Standing about as high as the seat of an ordinary chair, it holds twelve or fourteen books and provides a most attractive way of having the newest books or one's favorite works conveniently at hand.



Unexpected Guests

The home billiard table delightfully solves the problem of entertaining guests who "drop in" unexpectedly to spend the evening. Make your home the social center of the neighborhood by installing

The Brunswick "Baby Grand"
Home Billiard or Pocket-Billiard Table

This magnificent table is made of genuine Mahogany, inlaid design, highly finished, and has the same unexcelled playing qualities as our world-famous Regulation Size tables.

Vermont Slate Bed. Celebrated Baby Monarch Cushions. Accurate angles. Concealed Cue Rack and Accessory Drawer. Sizes 3x6; 3½x7; 4x8. Other styles include Brunswick "Convertible" Dining-Billiard, Library-Billiard and Davenport-Billiard Tables.

Easy Terms—Playing Outfit Free!

Pay at your convenience. Full playing outfit free with any size and style of table.

Lowest direct-from-factory prices.

Book Free—Send Coupon!

Sign and mail the coupon for beautiful book, richly illustrated in *colors*. Gives complete information regarding all styles of Brunswick Home Billiard Tables. Mail coupon *today*. (126)

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Dept. 623-633 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Coupon good for one copy of Book—

"Billiards - the Home Magnet"

Sign and mail the coupon.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

YOU NEED IT

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK

Edited by J. WALKER McSPADDEN

For business and professional men—for speakers and writers—for all who desire the latest and most authoritative facts—this book will prove of the highest value. It is a national work of reference, compiled from State and United States official reports up to May, 1913, showing the present-day condition—political, commercial, religious—of every State in the Union and every country in the world.

8vo, $4.00 net; postage 20 cents.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*
Union Square, New York City

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

Five-Section Poultry House—10x50 ft.

Sanitary, durable, up-to-date—made of red cedar, clapboarded outside, interior sheathed. Made in 10-ft sections, each fitted with roosts, nests and fountain. Open fronts, with canvas-covered frames. You can add sections at any time. Easily erected.



First Section $75.00
Additional Sections $60.00 Each

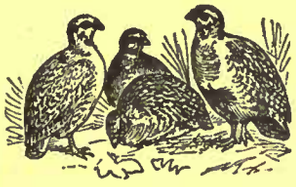
No. 0 Colony Laying House—for 12 hens Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in fifteen minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 ft. high.



$20.00

Send for catalogue.

E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 326, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercailzies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist
Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.



G. D. TILLEY
Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States.

G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut

MAPLECROFT S. C. RHODE ISLANDREDS

Our Pullet, Palace Queen, won 1st at both New York Shows, Shape and Color Special, 1911. Our Pullet, Red Princess, won 1st at both New York Shows, Shape and Color Special, 1912-13; both birds bred and owned by Maplecroft Farms.
We also own PAPRIKA, 1st Cockerel, New York, 1912, one of the best birds ever bred.

STOCK and EGGS FOR SALE from choice Matings. Send for Circular

MAPLECROFT FARMS - - - Pawling, N. Y.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT



A FLUFFY KITTEN

makes a joyous Christmas Gift. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and sales lists.

ALL COLORS AND AGES.
Well bred "Domestics" and rare foreign varieties.
Ideal Summer and Winter board for Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTERY
Oradell, N. J.
N. Y. Office, 112 Carnegie Hall.



Delight the children with a

Shetland Pony

—an unceasing source of pleasure, a safe and ideal playmate. Makes the child strong and robust. Inexpensive to buy and keep. Highest types here. Complete outfits. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue.

BELLE MEADE FARM
Box 8 Markham, Va.



THE BEST DOG

for a companion or watchdog is the Collie. Alert, intelligent, faithful, handsome; he meets every requirement. We have some fine specimens to sell at low prices. Send for copy of "Training the Collie," price 25c. We are selling many fine dogs.

FRANK R. CLARK, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ills.



AMERICAN KENNELS

Toy white silk Poodles; little beauties, pedigreed, $15.00; Toy Pomeranians, $20.00 up; Toy Foxterriers, small English specimen, $5.00 up; English Bulls, Boston Terriers, French Bulls, Bull Terriers, St. Bernards, New Foundlands, Scotch Collies, Toy Dogs, every variety. State wants.

Dept. H., 113 East 9th St., New York City



The Home Poultry Book

By E. I. FARRINGTON



Here is just the book for the beginner who wants to keep a few hens to supply fresh eggs for the table. No elaborate systems or expensive fixtures are advocated. Good, sound common-sense is the key-note of every chapter, Detailed plans and photographs of successful small houses are given, together with specific information covering every phase of poultry keeping. It is not too much to say that this is the most practical book for the beginner ever written.

Illustrated $1.00 net; Postage 10 cents.

Your bookseller can supply you. Send for catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York City

(*Continued from page* 194)

lot of work in building and prevents the usual cracks and crevices in dropping boards and roosts where lice and mites and other vermin can hide. The litter of the floor can be renewed as often as desired. For summer use I use gravel on the floors, and during settled weather the birds are persuaded to roost under shrubs set out in the yards, on a little A-shaped roosting rack. This saves a lot of cleaning. Then when the yards are turned under, the ground becomes purified. After a breeding season is over, let the females all out on range together, if possible, and sow the yards to dwarf rape or oats or rye. Rye is best, as it will stay green till along in the spring. It makes excellent forage for the birds.

If the doors throughout such a house are of the double-acting kind, a piece can be fitted across the bottom of them, just where the wheelbarrow wheel strikes, and a barrow used to clean and carry litter from one end to another. Doors could be put into both ends of such a continuous house to make it easier of access. There can be windows placed in each pen on the south side of this house. I used windows for years, but since the advent of the curtain or muslin front, I use no glass whatever, and am pleased to note a great improvement in the health of the birds. In my houses there is a three and a half foot opening running right across the front or the south side, which is covered with muslin of a heavy unbleached sort, this tacked to the outside of the house on strips that set over the edge of the shingles for that purpose. Tacks with large heads hold the muslin in place. They will not hold in the shingles. This muslin-covered opening is two and a half feet from the floor, then extending upward. Above it is placed a series of long doors, or ventilators, more properly speaking, which are set into a simple frame and open outward. Stay hooks can be fastened inside to hold them in place when open and when closed. These ventilators will let out surplus heat during the summer. They will admit direct rays of the sun during warm winter days. Have them ten inches wide and let them run the full length of each pen. Below the opening, and entering each yard attached to such a house should be a small door for the fowls to enter and go out. Make this of a sliding style and have it tight. It will be handy to the doors that run through the house from pen to pen.

My pens are eight feet long, and as the house is twelve feet wide, each pen will accommodate twenty layers throughout the winter. I have crowded thirty into them on a pinch and had good results. The more birds in each pen, the more comfortable they will be. I have never had a comb frosted in this house with the inside muslin front, tacked to the sheeting and the two by fours at sides of each pen, these forming the partition. This makes a double covering of muslin that always admits plenty of light and an abundance

of fresh air. With no more than the number of birds that I have mentioned in each pen, you will not have a sick bird, or one with a cold, all winter.

Now, about the floor: personally I think that a clay or packed earth floor is the best that can be made. I have used wood floors ten inches off the ground, cement floors of all kinds and dirt floors, and find the latter much the cleanest. Have the floor, whether of cement or dirt, come to the top of the foundation. If the ground is level and well drained where the house is to be located, then a six-inch wall is plenty and this filled up level within will keep out all moisture and insure a perfect floor. Cinders put in to a depth of four inches and then packed and tramped dirt or clay on top, will keep rats or vermin from burrowing under. Under cement and board floors is a great breeding place for rats. Sixteen years' work with fowls proves this house ideal.

Amos Burhans

Dried Meat Scrap for Poultry

OWING to the difficulty of obtaining fresh lean meat and green bone, on account of its expense, there has been placed on the market a dried meat scrap preparation that is sold by merchants in almost all cities and towns handling poultry feeds.

In my experience I find that the best grade of this is one of the most valuable ingredients in the hen's menu. It no doubt is the best substitute for the insects and worms which constitute the natural meat diet of the hen. When fed to growing stock, dried meat scrap greatly improves their size and hastens maturity, and to the laying hen it furnishes an abundant amount of the protein so essential for egg production.

While these and many other advantages are derived from its use, you cannot be too careful in selecting a meat scrap that will not be injurious. The writer's attention was first attracted to this matter about a year ago, when he obtained some meat scrap of a different firm than he had been patronizing, and within a few hours he noticed that some of the best stock was sick. It was also observed that the fowls were intensely droopy, with wings dragging on the ground and comb purple. Later they were unable to stand and death resulted. All during the time they were affected the gizzard was extremely tender, causing great pain on pressure. I made a post morten examination and found the lining of the gizzard destroyed. In several cases it had passed out into the bowel, which was also in a state of severe inflammation.

It seemed to be that it must be some corrosive substance to produce such condition as this, consequently an effort was made to locate the trouble. Chemical



SAVE YOUR WOUNDED TREES

Practical Tree Repair

By ELBERT PEETS

How to diagnose and treat tree diseases successfully is told concisely in this book by an expert in arboreal surgery. The directions are for not only curative but preventive doctoring, telling, as they do, the necessary occasional care to keep the trees in a healthy condition. Mr. Peets shows how to treat wounds, fill cavities, get rid of boring insects, and brace limbs that require support. His directions are clear and practical, and no one who has trees on his grounds ought to be without the book. Illustrated with line-drawings and halftone reproductions from photographs. 12mo. $2 *net; postage* 14 *cents.*

Modern Farm Buildings

By Alfred Hopkins, A. A. I. A.



The only authoritative book on the subject. The work is eminently practical, yet the author points out in no uncertain manner the delightful architectural possibilities of the farm and barn, and enforces his views with many illustrations of buildings erected by him. There are over one hundred and thirty plates giving plans of farm buildings with accommodations for from two to two hundred cows; also plans showing various arrangements of the horse stable, cow stable, garage, chicken house, sheep-cote, piggery, root cellar, corn crib, manure shelter, etc.; in fact, all the dependencies of the large or small country estate in detail. $3.00 *net; postage* 24*c.*

The Home Poultry Book

By E. I. Ferrington

Here is just the book for the beginner who wants to keep a few hens to supply fresh eggs for the table. No elaborate systems or expensive fixtures are advocated. Good, sound common-sense is the keynote of every chapter. Detailed plans and photographs of successful small houses are given, together with specific information covering every phase of poultry keeping. *Illustrated.* $1.00 *net; postage* 10*c.*



Symbolism in Architecture

By Arthur H. Collins, M. A.

There is a vast deal of meaning behind the grimacing gargoyle on the edge of the cathedral roof and behind the half-leopard, half-unicorn carved on some choir stall. The present volume is a serious effort to open up this by-path for the architect, churchman and archeologist.

The volume is beautifully and profusely illustrated. $1.75 *net; postage* 14*c.*

The Landscape Gardening Book

By Grace Tabor

The laying out of the home grounds, with directions for proper planting and judicious arrangement of walks and gardens. *Illustrated.* $2.00 *net; postage* 20*c.*

Making a Bulb Garden

By Grace Tabor

By planting in fall it is possible to have a bulb garden not only to bring the first bloom of spring, but to carry this dependable and stately bloom on through the summer months. *Illustrated,* 50*c. net; postage* 5*c.*

Making a Garden with a Hot-bed and Coldframe

By C. H. Miller

The fruitful garden season may easily be prolonged by the use of a few glazed sash. This book tells how. *Illustrated.* 50*c. net; postage* 5*c.*

YOUR BOOKSELLER CAN SUPPLY YOU. SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF OUR BOOKS

Travel | McBRIDE, NAST & CO. UNION SQUARE PUBLISHERS NEW YORK | House & Garden

A SUMPTUOUS BOOK FOR CONNOISSEURS

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH GLASS-PAINTING

BY MAURICE DRAKE

The author, representing the third generation of a family of glass-painters, records the best tradition in connection with materials, methods and examples of an art which is just coming to be recognized at its true worth by architects, churchmen and collectors. This is a most sumptuous book in every way—beauty of typography, binding and illustrations—as well as an authoritative work on a subject of extraordinary interest. Illustrated in color. Send for free prospectus. $12.50 *net; expressage* 50*c.*

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Square, New York City





Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.

Where Country Life in America is made

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD?

—Everyone has a definite Ideal of a Home—
and the great annual Housebuilding Number of

Country Life in America

is published to help you realize
YOUR IDEAL HOME

"THE HOUSE EFFICIENT"

That is what you want that house of yours to be. So Phil. M. Riley has rounded up all the latest devices for the equipment of a home—right from the cellar to the roof. Lighting, heating, telephones, floors, refrigerators, water heaters, shower-baths, —almost everything you can think of, which has been recently improved, comes up for attention, and the article is written entertainingly and in language that you can understand.

WHO IS SOLOMON JOHN?

That would be telling—and we can't. He is a well-known author and humorist who built a fascinating house up in Connecticut. He thought he would be able to write better than ever there, but the lure of Broadway was too great. However, though he couldn't live in it himself Solomon John's is a remarkably interesting house and you'll enjoy reading about the nursery with a quaint barrel ceiling and the study at the head of a dark and narrow stairway.

FROM COAST TO COAST

Two articles on houses in Massachusetts and Southern California. The one describes engagingly and with some attention to detail a house in Peabody designed in 1800 by Samuel McIntire, the famous architect and most skilled wood-carver of Salem. The other tells about a patio house in Santa Barbara—a low-built spacious dwelling built somewhat along mission lines but with suggestions of Italy, Southern France and Spain. Both articles are fully illustrated and placed side by side they become especially interesting for the contrast they offer.

IF YOU WANT A HOME

You have probably wondered whether it would be best for you to build a new house, buy a new one already built, remodel an old house, or rent one. In "To Build or Not to Build" Henry H. Saylor has gone carefully into this ever-present question, and he points out the advantages and disadvantages of each method. A carefully reasoned and very informing article, *superbly illustrated with Lumière autochromes in full color.*

We have described only a few of the many features of the October Housebuilding Number of **Country Life in America.** Here are some others—all illustrated—

The Reproduction of an Old House which tells how to get the old colonial **atmosphere** as well as form when you build.

Foot Scrapere of a By-Gone Day—a page of interesting photographs from Frank Cousins' great collection.

A Consistently Colonial House which describes a particularly successful house in Pennsylvania.

And there are the following departments—**From a Country Window**—a new editorial page and perhaps the most notable of its kind in America.

Better Stock, Dogs, Poultry, The Nature Club, Books for the Country Home, Experiment Station News.

Finally the following serials are continued: **That Farm, The Fruitful Land, Inside the House that Jack Built, and What the Neighbors Did.**

FOR YOUR IDEAL HOME CLIP THIS COUPON

Dear Sirs.
I enclose one dollar for which please send me "Country Life in America" for 5 months beginning with the great annual Housebuilding number.
H. & G. 10-13

.....

.....

.....

Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City, Long Island, New York
VALUE $2.05

analysis showed arsenic to be the cause, and this was finally located in the dried meat scrap, in sufficient quantities to kill poultry. Whether it got into the scrap by accident or was put in for a purpose is problematical.

Arsenic will destroy flesh or cause it to dry and remain so indefinitely, so you can draw your own conclusion about the matter. Some meat scraps are put up for swine, and arsenic in such doses as this will not injure them but act as a tonic, but not so with poultry. A meat scrap that is suitable for poultry has an appetizing smell, others with foul odors should be rejected, and never fed to poultry.

Therefore be careful about buying your meat scrap. Don't be satisfied to see it stamped on the bag, "For Poultry," as many are so marked. Investigate by chemical analysis or have someone do it for you. I believe thousands of chickens die every year from this cause.

A. E. VANDERVORT



Some Early Sun-Dials

AT one time it was quite the fashion to carry pocket dials in England and he was not much of a man who could not tell the time o' day by a peep at his sun-dial. A poke-dial was the one in common use and was a small cylinder of ivory or wood, a stopper with a ring at the top, and a gnomon on the side of the stopper where it was hinged. When in use one took out the stopper and the gnomon turned round so it hung over the desired line. Travelers of parts were never without this poke-dial and in the 15th century there were many kinds, all of them portable, and as necessary as watches now. One of these, somewhat battered and made of ivory, is still in possession of descendants of the English Cushings.

As the simplest forms are the best, so the original form of the sun-dial wants nothing to make it complete. Architectural decoration has not added to the primitive designs of the first dials.

There has even been a preference for symbolic designs for the sun-dial, and one should not have much difficulty in choosing where there are so many. The swastika is the earliest known symbol in the world. Some dials show the four seasons. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, had a sun-dial at his country place, at White Plains, with the signs of the zodiac engraved upon its face, but Maine dials are, for the most part, simple in design, either old dials transplanted from England to grace modern gardens, or else duplicates of simple styles of the past.

Whether in old forsaken gardens or in trimly kept plots of bloom, the ancient sun-dial and the story that it tells has felt the very heart beats of history. The new sun-dial is of a happier time.

"It is so easy to dress well— —if one only knows how!"

and with Vogue at hand, it is easy to know how—so easy in fact that dowdiness in dress becomes inexcusable. Smart dressing is not nearly so much a matter of income as of information—the longest purse does not by any means turn out the smartest gown. It is the little things that count—the tiny modifications, the incidentals and accessories. And for just these highly important trifles, the woman who realizes the importance of really distinctive dressing turns invariably to her



But Vogue is far more than a mere authority on little points of fashion and passing caprices of style. Vogue is intensely practical! For any woman who wishes really to dress well—whether she spends on her clothes $500 or $5,000 —Vogue is the most practical magazine published. Take, for instance, the next two numbers:

AUTUMN PATTERN NUMBER

Now On Sale

A display of 250 patterns, selected models, together with a multitude of suggestions as to the newest materials, trimmings and accessories. Besides this regular pattern service, Vogue is always glad to have cut to your order a special individual pattern of any costume illustrated anywhere in the book. You might spend an entire season in Paris haunting the show rooms of the great designers and yet not be dressed as smartly and becomingly as you can simply by using Vogue and Vogue patterns.

AUTUMN SHOPPING NUMBER

Ready October 13th

All the best things in all the new stocks of all the best shops spread out before you in one big, attractive catalogue. A personally conducted tour through the little shops and the big stores; and a splendid exposition of the work done all through the year by Vogue's "Seen in the Shops." Furthermore Vogue's shopping service will buy for you, without charge, anything shown in this number or any other number, thus giving you the full benefit of the great metropolitan shops no matter where you may happen to be. If you are not acquainted with Vogue and is economies—this is an excellent number for you to sample.

VOGUE

FOUR FORTY-THREE FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Condé Nast, Publisher

25 cents a number
Twice a month

$4.00 a year
24 numbers


Dainty and Durable!
See the new Priscilla pattern of
O.P. CO.
SYRACUSE CHINA
Its design and coloring are as pretty as its name. They delightfully suggest the beauty of all O. P. Co. Syracuse China, in which refinement and durability are developed and combined as perhaps in no other tableware.
Ladies write us: "It has all the durability you claim for it." "Have used a set of Syracuse China for 15 years and find it very satisfactory." "I find it the best-wearing dish I've used in the past 30 years." "I don't care to buy any other make." "Sample plate of your dinnerware just received, and it is a beauty." (Names on request.)
If your dealer hasn't O. P. Co. Syracuse China, don't stand for argument; just send 10 cents to cover postage, and (with a beautiful book about china)
WE'LL SEND ONE OF THE "PRISCILLA" PLATES
to show the beautiful quality that makes a Syracuse dinner service or tea set such a joy forever. We will put your monogram on at nominal expense. First, send for the fascinating booklet on how to select the best china.
Onondaga Pottery Co., Syracuse, N. Y.



CONTENTS

OCTOBER, 1913

COVER DESIGN: THE PORCH, THE HOME OF MR. S. M. LANDERS, NEW LONDON, CONN.

CONTENTS DESIGN: FALL PIPPINS

FRONTISPIECE: THE LIVING-ROOM

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE WILDFOWL 203
By T. Gilbert Pearson

SIMPLICITY IN ROOM DECORATION AND FURNISHING 206
By Abbot McClure and Harold Donaldson Eberlein

THE GARDEN THAT GROWS INDOORS 209
By F. F. Rockwell

CONCEALING THE RADIATOR 212
By Ludwig Deubner

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 216
By C. H. Claudy

A CURE FOR THE UNPRODUCTIVE GARDEN 219
By E. O. Calvene

DISTINCTIVE NEW FURNISHINGS 220
By Lydia LeBaron Walker

A SEASON'S BLOOM WITH BULBS 224
By Grace Tabor

NEW FURNISHINGS FOR OLD ROOMS 227
By Lucy Abbot Throop

THE FALL-MADE GARDEN 230
By Grace Tabor

THE HOME OF MR. LEIGH H. SHRIGLEY, JENKINTOWN, PA. 232

INSIDE THE HOUSE 234
China and China Closets
An Illuminated House Number
The Indoor Bulb Table

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 236
The Frost Danger
Indoor Plants
The Right Kind of Mulch

EDITORIAL 238





McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY
Union Square North, New York

Robert McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly, 25 cents per copy; $3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXIV. NUMBER 4.
WILLIAM A. VOLLMER, Managing Editor

Copyright, 1913, by McBride, Nast & Co.



In the wainscoted room, furniture of upholstery is especially appreciated. The group of the inviting lounge and the comfortable wing chairs before the fireplace is not only appropriate with the situation, but the pieces themselves make desirable combinations with the other chairs. This is an example of a good furniture scheme carried out in unity and an excellent arrangement. The home of H. B. Clark, New Canaan, Conn. Aymar Embury II, architect

203.

House & Garden

REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

VOLUME XXIV October, 1913 NUMBER 4



Before dawn the duck hunters set out their flocks of decoys within range of the points where their blinds are hidden in the sedge or rushes, and when the ducks begin to fly in the hazy half light of early morning the boom of guns is heard far over the marshes

The Slaughter of the Wild Fowl

THE MIGRATIONS OF THE SHORE BIRDS AND WATER FOWL, AND THE DANGERS WHICH DESTROY GREAT NUMBERS ON THEIR ANNUAL JOURNEYS—PROTECTIVE MEASURES AND THEIR VALUE

BY T. GILBERT PEARSON

Secretary of the National Audubon Societies
Photographs by A. R. Dugmore and Others

THE habit of migration is the most distinctive characteristic possessed by wild birds. Some mammals, fish and even a few butterflies and other insects rejoice in the migratory instinct, but in none of these is the power developed to the extent which we find among our feathered neighbors. As to the reason why they are driven to take such prodigious journeys, we can only surmise; but when we consider the persecution to which many of them are subjected at the hand of man, we wonder whether to some extent at least this power to pass over wide stretches of country was not intended as an aid in perpetuating the race.

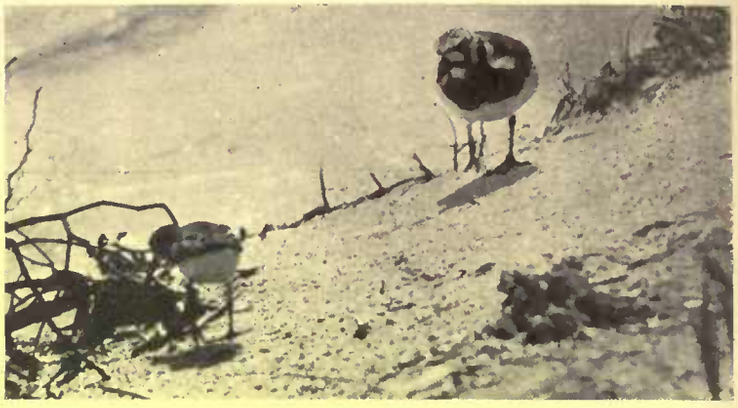
From the time when the human race first acquired the means of hurling missiles, it is probable that birds have recognized man as their greatest enemy. If we are to believe what the archeologists tell us, we must understand that the value of birds as an article of diet was early discovered, and doubtless away back in the grim beginnings of things man ate almost any bird which fell before his arrow. To-day, however, in most countries only certain forms are regarded as legitimate game birds, and it is held to be unsportsmanlike to kill any others. Of the twelve hundred or more species and varieties of birds inhabiting North America, something over two hundred are considered legitimate game for the hunter, and at least seven-eighths of these are what are termed migratory birds. It is significant, too, that nearly all of these are species which secure their living either from the beaches, marshes or open water, and they are usu-



Crouched in a brush and seaweed "hide" on the beach the shorebird hunter attracts the birds by decoys and imitating their calls



The shorebirds' habit of feeding and flying in compact flocks has had much to do with their destruction by gunners. Some flocks, when flying along the beach, turn and twist as a single bird



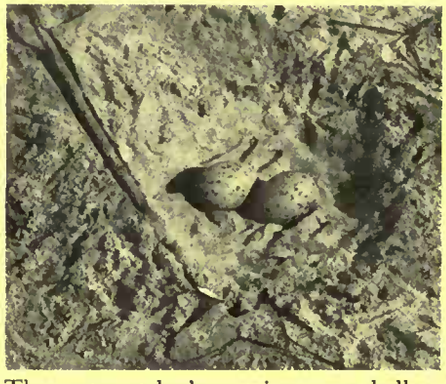
A turnstone and one of the small varieties of sandpiper feeding along the beach. The turnstone, which is at the right, derives its name from the habit of turning over stones in search of food

ally classified as "water fowl" and "shore birds." Some are coastwise in their distribution, although many are found about the lakes and along the river courses of the interior.

Around these two groups of birds, much human interest has centered. Millions of dollars in this country alone have been invested in marsh lands, clubhouses, boats and accessories by gunning clubs whose members wish to shoot birds. On the other hand, enormous sums



A young oystercatcher on a sandy beach



The oystercatcher's nest is a mere hollow





are annually expended by State governments in efforts to enforce legislative restrictions which it has been necessary to enact to safeguard the future supply.

With few exceptions our North American water fowl are found in summer only north of the fortieth degree of latitude; in fact, the great bulk of them nest from our northern tier of States northward through Canada and Alaska. About the reedy margins of the lakes and sloughs found in such profusion throughout that vast territory, the ducks and geese collect in great numbers. Their nests are hidden in the grass at intervals about the shores, and by the latter part of June the waters become well dotted with families of little ducklings.



During pleasant weather the ducks are prone to settle in large flocks in the open water, whence they rise, when alarmed, with a roar of wings audible at a long distance

The great bulk of canvas backs and others of the more desirable food ducks inhabit chiefly a region which may be included in a wide elipse extending from the Great Lakes westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Black ducks were formerly common in summer throughout our Northeastern States, and even today many are found here. They appear to be increasing the last few years since the passage of anti-spring shooting laws. Especially is this true of Long Island. Several hundred black ducks are now nesting there every summer in places where for many years previously they had been strangers.





Upon the approach of autumn the wild fowl start southward. Frequently many families unite until flocks numbering a hundred or more individuals may be seen winging their way overhead. They migrate both by day and by night. While at this season they may be seen at almost any favorable spot in the United States there are certain well-defined migratory routes over which the bulk of them pass. Birds which

have spent the summer in northeastern America proceed down the coast line, pausing for rest and food as they reach various feeding grounds along the way. In the bays of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut they are very common. Great South Bay, Long Island, is one of the favorite places for them in the fall. Many soon pass on to the south, while others linger from day to day, apparently loath to leave the northern latitudes. Some, in fact, stay through the entire winter unless driven away by stress of weather or the formation of extensive ice areas which render the securing of food an impossible task.



Nesting well within the Arctic Circle, shore birds as a class travel the longest distances of any of our migratory birds, some going as far as Patagonia. This photograph shows some resting on a Florida key



The black-bellied plover is eagerly sought by the shore hunters

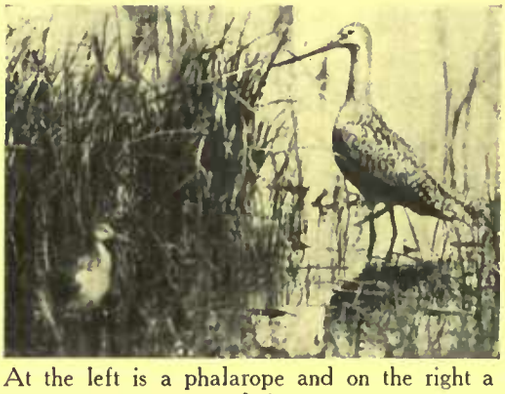


Some of the sandpipers prefer the seclusion of fresh-water streams

Wild fowl summering in the north-central States and central Canada travel to the south in two great currents. One sweeps down the Mississippi Valley to the sunken lands of Arkansas and the marshes of Louisiana and Texas. The other moves diagonally across the country in a general line from the Great Lakes to the sounds and estuaries of Maryland and Virginia, thence they distribute themselves southward with the coming of still colder weather, locating in favorable places along the coast of Georgia and Florida. There is still another great distinctive movement in autumn. This consists of the birds of the far West which pass down the Pacific Coast region to California and Mexico.

By March the wild fowl begin to move northward again, and the middle of May finds practically all the survivors once more on their northern nesting grounds.

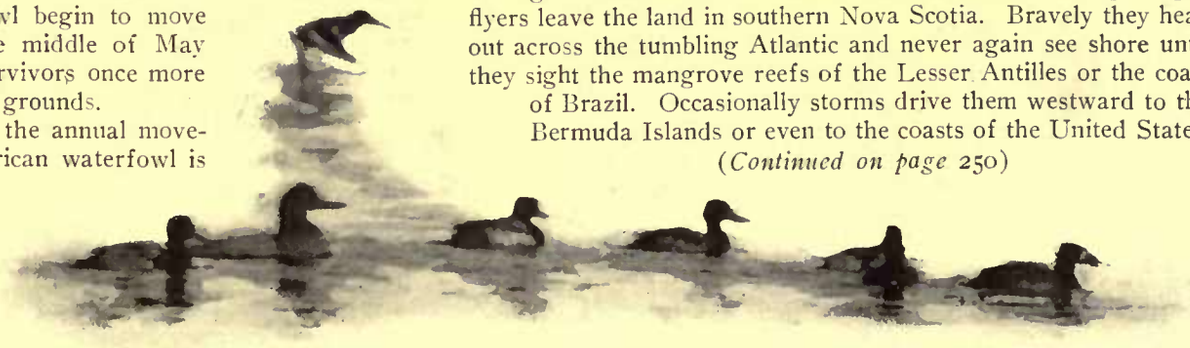
This general outline of the annual movements of our North American waterfowl is in the main also true of our shore birds; that is, they nest in the far North and spend the winter months in Southern latitudes. A few forms only nest in the South; these are the willets, woodcock, oyster-catchers, one form of sandpiper, and at least three species of plover. Like the wild fowl, however, the shore birds appear in summer chiefly north of this country. About the lakes of the interior one may see them commonly in the same regions as are occupied by wild ducks. Myriads of them collect on the marshes of Hudson Bay northward of York Factory, and I have found them on many a barren island along the coast of Maine and Nova Scotia. Commander Peary has said that he discovered shore birds brooding their eggs less than five hundred miles from the Pole. The nests were on the exposed beaches of the northernmost land where it slopes down into the Arctic Sea. All through the far North these birds are scattered. Travelers have found them equally common on the bleak Arctic Islands and the flowery tundras. It is among this class of birds that we find the most extensive travelers of any of the feathered hosts which annually surge back and forth the length of the continent. There are shore birds which nest beyond the Arctic Circle that extend their autumn flight to points well within the tropics.



At the left is a phalarope and on the right a godwit

The duration of the flight of the golden plover is one of the marvels of the bird world. Coming down from the Arctic regions through eastern Canada late in summer, these strong-winged flyers leave the land in southern Nova Scotia. Bravely they head out across the tumbling Atlantic and never again see shore until they sight the mangrove reefs of the Lesser Antilles or the coast of Brazil. Occasionally storms drive them westward to the Bermuda Islands or even to the coasts of the United States,

(*Continued on page 250*)



Simplicity in Room Decorating and Furnishing

THE VALUE OF SELECTING A METHODICAL SCHEME AND FOLLOWING IT CONSISTENTLY—UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND THEIR APPLICATION—A SUGGESTIVE CONCRETE EXAMPLE

BY ABBOT MCCLURE AND
H. D. EBERLEIN

WHERE to begin, that's the question. And a very puzzling question it is for most of us to answer. It must be answered differently in almost every case and a still further difficulty arises in the shape of the bugbear cost. It would be an easy thing enough for a good many people to furnish a room, or even a whole house, in at least passably good taste if they had a goose that laid a golden egg in their poultry yard, but since that creature is a rara avis indeed, most of us in our furnishing operations are obliged to keep a sharp eye on the nimble and elusive sixpence which has an annoying trick of skipping away and leaving no satisfactory or substantial substitute unless we look well to its manner of getting out of our purses.

This leads us to say that it is only by steadfastly refusing to be haphazard in our course, no matter what alluring temptations may arise, and sticking as closely as possible to some general scheme or method, that we have determined upon beforehand, that we shall arrive at results acceptable from either a decorative or a financial point of view. It may be worth while, therefore, at this point to set forth a few guiding principles which will, if properly heeded, supply a thread of system and materially help in the pleasurable task of furnishing.



The built-in china closet has a certain architecturally decorative value which is well illustrated here. Especially in some Colonial rooms is this sort of closet desirable, for it supplies a spot of color in the white walls

Let us begin by laying down a few principles that will apply to the whole house and then follow with those that apply more especially to dealing with the individual room. To begin with, if one has any regard for the eternal fitness of things, they will not do violence to architecture and decoration alike by trying to yoke two incongruous styles together in unequal union. That is to say, they will not furnish a Tudor Gothic house in the manner of Chippendale or the Brothers Adam, nor fill with elaborate and fussy Louis Quatorze furniture and decorations a dwelling that is distinctly Georgian or Colonial in character. One does not expect to find a medieval castle full of modern French fripperies nor a Queen Anne cottage stuffed with heavy, carved oak furniture that might have been made for an old baronial hall, and it is always a shock when one does happen upon such unseemly combinations.

When your house is already made for you and you cannot alter its appearance, there is only one thing to do and that is suit the interior treatment to the outside as consistently as you can. Also, have a care to the number, size and location of rooms and their relation to each other in planning the general scheme you intend to carry out. Another point that concerns the whole house, and is altogether too often disregarded, is the proportional balance of cost. Being put into plain English, this means that we have a bad habit of very often skimping one room or one part of the house in order to splurge in some other part—a thing in exceedingly ill taste. If your house is to be furnished simply and inexpensively, keep it so throughout and don't commit the solecism of appearing, so to speak, in a gingham frock, but wearing a collar and tiara of pearls or diamonds. Lastly, concerning the color scheme for walls and woodwork, it is well to preserve throughout, as far as may be, a uniform treatment, making any departure from this uniformity only after due consideration of its effect upon other parts of the house.

Coming now to the individual room, we must first of all study carefully its exposure and dimensions to determine the tones of paper and paint and whether the height of the ceiling must be raised or lowered and the apparent size increased or diminished by the treatment we are going to give. It is always well to have some understood point from which to start our operations and we shall, therefore, follow the plan of beginning with the floor, taking next the walls and ceiling, then the curtains and hangings and last of all the selection and arrangement of the furniture. This order of procedure can be followed where the furniture is to be assembled when the house is ready for it. Where the furniture is a previous possession, however, the three preceding points must be considered with reference to its character. For instance, if your furniture is walnut or mahogany, it would be foolish to panel the room that is to hold it with oak or fumed chestnut. One wood would completely ruin the effect of the other. Neither would the walnut or mahogany appear to the best advantage against too dark a paper.

In every case, both with the individual room and the house as a whole, study to preserve simplicity and restraint. It is so easy

to fall away from both these ideal qualities that one must be perpetually on guard to avoid doing so. The only way to do is to subject everything that goes into your house to a rigorous censorship, fully determining thus whether, in the first place, it is really necessary and, in the second, whether it is exactly what you wish. So soon as you relax this vigilance and let useless or indifferent things slip in, your house will sink below the standard of simplicity and restraint that you have set and begin to look overloaded, cheap and commonplace.

Let everything you put in your house be of the best, both in quality and decorative merit, or else let it be palpably inexpensive and simple. Never tolerate anything that is mediocre in any respect. The really good things you will always cherish and preserve with admiring satisfaction; the frankly inexpensive and temporary things, when they have served their day and are to be replaced by better things, you will give up willingly; but the mediocre thing will always be a little too good to throw away and yet not good enough for the place it occupies. Beware, therefore, of its insidious presence at the outset. Exactly what is meant by this bit of advice will appear more fully further on.

Some people seem to imagine that the cult of simplicity and restraint in furnishing means bareness and discomfort. This is not the case. It does not mean any such thing. However, precept and advice will have little weight with such folk when they have a mistaken notion firmly imbedded in their minds and the only way they can be convinced is by actual sight and experience, after their neighbors have had the wit to work out the problem. So much then for generalities.

Having now set forth in a brief manner some principles to guide us in our work let us take several concrete examples and see what we can do with them to show the application of those principles. From first to last let it be always borne in mind that the proper furnishing of a house is a delicate piece of constructive work, requiring much thought and study if it is to be done well and is not to be left to haphazard chance. If it is, you may be very certain the result will always be unsatisfactory. The interior of many a house that is excellent architecturally has been wholly ruined by bad and thoughtless furnishing. The occupants, perhaps, have always been dimly conscious that something is wrong, but they have not taken the pains to study the matter and see that the fault lies in themselves and their own decorative indiscretions. To some of them, indeed, a chair is only a chair and a table a table. It makes no particular matter what species they belong to. Now there is no excuse for such indifference to details. It simply betrays a coarse and ignorant mind, and as an extreme example to show that distinctions *do* count we might submit that those same people would be much disturbed if they went to shoo the house tabby out of their pet "nondescript" armchair and found that that amiable animal had suddenly changed into a tiger. Yet they ought not to mind at all if they were consistent in their disregard of distinctions, for both tiger and tabby are cats.

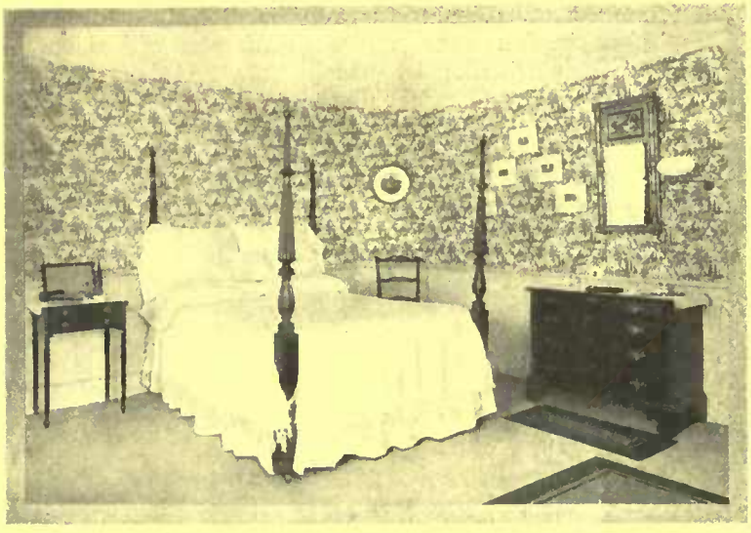
Assuming that the house is already built, in the majority of cases, before the future occupants are confronted with the problem of furnishing, it should be emphatically laid down that the very first and most important thing to do is to study thoroughly



An extremely important problem in the large living-room is to arrange it so there shall be a definite social and conversational center. A good method is to commence with the fireplace, putting in front of it a comfortable lounge backed by a large reading table, and allowing space for armchairs to be drawn up at the sides. The other features may then be handled more easily



Too little attention is given, nowadays, to woodwork for wall treatment. The fine grained woods are highly decorative



Quaint old Colonial papers for the bedroom have a peculiar charm when used with harmonious furniture and well lighted



We may closely approximate Colonial rooms to-day, using rush bottomed chairs and rag rugs. The general effect is, of course, simple, somewhat relieved by a small tea table

the physical features of each room. This heed to the physical character of each room gives the key to future decorative success. The kernel of the whole matter lies there. Now to make this article perfectly explicit and unmistakable, let us enumerate exactly what points are understood by the terms "physical features of a room."

First comes its size or dimensions—length, height, breadth—then its exposure and light, then the texture of its walls, whether they be plaster or wainscot, next the windows and doors, and finally the fireplace, which is the natural center with reference to which other things group themselves. Of course all these features can be more or less ordered or modified to suit the purposes of the decorator.

Let us use a living-room as our working example. Unless the light is exceptionally strong do not think of having dark woodwork or dark walls. If the height of the room is too great, the ceiling may be brought down by avoiding a striped paper or by resorting to one of several other well recognized devices to attain this end. In this connection, too, it is well to remember that absolutely plain walls will always make a room appear larger than will a figured wall paper. In a small room, therefore, avoid figured wall treatment, which will only destroy balance. It goes without saying, of course, that a hard wood floor is by all odds the most desirable.

Let us suppose that our living-room has a northern exposure and that the house is of the type, so popular in many cases, embodying certain Colonial and certain Georgian characteristics along with much that is distinctly modern in period. Such a house lends itself well to furnishing in a "no-period" style, a style full both of delightful possibilities and grave dangers. It requires infinitely more judgment and taste than formal, rigid period work and yields vastly more interesting results if rightly managed. Badly managed, however, nothing can be worse, so it behooves us to have a care at every step.

Out of a number of possibilities let us suggest for the walls of this northern living-room a yellow paper. The woodwork, of course, will have white or cream white paint, the latter being the warmer. In color the hangings will harmonize with the walls of the room. As to their material a timely word may avoid some embarrassment. It has already been urgently suggested that the appointments of a room should be either of the best possible quality and design or else palpably and frankly unpretentious and inexpensive. It was also suggested that there was no impropriety, under certain circumstances, in bringing the two together so long as mediocre articles were rigidly excluded. To make this quite plain, let us quote one instance where several rooms in a house were appointed with some really fine old pieces of furniture. The walls, though inexpensive in finish, supplied an exceedingly good background. The occupants, however, were under heavy expense at the time of arranging their rooms and did not feel they could afford handsome hangings, curtains or shades. They happily solved the window problem with unbleached muslin curtains hung from sliding rings on a little brass rod. The sides and bottom were relieved by a parti-colored inexpensive

(*Continued on page* 253)



The Garden that Grows Indoors

DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF BULBS AS HOUSE PLANTS—THIS IS THE TIME TO PLANT IF YOU WISH YOUR HOUSE CHEERY WITH BLOSSOMS ALL WINTER LONG

BY F. F. ROCKWELL

Photographs by Nathan R. Graves, E. I. Farrington and others



THERE is no good reason why any home in the country or suburbs, where soil and a little space are available, should go through the winter entirely barren of flowers. It is all due to the coldness and the darkness that long winter months are cheerless; the general lack of flowers is partly responsible. Where one finds flowers growing and blooming in the house there is most certainly a difference in the whole atmosphere, which it is well worth an effort to attain.

For giving this much-to-be-desired warmth and life, flowering bulbs offer the triple advantage of being quite certain to succeed even in the hands of the novice, of costing so little that the humblest purse can easily afford them, and of requiring such treatment that practically all the work with them can be done at one time (early in the fall), although the flowers may be had when they are wanted throughout the winter—kept on tap, as it were, for delivery on demand.

The culture of the ordinary bulbs for flowering in the house is simplicity itself. All they require, in fact, is moisture and sufficient warmth. You have undoubtedly seen a Chinese sacred lily or a hyacinth or narcissus growing in nothing but plain clean water and pebbles, and a number of other bulbs may be grown in this way. Far more satisfactory results, however, are had by "forcing them" in a manner similar to that used by commercial florists, both for flowers for cutting and for plants to bloom in pots or "bulb pans." For use in the home, I think that the latter plan is preferable by far, for there is not only the interest of watching the leaves grow and the buds develop and unfold, but the living, growing plant always possesses a cheerfulness and intimacy, a personality in fact, which the most beautiful cut flowers that ever existed could never achieve.

The number of bulbs and bulbous plants available to anyone who will take the trouble to get them and furnish the required conditions is larger than is commonly apprehended, and covers almost the complete range of colors and a great variety of form. Tulips, hyacinths and narcissi, in several distinct types and in a number of varieties, are the sorts most abundantly forced for market, and are satisfactory and quite certain of results for the person who is trying this sort of winter gardening for the first time. There is no space here to describe even a few of the various named sorts of these, but one word of caution to the beginner may be of advantage. That is, for your main planting, stick to the tried and true old standard sorts, such, for instance, as the various Duc Van Thol tulips, narcissus Paper White, and Van Sion, White Roman hyacinth and so forth. A number of extravagantly praised and extravagantly priced new things, of course, it is very well to try out, but cling to the tested sorts first of all. In addition to these, there are crocuses, freesias, oxalis, lilies-of-the-valley, lilies, and such not so well known but highly desirable things as gladiolus and the Spanish and English bulbous irises; and bulbous plants, such as callas, which are *grown*, as distinguished from *forcing*.

The secrets of succeeding with flowers of these types in the house in winter are three: First, get good bulbs; second, secure a good, strong root growth before they are brought into the light and heat to make flowers; and third, during the flowering season give them plenty of fresh air and a temperature not too high. Bulbs fit in well with the modern ideas of open windows and of fresh



Hyacinths are very common house plants, but they are none the less desirable on account of the improved varieties



Even the most inexperienced may succeed in growing a windowful of bulbs, but to keep the house attractive they should be set out early in October



A bulb-pan is made like the flower pot, but it is shallower and therefore more convenient

air even in winter. The reason that a bulb can be grown and brought to flower in nothing but plain water is that in reality the growing has already been done in some rich field of Holland, Japan or Bermuda and the food there assimilated has been stored up by one of nature's wondrous devices. The grower of the bulb, in fact, has already done practically all of the work for you, as you may see for yourself by cutting down through the centre of a sound tulip or hyacinth bulb, where you will find the complete flower folded away in miniature, only awaiting a chance to emerge like the genie from the bottle. You can readily see, therefore, how absolutely important it is, if you want the best results, that you get good, sound, fresh bulbs. The safest and most economical way to do this is to order direct from one of the large seed houses which make their own importations, with instructions to ship as soon as received, as they get fresh supplies each fall from Japan, Holland and Bermuda and the other bulb-growing sections of the world. It is best, too, to stick to *named* varieties and the largest sizes of the bulbs even though they cost a little more, as results will be both more certain and more satisfactory. As most of the bulbs mentioned can be bought for from twenty-five to seventy-five cents a dozen, and as but a few dozen will be required to give you flowers all winter long, unless you want to use them largely for cut-flowers, it is evident that one can well afford the best.



Soil is an item; see that it is rich, but not too heavy



No matter what bulbs are planted in, they should be given good drainage

As I have already mentioned the second factor in success is getting a strong well developed root to grow from the bulb before you bring them in where they are to flower. This is easily accomplished if you will but take the pains to follow a few simple directions. In the first place you should decide whether you want to have them flower in pots or "bulb-pans," or simply to produce flowers that you can cut for table decorations. The bulb-pans are made of the same material as pots, but much shallower and a more convenient shape for this purpose, especially where it is desired to flower a number of bulbs together for a table decoration. If small, shallow wooden boxes are used, they may be covered with green denim when brought inside. The bulbs may either be started directly in the pots or pans in which they are to bloom, or put first in boxes and shifted—if you have a convenient place and the soil with which to do the work—at the time they are brought into the house. The first plan, however, is the simplest. For flowers alone, the ordinary florist's "flat," made of empty cracker boxes cut into sections three inches deep and bottomed, is just the thing. Do not have the bottoms water tight. Either leave quarter-inch spaces between the pieces covering the bottoms, or bore three or four half-inch holes in it.

The soil for bulbs should be rich, but not too heavy. A composition of one part of well rotted manure to two parts rotted sod is just the thing, but if this is not readily available use any good garden soil, lightening it with sand if necessary, and adding the oldest, finest manure you can procure. Thorough drainage is absolutely essential; therefore put some rough material, preferably lumps of broken charcoal, in the bottoms of the pots or boxes, and on this put an inch or so of the prepared soil. In this set the bulbs firmly, right side up and near enough so that they almost touch each other, then cover the bulbs with soil, covering about an inch deep over them, which should fill the box, bulb-pan or pot not quite level full. A slight depression is necessary in order to give them care in the form of watering.



Bulbs indoors should not be planted too deep, and, above all, planted *right side up*

Immediately after planting give a thorough soaking with the watering can, and after this put the bulbs away to develop their root systems before the top growth is allowed to begin. If one has a good dark, cool cellar, such as is suitable for storing roots in winter, and only a few boxes of bulbs are to be forced, that is an excellent place to put them. If such a place is not available, put them in a coldframe, covering with three or four inches of coal ashes or sandy soil; or simply dig a trench in a convenient and thoroughly drained spot about a foot deep and long enough to hold your various boxes or pots. Cover these with half a foot or so of coal



Did you know that it was easy to grow crocuses indoors? A number of them may be planted successfully in a bulb-pan

ashes or soil. In any case each box should be plainly tagged, and if they are buried the tag should be long enough to be read above the covering in order that you may readily secure just what you want when you are bringing them in. The soil in the boxes should be kept in a moist but not wet condition, and this will, if a very dry stretch of weather is encountered after planting, necessitate a few thorough waterings. Under these conditions the bulbs will commence to make roots rapidly and will not be injured even by freezing weather; as this comes on, however, the coldframe should be covered with sash or the soil over the bulbs mulched with manure or leaves in order that the bulbs may be got at readily when wanted.

That practically completes all of the work in connection with the forcing of bulbs. After they have remained in enforced seclusion long enough to have made a good mass of roots—the proper length of time for which varies with the several types and varieties—simply get out a box or pot from under its covering of manure and soil, or take it up from the cellar, and bring it into the light and heat. The pots may be washed and covered, or placed in jardinieres, or the boxes painted or covered with some cheap cloth like denim or stained burlap, and will thus be made presentable for the living-room or the dining-table.



Most everyone is familiar with the cyclamen when purchased in pots from the florist. You may grow it for your own pleasure if you like

The first planting can be done early in October, which will usually be as early as you can get some of the bulbs, and after four or five weeks in which to make root growth the earlier sorts, which include the hyacinths, polyanthus type of narcissus, Duc Van Thol tulips, crocuses and so forth may be taken up and brought into the house. The later tulips, the large flowered narcissi, lilies, etc., should be left at least three weeks longer before the first are taken in. As soon as taken up they should receive a thorough watering, and from this time on the soil should be kept in a thoroughly moist condition, giving it much more water than for ordinary plants kept in pots during the winter, as the bulbs are making an active growth while most of the others are in a semi-dormant condition. It is best after the first few days when they are brought in, to keep them in a comparatively cool room with a night temperature of 40 to 50 degrees, but for most of them ten degrees more heat than this will be beneficial after leaf growth has begun. Always the maximum amount of fresh air that can be given while maintaining the proper temperature should be furnished, as it keeps the plants healthier and prolongs the season of bloom. To secure the best flowers, when the buds are well formed, supply extra plant food in the form of a little nitrate of soda (a teaspoonful to a quart of water) or liquid manure.

The freesias after planting should be covered with only a couple of inches of soil instead of half a foot or so, like the other bulbs, and should be brought into the house *before* freezing weather; or they may simply be started without any preliminary growth at all by keeping them for the first few weeks in a cool, partially shaded place. The new improved Purity is a very wonderful advance over the old and well known *Refracta alba* and is a desirable plant to have.

The lilies, such as the Easter lily and the Annunciation lily (*L. candidum*) can be forced in the same way, but are more difficult for the amateur to succeed with because they require a higher temperature, a longer season of growth and greater care in feeding and watering. Large bulbs should be procured and potted at once in five or six inch pots and treated as the other bulbs mentioned above, until

(*Continued on page* 240)



A cyclamen corm with good rootlets shaken out ready for planting



The daffodil that blooms in your border may be anticipated in the house and used for cut flowers



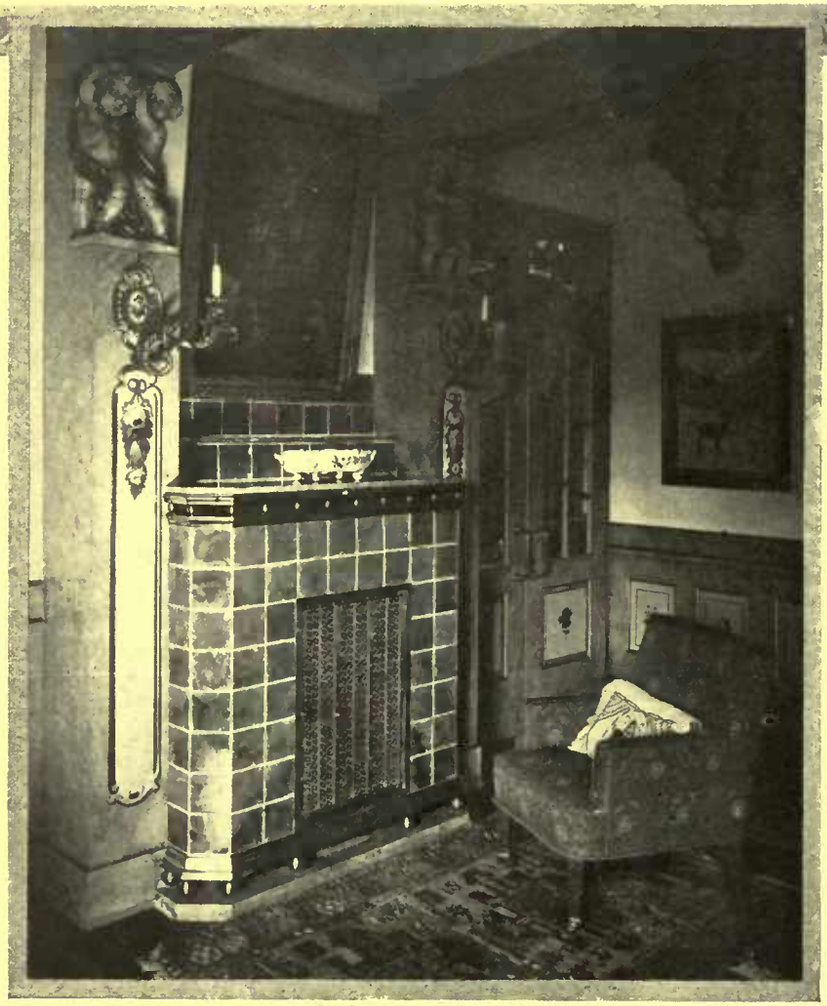
The proper planting of a cyclamen corm covers all the rootlets but not the bulb

CONCEALING THE RADIATOR

WHAT THEY DO IN GERMANY TO RENDER THE RADIATOR AN ATTRACTIVE PIECE OF FURNITURE—PRACTICAL METHODS WHICH GIVE BEAUTY WITHOUT IMPAIRING ITS EFFICIENCY—AN EXPLANATION OF VARIOUS SUCCESSFUL METHODS IN USE ABROAD

BY LUDWIG DEUBNER

IN view of the demands of the present time for convenient and comfortable dwellings, and with the number and complicated nature of the necessary technical and sanitary arrangements, it has become impossible for the architect of to-day to master all these different branches of house structure, each of which requires a special study. In this, he must rely upon the advice and co-operation of experienced, practical men in the various special departments; particularly in that most disputed section of modern house building, the heating arrangements. Which of the different systems—water, steam, or air heating—is most suitable for the case in point, can be always best decided by the heating engineer, for not only the object of the building must be taken into consideration, but also the size of the structure, the number of its rooms permanently or transitorily occupied, the position, whether sheltered or exposed to violent changes of temperature and great cold, the amount of money available, and other circumstances are determining factors. Yet even here there are fundamental conditions, and stipulations respecting which every architect should be posted in order to protect his principals from deception, disappointment and material loss.



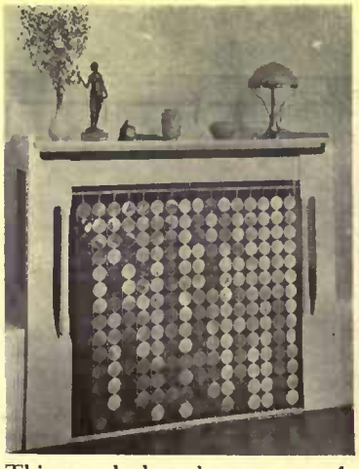
The fireplace in many American houses is merely a useless fixture. It may be turned to practical benefit by building the radiator in it

For small and moderate-sized one-family houses in Germany warm water heating is generally the most suitable; the installation being, it is true, more expensive than that of steam heating, but the operation notably cheaper. Moreover, it offers the comfort of keeping the whole house supplied with hot water.

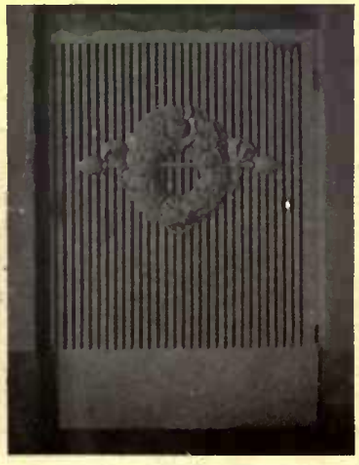
In consequence of the closed nature of the plant, it gives a uniformly mild heat, and if the diameter of the pipes and the size of



The brass molding cap of this radiator cover may be lowered



Thin metal plates hung on wood screen a radiator



A wooden radiator cover set in the wall between two rooms

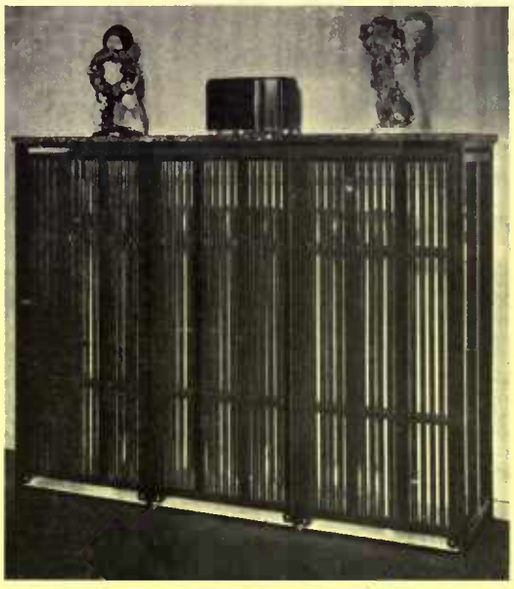


This is an example of the better type of thin metal plates

the heating surface have been properly planned, the water need not be heated above 122° F. Its heating effect comes nearest that of a good tiled stove. Pipes of large diameter through which much water flows, give more heat with a smaller heating surface than narrow pipes—in which the smaller quantity of water easily cools off—do with a larger heating surface.

It is not practical to build the boiler for hot-water heating in the stove used for cooking, as may seem possible at first sight, as the stove, even when not being used, requires more fuel than is necessary for the preparation of the food; the kitchen itself easily becoming overheated.

Though this system is efficient, it has several drawbacks. The radiators are ungainly, and very often render the decoration of the room difficult. Besides, dust collects upon them, and, as soon as the heater is in operation, burns, making the air unwholesome and ill-smelling. This last defect is corrected by the use of radiators with smooth surfaces. These are dearer than the cheap ribbed heaters which collect dust, but materially surpass them in heating power.



The radiator covers may conform with the decorative scheme; here is one for a room in mahogany

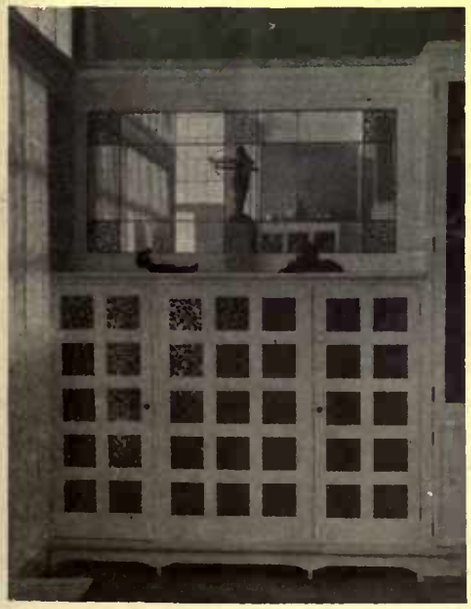


Above all, a radiator cover must provide easy access for regulating and cleaning the pipes

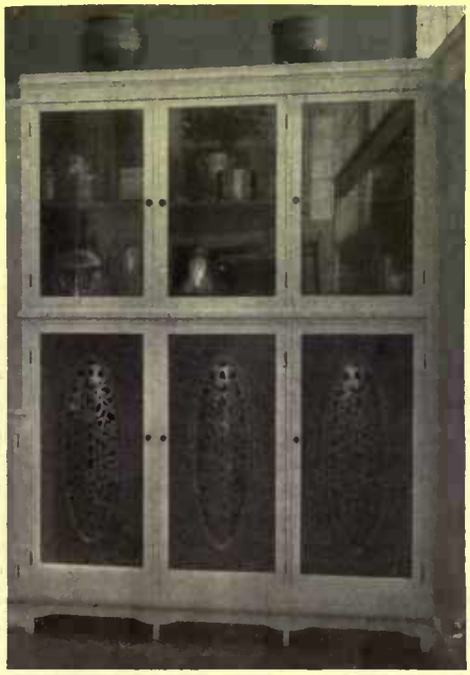
To get rid of the unsightliness of the radiator, if means are limited, these smooth radiators may be painted with a heat-resisting paint in color harmonious to the decorations. The ordinary paint will not do; a special sort is necessary. The heaters thus equipped are rendered less obtrusive and their covering is not absolutely necessary.

In general, however, it will be advisable to hide the radiators, which never look well and always are a disturbing feature in the room. This is most easily done by building them in beneath the window sills, where, for technical reasons, they are best placed. Not only does the temperature of the rooms become most chilled at the windows, but a piercing cold enters through the cracks of the frames, which can reach the room only after passing over the heating surface and thus becoming warmed. In stormy weather, or in rooms exposed to strong winds, such a location is a great advantage; yet this advantage is only fully attained if the window sill above the radiator is perforated so that the warm air can be conducted vertically, not horizontally, into the rooms. This again has the disadvantage that the particles of dust carried around by the circulating air settle in the window curtains, and soil the latter in a short time. If the warm air can rise through the latticed window base, the sill may be about four inches lower than is demanded in other cases for radiators equally large.

In order to prevent the heating surface from being too small, and the capacity



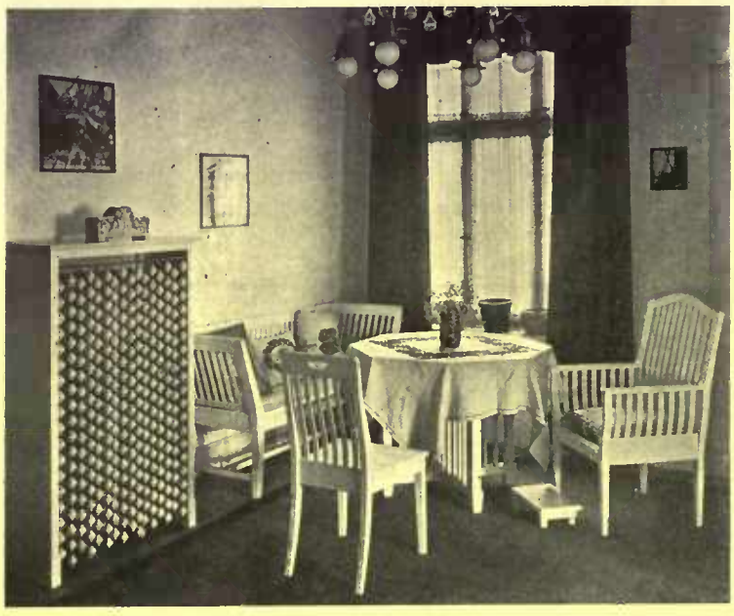
A built-in heater cover such as this really serves as an article of furniture



The three panels of brass work beneath this cabinet open upon the radiator



In many finely decorated rooms a curtain of strung beads serves to hide the heating pipes

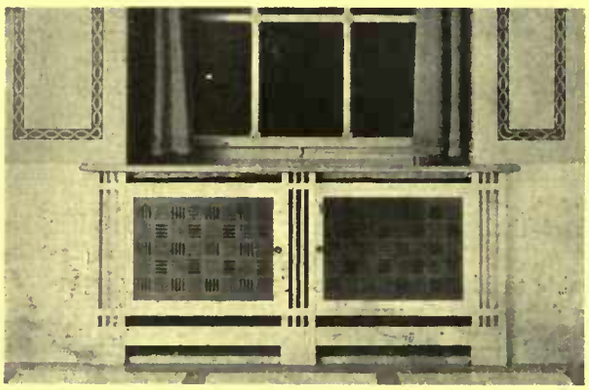


A very simple radiator cover of wooden bead chains is shown here. The framework is merely enameled wood which matches the furniture



Since the air is coldest at a window, the most advantageous place for a radiator is beneath the window sill. Here a lattice work hides it

of the plant being thus reduced, there should not be less than 35″ between the floor and the sill if the opening of the window is not very wide. This is because the first requirement for the full heating effect of an uncovered radiator is that sufficient air should come in at the floor to reach all sides of it and be collected over it before escaping. In consequence, the radiator cover should not be too narrow. With a radiator diameter of 8″, a distance is required between wall and the lattice radiator cover of at least 14″ if the heating bodies are put up in niches in such a way that they do not project beyond the surface of the wall. With inner walls this will seldom be possible, so that the radiators have to stand away from the wall. It is recommended not to place them with their feet on the floor, but to put them on brackets let into the wall. This has to be kept in mind in arranging about the entrance and escape pipes.



The large openings at the floor permit the cold air to pass up and over the radiator and become warmed

There is no need to delay the installation until the floor is finished and is already laid with linoleum or parquet flooring; later it will be but little disturbed by the finishing workers. It is not advisable to place the radiators, out of economy, in the corner made by a flight of steps or behind doors. With seasonable consultation with the heating engineer it will be possible to place the radiators with the least expense, in most cases, so that they occupy the smallest possible space compatible with the proper heating of the rooms, and to make them, through the adequate covering, into an attractive piece of furniture for the room without a sacrifice of their utility.

The heating bodies are most advantageously finished off above by a sufficiently wide slab of marble, fastened air-tight to the wall, in order to prevent the warm air escaping upwards, carrying upwards particles of dust and settling them on the wall. Black spots and streaks, which are easily formed above radiators, and which cannot be avoided in rooms where there are drafts or much traffic—such as corridors—arise solely from the fine particles of dust which are carried over the radiators in the circulation of air and then settle fast on the wall. In such rooms it is advisable to finish the walls smooth for as great a surface over the radiator as possible.

That the covering of heating bodies in a properly arranged plant either does not affect the heating action of the radiators or only causes unimportant losses of heat, has been demonstrated by tests. The ground for such a supposition is that within the radiator cover there is not air much heated, but much air moderately warmed, which escapes through wide openings in the upper edge of the lattice work, and is distributed through the room. It is, therefore, necessary for cool air to pass through similar openings along the floor, so that the circulation is not impeded by the air pouring from the radiators, and its heating in a free or sheltered position is not affected.

Since steam heating now produces a greater heat than water heating, and as heat is given off in varying amounts according to the size of the heating surface and the diameter of the pipes, rules generally applicable cannot be formulated. Still there are formulas according to which—taking into consideration the special circumstances—the necessary size of the required openings can be reckoned. In general, openings at the floor of 3¼″ to 4″ for at least two-thirds of the width of the covering, will suffice; the same size for the upper opening, if the covering itself is only little perforated, is proper. If the upper opening is half closed with a perforated metal lattice work it must be of double width, as then only as much warm air can escape above as cold air enters below.

If the whole heating mantle consists of an open lattice work, or a curtain of sheet metal plates or bead pendants, the heated air is, of course, distributed over a larger surface in the room. Care must then be taken that plenty of air circulates freely below, rising not only between the wall and the radiator but between the latter and the hangings, these being placed at a distance equal to one-third the depth of the radiator away from it. In other words, the common mistake must be avoided of having the heating body too close to the hangings or lattice work. At a distance of less

than 2½" to 3¼", the circulation of the air is impeded and the effectiveness of the heat diminished.

Care must also be taken that the mantle does not interfere with the handling of the regulating valves and does not hinder the cleaning of the radiator. It must therefore consist of easily opened doors sufficiently wide to come over all sides of the radiator, or of a curtain which can be gathered together, when it is not fastened by hooks to a movable bar which may be swung out like a door. The last arrangement is most advantageous, as polished brass plates become tarnished and unattractive when rubbed together.

The illustration in the center of page 214 shows the covering of a radiator, built in the window niche of an ante-room. Here the marble slab of the window sill is not perforated, since the large openings at the floor and above the doors provides for the circulation of sufficient air. The doors of stamped sheet brass set in lattice frames of white enameled wood are large enough for the radiators to be conveniently cleaned from all sides. This is a model of a simple, practical and attractive covering. In the dining-room on top of page 214 (right) are radiators filling up the entire window niche, hidden behind doors with wide-meshed lattice work. The openings in the covering are so large that a sufficient circulation of air is assured.

The two illustrations in the left-hand lower part of page 213 show radiators which have been built in, yet not a window niche, but behind the paneling in the lower part of cabinet. Here, also, care has been taken that sufficient air should reach the radiator from below and pour into the room through the doors ornamented with sheet brass. A similar example is shown in the picture at the upper right-hand corner of the same page, which is the cover of a radiator standing free. Both the sheet iron doors of decorated lattice work open for the whole width of the radiator, an important point in cleaning.

Curtains of hammered brass or small iron plates have been for some years in vogue. They are an idea of Professor Richard Riemerschmid, who first used this style of covering and tried it out. The metal industry soon took up this good idea, but it got into discredit through the attempt to attain cheap prices. Such pendants must be very carefully made, or otherwise the thin chains upon which the metal leaves hang easily give out with usage and the strands hang crooked, which is undesirable. A good type of this form of radiator cover is shown on page 214 (left), where wooden globes are strung together and hung in a simple enameled frame.

Bead chains appear in the extreme left-hand corner of page 212. Here the marble slab rests on a perforated brass cornice, the forward part of which slips down for the whole width of the radiator, so that it is easy to reach the regulating valve. The lady's room shown on page 213 (right) is fitted with a radiator curtain to the chains of which are attached white and red wooden beads. These are hooked to a rod divided in the center and maintained there by clamps. Both sides of the curtain swing outward when unfastened to afford access to the radiator.



This radiator screen is adaptable to room corners

In many cases it will be found advisable to finish off the radiator cover with a lattice work of wood to match the furniture of the room, in order to reflect better its style. A particularly good example of this is furnished by the left-hand illustration at the head of page 213, the heater covering in a bedroom decorated in mahogany. The front wall is formed of three large doors resting on balls, and consists of a lattice work of flat and round bars. The side walls are also latticed, so that the air can come and go from all sides. The latticed cover is so large that the radiator scarcely fills two-thirds of the space within it, and is permanently surrounded by much air, its attendance and cleaning being in no way impeded. The upper photograph on this page shows an equally practical covering of lattice work for a radiator in the corner of the room. The perpendicular bars of the double doors are decorated by an attractive scrollwork of thin wood.

The lattice framework decorated with a carved wood garland shown in the third illustration from the left at the bottom of page 212 encloses a radiator which is placed in the semi-open wall, dividing two reception rooms, and is closed on the other side with a similar lattice work. The cool air, coming abundantly from the opening on the floor, may rise on both sides of the radiator and then stream into both rooms. This plan is in this case not productive of injury, as the wall over the marble slab is cut through up to the ceiling, and thus there is no surface on which to receive the particles of dust which would settle in the form of black stripes.



There is a good example here of how the radiator may be so placed that when covered it is a decorative unit. The screen of wrought brass is an example of the best German work. As there is polished marble above the radiator no dust can settle

Nine-tenths of the urban population of Germany live in hired dwellings. In the best quarters, since the last ten years, these are

(*Continued on page 240*)



The Motor Emigrants



THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT THAT WAS STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR—*CHAPTER IV.* THE MOTOR EARNS MONEY—HOW THE SPENCES CUT DOWN THE COST OF LIVING—THEIR BALANCE SHEET

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men.. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district make possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enobled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and time-table, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment. This narrative was begun in the July issue.*

BY C. H. CLAUDY

MR. SPENCE was casting up household accounts. It was the beginning of winter, and as gardening activities were at a standstill, and chicken farming confined to proper care of carefully housed stock, he thought it a good time to find out where he stood.

After half an hour's work—work rather pleasant, as Mrs. Spence judged, from the pleased smile on her husband's face—he spoke. But it was not to his wife, but to his daughter.

"Dorry, as near as I can figure out, you have managed to save the family about sixty dollars in vegetables in your grubbing this past spring and summer. We've had flowers all over the house all the time, I never in my life ate such string beans as you grow, and your melons, if small and too few by dozens, were certainly good. Larry made twenty dollars by his chickens in six months. You've made more, mussing around your little quarter acre. Of course, Larry's profits were cut down by the first cost of his chickens, while you didn't have to pay a cent for seeds, because Mrs. Elkins gave you a lot.



With the tonneau removed the motor became an invaluable assistant in all sorts of gardening operations

"Now, for next year you are going to grub just as much as you want. But I'm going to grub, too. We've an acre in lawn, half an acre in flower garden and chicken run, a little more than half an acre in apple trees, a field of about an acre and a half that isn't anything, and the rest can be all vegetable garden. In fact—I don't know—think we could tackle three whole acres and make a *big* garden?"

"Just how much is an acre, Daddy?"

"Depends on how you measure it! A tax collector says it's 4840 square yards. If you plough it by hand, it's two miles long and half a mile wide. If someone else ploughs it and you pay him by the day, it costs a lot of money. If you pay him by the acre, it doesn't cost but a day's work!"

"Dad! Stop fooling. How much is it in feet?"

"Three acres, my child, would be three times 4840, times 9, but with us it would be a plot about 500 feet deep by 250 wide. It would take some cultivating for you and Jack—and I might help a little. Seems to me it's a large order for a business man——"

"Oh, Daddy, *please!* You don't know how much I could do! And it would be grand having enough vegetables for our own table and enough to sell, too! And as for the work—why, Dad, didn't you know that Mr. Elkins uses his Good Fairy in his farming? It does all sorts of work on his farm, even cuts the corn stalks for the cows to eat in winter."

"What?" said Spence, amazed. "Cuts silage with an auto? You are crazy, child!"

"I am not crazy! He puts a big belt on one of the wheels, jacks the car up, and drives a thing like a great meat chopper. I saw it."

This was but the first of many similar conversations. And they all ended in indecision on Spence's part but in hopes on Dorothy's. And when spring came at last, Spence yielded, though in doubt as to whether the three acres might not be more than his child, his hired man and he himself could handle in spare time.

But with characteristic energy he set himself to solve the gardening problems as they came up, bringing to bear a mind which, if untrained in gardening, had at least the ready resources of a business training.

He soon found that Good Fairy did more than cut silage. The detachable tonneau which had for long seemed a useless investment, was taken off, and a box body attached.

Dorry herself drove to Mr. Elkins' place for the seed potatoes she had been promised—Elkins, an enthusiastic gardener, was delighted with his neighbors' child's enthusiasm, and helped her greatly with suggestions and seeds, cuttings and advice.

"And, Daddy, I'm going to try some berries, too—there's all that land in the orchard going to waste—at least it isn't growing a thing but grass and weeds, and I don't see why we shouldn't use it!"

A few evenings later, Dorry spread in front of her father a neat paper, containing a plot or diagram of the three acres.

"See, Dad," she cried enthusiastically, "here is the way we have laid it out. Mr. Elkins says we can feed the neighborhood! But I want a hundred dollars to start with—we've got to have several things right away—some more chicken wire, some more hand tools, a small cultivator, and some other supplies. I want some manure for part of the land, and there are some stakes and poles—I want a sprayer and some arsenic, some canvas and some lime, and then there are a lot of plants I want to get that I don't want to start from seed—I'm going to try some celery, for one, and there is——"



As a labor saver in hauling from one end of the place to another the motor was ever so much better than a horse

"Heavens, girl, draw your breath! What do you think this is—a Government Experimental Farm or a home for the insane? I can't let you bother with all that stuff!"

"It isn't stuff, I'm not crazy, and Mr. Elkins went over the whole thing with me and said it was well planned. Didn't I make some money last year, just 'grubbing' in a patch?"

"You certainly did—and I'm just teasing! Grub some more, and get fat. If a hundred dollars will fit you out, and you bring back half of it in beans and half in rosy cheeks, it's well spent! Here you are——" and Mr. Spence cheerfully wrote his check.

"I don't suppose we can really do much with all that land," he said to his wife, when the children had gone to bed, "but did you see Dorry's face?"

"John Spence, you talk as if three acres was a ranch! I've read of thousand-acre farms out West. Why *shouldn't* we manage three acres? If Dorry's little patch paid last year, why shouldn't this experiment pay better?"

And Mr. Spence, throwing up his hands, fled. That his city-bred wife *wanted* them to run a big garden was sufficiently amazing. But secretly he rejoiced that the experiment was to be made—and he had come to have a good deal of faith in the automobile as an assistant.

"See you've got your machine doing navvy work on your place!" said Mr. Gordon, a near neighbor, shortly after, observing the box body to the car, as Mr. Spence got off at the station.

"Yes, it's as good as a horse. And it doesn't eat its head off when it isn't working, either. Poor old Dobbin couldn't pay for himself on my place——"

"No, I don't believe he does pay. I've had a 'poor old Dobbin,' as you call him—only his name is Mary Jane—for two years. I've got up early and jogged down to the station while you fellows got up late and flew down. I've come home later than all you fellows night after night, because Mary Jane is slow. I've been kept within ten miles of the house all the time, unless I took a train, and my wife hasn't been able to go about like Mrs. Spence. And all because I thought I had to have a horse to run my two acres and carry my stuff to market and materials back again. Now, by golly, *I'm* going to get a machine. What's yours, and would you advise me to get one like it?"



The marketing of produce was in the hands of Dorry and the man, but was made feasible only through the assistance of the untiring motor

Spence found that such conversions were going on everywhere. He had almost forgotten his one-time antipathy to the automobile. When he remembered it, it was to smile at his mistaken notions of a year ago as a man smiles at some remembrance of childish prejudices.

"For I certainly couldn't run the place without a car!" he often said. "It's not only family transportation and general distance annihilator, but it's man of all work and common conveyance."

And it was. They used the car to move heavy materials to the boundaries of the estate. With the box body it brought seeds, fertilizer and plants for transplanting, carried boxes and barrels, ran errands and did



Mr. Elkins' experiments with a motor as a source of power showed the Spences that they might expect real work from their car

the work of a horse. He even discovered a way to have it help him in gathering the fruit in his orchard. When the "crops" were ready for harvest, Dorry, who had become very skilful as a driver, piloted it for miles in many directions, delivering fresh vegetables to those who, either from lack of land or inclinations, did not do much gardening. Potatoes, melons, carrots, peas, beans, corn, radishes, lettuce, some rather scraggy celery, apples, berries, eggs, poultry—the garden was a great success.

"I never could dispose of all this surplus if it wasn't for the car," Dorothy said gaily one day. "How much money have we taken in, Mother?"

It was a happy day for Dorothy when the income equaled the expenditures.

"For we've had all we could eat ourselves, as profit," observed the young farmer girl, happily, never thinking of the money profit the season was to show.

Of course, the garden was not as productive as it would have been in more skilful hands. Dorothy made fewer mistakes than her father, because she gave more time to it. But she made plenty, and cut her total yield down without knowing it by crowding some vegetables, by lack of proper fertilizing, and by too great attention, in some cases. Even so, the yield was astonishing to them all, city-bred, who had little idea of the amount of garden truck which three acres, even unskilfully handled, can produce.



By dint of a little study Mr. Spence got sufficient acquaintance with the inner works to understand where to look for trouble

Lest some one criticize this veracious chronicle because it marches triumphantly onward towards a state of perfection of living and an absolute absence of all troubles of existence, with the automobile in the guise of the genii of the lamp, let it be said at once that Spence had troubles of various and mostly new kinds in his country living experiment. The automobile broke down—he had either to 'phone to the garage two miles away to send a man to fix it, or fix it himself. By dint of a little study, however, he managed to get a sufficient acquaintance with the inner works of his car to understand where to look for trouble—Jack, the hired man, and a few tools, did the rest quite satisfactorily.

"I thought you said the modern auto was fool proof," growled Spence to Swift one day, meeting him at lunch. "My confounded beast of a car has the colic or housemaid's knee or something, and darned if I can fix it!"

"How much care have you given it since you have had it?" asked the young real estate salesman, good naturedly.

"Why—er—none at all—the man washes it, I believe."

"Pardon me, Mr. Spence, if I seem brutal. I believe I did say *fool* proof. So is a horse *fool* proof. But would you expect a horse to work and last and not get sick if you never blanketed him in cold weather, looked after his food, shod him, or made him go days without water? An auto needs a reasonable amount of care—even if it is care given by inexpert hands."

And Mr. Spence smiled often when later and riper experience of many miles had taught him that grease in cups, cups screwed down, plenty of oil, a weekly inspection and emetic of kerosene constituted the major part of the "inexpert attention" he was required to give.

Nor did Mrs. Spence entirely escape merely because she lived in a comfortable house far from the city's maddening rush. There was the time she gave a rather pretentious party—and the acetylene lights went out in the middle of it! There was the tragedy of the apples, which, harvested when beautifully ripe, were too tightly packed by her willing but unknowing hands, and spotted dreadfully. There was a cesspool which overflowed suddenly and made trouble and which resulted in a hurried call over the 'phone for Mr. Spence and his breathless arrival shortly thereafter and his disgust when he found that he had been called for a job which belonged to Jack.

"But I didn't know, John dear—you know, I never knew there *was* such a thing about the place—and—and——"

"Well, dear, I knew it and forgot it! No harm done, I guess," said Spence, and that ended the matter.

But the memory remained.

Larry had several experiences with his chickens which were unpleasant—the pip ran its course, and a neighbor's cat accounted for a young brood. But the troubles, such as they were, were no worse, only different, than those which had beset them first as flat and later as suburban dwellers.

"In an apartment it's the janitor, pipes too cold or too hot, the elevator breaks down or the telephone won't go. In a suburb you are late for trains, the cook won't get up in time for you to get the seven forty-two, and the neighbors frown on your cutting the grass and think you belong to the outer pale if you don't dress in a dinner jacket after six o'clock. Here we have an auto which balks, a cesspool which overflows, and chickens which unaccountably get very dead over night. At least those troubles we have are in our own hands to remedy. I've learned



After one experience Spence learned that regular attention to the motor's engine did not take much time but saved wear and tear immeasurably

(*Continued on page 244*)

A Cure for the Unproductive Garden

FALL TREATMENT OF THE SOIL IN THE GARDEN THAT USUALLY DISAPPOINTS—MUCH GOOD CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED NOW IN LIGHTENING AND SWEETENING POOR SOIL

BY E. O. CALVENE

THERE are many gardens, of course, that come naturally by excellent garden soil; but there are as many more which do not. Particularly lacking in needful elements, and particularly unsatisfactory as to its physical condition, is the soil in the suburban sections of a large city. Just why this should be so, I do not know. Possibly it is because the land was farmed and run out before the city itself took form; and possibly it is because such lands have been overgrown with weeds and frequently run across in various directions, until the earth is beaten down and grown hard. Grading operations, which are often extensive in the development of a suburb, also have much to do with unsatisfactory soil conditions.

Whatever the circumstances may be that lead up to the condition, however, a great deal may be done by proper manipulation of these areas at this time of the year. The ideal garden soil is, as everyone knows, not too heavy, yet not too light, and loose and well supplied with humus. Soil that is naturally a heavy clay or the hard sub-soil exposed by grading is the farthest removed from this ideal, and as a consequence it is the soil requiring most attention and the greatest amount of labor to bring it to anything like a satisfactory state. Yet that something must be done to it, there can be no doubt, for nothing will grow upon such soil, and it is simply out of the question to dress it sufficiently with top soil to make it support life. For top soil is, after all, only on top, and is a help, consequently, only to shallow-rooted things. Anything that goes into the ground more than six inches, or even less, is not helped out much by top soil.

Deep working of the ground is the first requisite on heavy soil or hard-baked clay. And by deep working, just that is meant. Two feet down at least must the spade or the plow reach to accomplish anything. Into the ground as this spading or plowing is being done, lime should be worked—from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls per square foot—and the siftings of coal ashes scattered, about a peck to every three or four square feet on very heavy soil. The latter, of course, have little merit in the fertilizing sense, but together with the lime they are excellent lighteners of heavy soil, and they are always available without the necessity of purchase. In addition to these two, manure may be used in quantity, provided always that it is worked down till it is well below the surface. It contains so many weed seeds that unless it is well buried it is a great menace to a successful lawn or a successful garden. These seeds, moreover, retain their vitality for an astonishing length of time; consequently it should be kept well below the surface and not uncovered in future operations. It will of course, disintegrate and mix with the earth, but in doing this it only scatters the seeds contained in it to a still greater degree.

On a small plot of ground or on the beds of a flower garden or vegetable garden a great deal may be done by working and reworking during these fall days. That is, after the initial deep spading, the ground may be allowed to lie for a few days until there has been a good rain, when it may be turned over again with a spading fork—not sooner than the third day after the rain—and thus lightened still more. In such plots all stones down to those not larger than a bird's egg should be raked out, collected and thrown away.

Of course, such work is impracticable over a large area, but for the home garden it is really quite possible to work the soil into something very nearly aproaching the perfection demanded by the hothouse or greenhouse; and if this is done, the work of planting and cultivation, whether it be flowers or vegetables, becomes much less arduous and much more of pleasure, and the results are ever so much greater.

The action of the sun and frost which is to supplement any work done now is, of course, one of the reasons for doing such work at the present time. Freezing and thawing during the winter will still further loosen up and separate the soil particles that in clay lie too close together. Thus air will be permitted to enter the soil more freely and there will be more room for moisture between these particles when another summer comes.

The use of lime is an old-fashioned custom, scientifically revived with an understanding of what lime does to the soil. Whether or no the old-fashioned users of it understood its principles is somewhat uncertain, but they hit upon a very excellent soil treatment, if they did not fully understand it. Some plants like an acid soil, but the greater majority of them do not. Very often the lack of bloom in shrubbery is occasioned by sour soil, and many things will not live at all where this condition prevails. And lime is, of course, a sweetener primarily. Strictly speaking, it may not be needed on any soil that is not acid, but I have found it very efficacious in the lightening up of heavy clay. The Litmus paper test generally recommended to determine whether or no soil is sour seems hardly necessary if one has a good nose and can recognize an angle worm. Sour soil has a queer smell, if not one exactly sour, when it is turned over sufficiently deep to reach moisture; and is usually an angle worm paradise. But if this is not enough, get some Litmus paper from the drug store and insert one end of a strip into a cup of the suspected soil that is moistened sufficiently to become mud. Let it remain there for a couple of hours, then take it out and rinse the end that has been submerged. If it is pink, or not a very deep red, the soil is acid and needs lime. The lighter the pink, the greater the acid content. Lime in the form of powder is more quickly affected than ground or lump lime. I use ordinary quick lime, usually, air slaked and scattered as evenly as possible over the space to be treated.

Soil that has been manipulated as suggested and treated with lime and ash siftings is made ready for planting in the spring by forking over once with the addition of a light sifting of bone meal, or a dressing of poultry manure, if this is available.

But after all has been done that may be, we must still recognize the limitations which are inherent in soils of marked physical peculiarity—and not attempt the impossible. Only such recognition will save us from disappointment, for actual physical change in any soil, beyond a certain point, is out of the question. Clay will never be anything but clay-like, however much it may be worked and treated; and sandy soil will persist in being light notwithstanding all the humus that may be worked through it. So after the most that may be done is done, the garden's success must still depend to a certain degree upon suiting its plants to its soil. A vast number of things that will grow in any "average" garden soil may be coaxed into satisfactory growth in soil that tends to one extreme or the other. But it is folly to undertake to force the clay lovers to endure sandy loam—and vice versa. Supplement manipulation of all soils having strongly marked peculiarities with planting suited to these peculiarities therefore; and be resigned to the omission of those things which are not intended by Nature to grow there. Unless it is the intention to do this, treatment of any kind is largely a waste of energy.

Distinctive New Furnishings

THE REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN COMPLETE DECORATIVE SCHEMES—MODERN WORKMANSHIP ALONG PERIOD LINES — COMBINATIONS OF FURNITURE, HANGINGS AND WALL PAPERS

BY LYDIA LEBARON WALKER

Photographs by the Author and at the courtesy of the manufacturers

DECORATIVE style is molded by historic events. This is true to-day as of old. Just as the incursions of Napoleon into foreign countries brought new ideas to France, so the revolution in China and the vicissitudes of the Ottoman Empire are not without their influence even in the quiet of our distant drawing-rooms. Italy, having played her part in these events, influences us again through the medium of the Adam style, which was before associated with Italian artistry. And she has also further decorative messages more distinctly her own.

The Chinese motif was used by Chippendale and by others in his time; the classic patterns drawn by Adam, with their hint of Italian frescoes, of course are not new, but these designs are being revived this year. There is a recurrence of the feeling for strictly harmonious combinations of hangings, wall-papers and furniture. Although the styles suggested in this article do not conform exactly to any particular masters of the periods they are very well applicable to complete successful equipment of present-day rooms.



The combination of wall-paper and wainscoting here is a modern adaptation of Adam ideas and shows classic ornamentation in a restrained and effective manner

A suggestion of Adam, a touch of Chinese colors and designs, Italian motives—these we find to be the most prominent impulses this season. They run into one another more or less, so one can hardly lay down a strict line of demarcation, but it may be said generally that the present wall-papers, upholstery, drapery fabrics and furniture are closely following these influences. The most pleasing and correct effects are secured by maintaining uniformity of design between furniture coverings, hangings and wall-papers.



This chair is built along the lines of Queen Anne furniture with Chinese decorations

In wall-papers there are interesting developments. Of these the new lacquered paper is certainly the most startling. It follows the black wall-paper, which it easily eclipses. It had its inspiration in one of the conceptions of that old craftsman, Chambers. Thus it has the stamp of a decided individuality. The ground of black, which first came into prominence last year, forms the background of the Chinese embossed design executed in the dullest of old gold. The nice handling of this wonderful creation involves the best skill of the trained decorator. Simpler uses for it are found in its application to screens and trays.

As to weaves, the latest is an effect of raffia cloth. It is in line with grass cloth, of which it is a pleasing variation. Naturally it strikes a stronger note, and is said not to fade. Various fabrics are also closely simulated. Fillet lace backgrounds are among the novelties. They appear alone or with stripes, seeming to be worked in cross-stitch with soft old wools. Good home-like papers to live with, these. Against the plain papers, there is a noticeable reaction. We can now enjoy a wide variety of charming self-toned papers, plain enough in effect, yet freely patterned. This is accomplished by weaves, rubbed suède, polychromatic treatment and the like. The play of variety is really amazing, and can hardly be expressed by means of the medium of words.

In sharp contrast with the above are the papers presenting post-impressionistic or Bulgarian colorings. These are brilliant to the point of being almost garish, and the colors are uniquely blended. It may be said generally that there is a revival of gold treatment, dull in the better papers and used conservatively. In the tooled papers one notes the perfection with which they reproduce ancient leathers.

As the hangings and upholstery take their cue from the papers, we need not pause to consider them further than to observe that reproductions of antique fabrics are eagerly



The lacquer chairs are desirable for their rich colors and gold designs

sought. The appearance of age is studiously maintained, even to the semblance of wear and tear and the faded softness.

The elements of harmony may be revealed in simpler ways. The two bedrooms illustrated interpret the idea in linen effects, and are at once restful and harmonious. They breathe an atmosphere of our best native home life, and are more intimate and informal than the classic treatments. They are not lacking in careful development. The wall-papers and hangings are designed to go together.

Passing then to furniture, let us take up the Chinese as the impulse for it is very strong. Of course, it is seldom pure Chinese; but the Chinese touch, however slight, is welcome and correct. Indeed, in some instances, this element is far from slight. The characteristic feature of lavish raised detail and lacquer treatment is seen in the examples illustrated. One cannot fail to be impressed by the splendid combination of Celestial fancy with simple English line and form. The native play of day and night, of audacity and repression are seen in the upholstery. The whole effect is surpassingly rich. While any such piece might gladden the heart of the connoisseur, yet it is possible to obtain complete sets. One can buy a single piece or many, according to his purse or fancy. The same lacquer treatment is applied to tables and other articles. Sometimes a like ornamentation is painted in a richness of color scarcely excelled by the rarest of genuine old wares.



One need not rely on the Colonial style for living-room furnishings. Here is a consistent scheme carried out along Italian lines. The wall-paper carries out the detail of the fireplace carvings and presents the appearance of tooled leather

A type in which the English element is more prominent is the Chinese Chippendale, as seen in the chair standing in the corner of the room, pictured in the left-hand upper corner of page 222. The lattice work and the square legs with the series of rectangles below the seat are typical. The upholstery matches the paper and draperies. In general, the lines are those of Chippendale, and the color and finish conform with the table, which is pure Chippendale.

At this moment the Chippendale has a formidable rival in the Adam, which has reached its most attractive and available form. It has been made to conform to the true American ideals of style and ease, features which have not always been combined. Whatever may be said in favor of strictly classic lines, it cannot be denied that they have a tendency to severity; such furniture serves to add elements of dignity to rooms whose use is primarily formal. We Americans like our houses to be livable in all parts of them; and as we are practical above all things, we take this Adam furniture and make it livable; that is to say, easy and comfortable. The curve caresses the back, the arms give a wide embrace, and the cushioning is softer, so that it is first of all a good chair, and afterward a good style. The chair shown in the lower right-hand corner of page 222 conveys these points. It is possible one may already have in his home unappreciated treasures, chairs, console tables and mirrors, sewing tables, etc., which should be brought forward now and emphasized. There are many handed down from Colonial days, scattered over the country.

Certain Adam traits may be pointed out in this room on page 220. One should note the unique panels in the corner, the white wainscoting and the simple chair. If one is not so fortunate as to have the high wainscoting, it may be simulated with a plain paper headed with a simple molding or chair rail. One may notice also that the beautiful foliage paper in the adjoining room, of which one gets a glimpse, is one of the best designs of its kind. Some other papers, though decidedly different, are none the less suggestively Adam in treatment. Wedgwood was a contemporary of the Adam brothers, and his influence is seen in a border with draperies to match. It is not unusual to find medallions of real Wedgwood set in genuine Adam furniture.

The really notable feature in upholstery at present is the revival of *petit point*. Perhaps many are familiar with it who do not recognize the name; in plain English, *petit point* is tent stitch, *gros point* is cross-stitch. Most of us have often seen these remarkable hand-made tapestries. While the name is French, the work itself is quite as much English. The grand dames of the Colonial period used to follow the lead of the court ladies in working such ornate coverings for their furniture. Genuine antique *petit point* naturally brings very large prices. It is still a form of tapestry, whether used for wall uphangings, upholstery, or set in screens. The better examples of both forms find their way into the great museums. The chair illustrated at the head of page 223 is a very fine example of *petit point* as seen in the best furniture to-day. It has all the appeal of a Gobelin tapestry.

Fortunately, there are excellent reproductions of *petit point* which are more available and infinitely less expensive. And, in-



The interest in Chinese motives will be understood when one realizes their possibility in such an interior as this. The wall-paper pattern is duplicated in the valance and the hangings, also in a window seat



Flowered papers are to be had with the frieze attached. Such perfect matchings as this are hard to duplicate when the paper and the frieze is purchased separately

deed, if one has the leisure, one may even make one's own tapestries like the court ladies.

Before leaving furniture and going to the period decoration as it is seen to-day, it may be interesting to mention the various woods that predominate. They are Italian and French walnut and mahogany and Flemish oak. The revival of Italian or black walnut is notable. In older days this was considered one of the most beautiful woods for furniture, and it is good to see it returning to favor.



For the formal room the architectural quality of the Italian style is suitable

Of all forms of decoration, the Chinese is probably the most easily distinguished. It is full of pictures. There is an atmosphere of the open, as appears in the scenic papers and fabrics, in the carved woods and ivories, in the pierced porcelains, fret work, etc. The colors are as bright as day or as black as night. The shimmer of dull gold is often hardly more than the phosphorescent light on water. The contrasts are always fascinating.

The room at the left at the head of this page is full of bright Chinese atmosphere. The combination of stripes and scenes in paper and fabric is in accord with both the old and new ideas. One could easily fancy that the walls were not covered with paper but were hung with actual kakimonos. The stripes are wide enough to afford a setting for the little picture panels. It should be borne in mind that such papers are themselves ornamental. They are not intended for backgrounds for pictures, but as settings for furniture. The room itself is a picture when properly developed. It delights the eye with the same appeal. With all its ornamentation, one is impressed with a certain simplicity. This is furthered by the harmony of fabrics and paper. The handling of the fabric as shown is worth observing. The use of it both horizontally and perpendicularly and as an appliqué on plain material is felicitous. One of the many little touches that show the clever decorator, is the continuing of the line of the border along the drapery.

A final word as to the stately Italian style. The way is paved by the growing vogue of Italian architecture in this country. It strikes a new and pleasing note in our finer residences. The style is affiliated in a way with classic columns and carvings; it is an impulse received from sculpture. Somehow there is a suggestion of wealth in its very appearance. The Italian drawing-room photographed will serve to reveal the general effects. The wall covering is notable for two things: the perfectly superb effect of hand-tooled



The classic motives of Adam designs are found in modifications suitable to modern needs

leather, and the very happy columnar treatment, which accords precisely with the chaste fireplace and door. Attention is called to the rich carvings embodied also in the table, and which are characteristically Italian. The whole effect is somewhat palatial. The same artistic appeal is further revealed in the very handsome chair illustrated. There is generally a foundation idea which is very marked in the bases of the chairs, though seen also in the table referred to, the high back terminating in *fleuresque* embellishments and gives almost the impression of a throne. The front legs and arm supports are really miniature pillars; and the chair as a whole preserves the square architectural effect common to the type. The upholstery panels intensify the same note. As to Italian fabrics, the choice is so wide as to present no difficulty.

It is rather fortunate that the season's tendencies, instead of being focused on any one outstanding style, involve no less than the three outlined above; so that there is some range of selection in accord with the style of one's residence and its interior architecture.

The ingenuity of foreign designers of wall-papers has created several novelties acceptable to the European housewife. Here in America we may now find the opportunity of availing ourselves of this work.



One of the most noticeable developments of the season is the revival of *petit point* embroidery for chairs

Perhaps the most notable innovation is the combination of side-wall and border on every roll of paper. They are printed together. At the top of every length of side-wall a section of border is to be found. It is printed on the body of the paper like a crown, only it is a regulation frieze. A single roll contains side-wall, frieze and sometimes binder also.

The advantages of such combination papers are many. In the first place, you are sure to buy the correct things to go together. There is no question whether the border suits the paper. In other papers it is often puzzling to find just the frieze suited to a side wall that exactly pleases our fancy. A long search frequently ensues that takes time and energy. With the new papers this trouble is avoided. The body and border are made to go together.

Then again, the designs are harmonious and the coloring identical — two important features. In fact, every point has been carefully considered by designers and colorists before the papers are put on the market. The home decorators can rest assured the ensemble will be right —whatever is selected.

Hanging these papers is simple. Each length is cut off just above the frieze section and hung as a plain paper. The strips are made to match from ceiling to baseboard. There is no waste from matching as in the ordinary kinds of paper. Every strip is made long enough for a high ceiling. It may be cut, therefore, to suit any height.

When the wall is covered with paper the work is complete. There is no separate hanging of borders, no cutting of elaborate friezes to consume time of paper-hanger or tax the patience of thrifty housewife. There is no danger of borders not sticking nor of intricate cut-outs being torn. Every delicate tracery of vine or leaf is kept in its perfection. There is no slightest sign of unevenness to mark the outline of the border. The work is easily and quickly done. Even poor workmen can scarcely fail to do it well. Advantages, these, which are sure to be appreciated in the strenuous American life.

A word is necessary about the hangings which are suitable to furnishings such as these described here.

For the more formal rooms, when a particular color note is emphasized, decorators still recommend the rich velours or velour effects. Their effect is decidedly attractive in the play of light which makes them appear as though they were of several tones where folds occur. Shops have so many varieties it is difficult to enumerate them in small space; suffice it to say that for each furniture covering mentioned here there is an appropriate color match or a harmonious combination to be had.



This simple bedroom is effective in its cutout border which is duplicated attractively in the hangings. This gives color to a neutral toned background paper

In bedrooms or in summer rooms there is a growing tendency to duplicate the wall-paper design in the curtains. Although it is sometimes done with figured papers the effect is apt to be too monotonous and grows tiresome. When the walls are plain, however, and there is a figured frieze, the repetition of frieze motif in the curtains is very acceptable. Decorators are supplying more and more fabrics each year which are designed to match friezes, crowns or even the strip borders of wall-papers. A good example of this is shown in the bedroom illustrated on this page. The narrow curtain design is exactly reproduced in repetition in these curtains and appears as an allover pattern, well set off against the neutral tones of the paper. Many such combinations in imported and domestic goods are at the command of the buyer this season, and the variety includes the most attractive and original designs.



A SEASON'S BLOOM WITH BULBS

THE SELECTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SORTS WHICH YIELD THE BEST RESULTS DURING THE FIRST AND SUCCEEDING SEASONS—A BULB GARDEN PLAN ADAPTABLE TO ANY GARDEN

BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by N. R. Graves, Chas. Jones and others

FOR the gardening novice, bulbs hold a richer and a surer promise than any other garden material in the world. Failure with them is almost impossible, and superlative success is almost certain; for the bulbs themselves do all the work—or have been doing it, during the past summer and several summers past, over in Holland. The wise Dutch growers have helped them, to be sure; but, after all, their part is not so great. The bulb's the thing, and you will do well to have it in numbers.

The price, by the way, is the one phase of the whole matter which is most likely to be the undoing of the planter who is unfamiliar with bulbs and bulb life processes. They seem to be so much cheaper in one catalogue than they are in another that surely the higher price is exorbitantly boosted, he reasons. And then he probably follows the very natural—and proper—impulse not to buy where fancy prices prevail.

But with bulbs, prices are not what they seem; at the lower



The scillas are delicately formed and adapted to naturalizing



The poet's narcissus is an old favorite and well worth while



Double jonquils are as fragrant as they are desirable in form



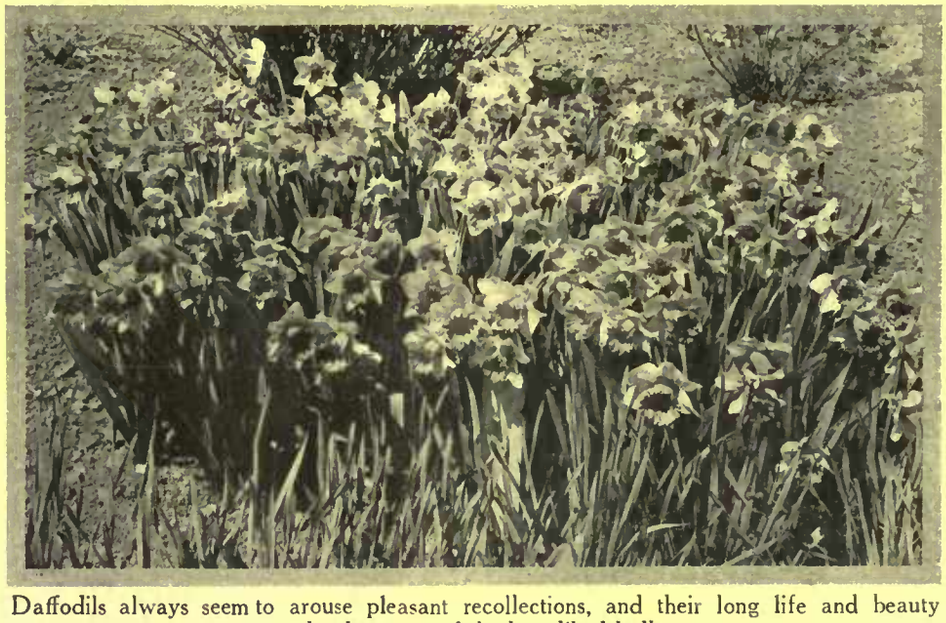
Do you know the charm of the early opening snowdrops?

figure they are dear, almost invariably, whatever it may be, because immature, while the top quotation is actually only a reasonable amount to ask for fully matured specimens. You are buying flowers, remember, when you buy bulbs; not remote flowers which you must help to bring to perfection by careful tending, but immediate flowers, as it were, carefully packed into a tiny case, and waiting there to jump out the very instant the sun of springtime opens the cover. Bulbs indeed are really little ready-made gardens, all at hand without fuss or care. If you buy those which are cheap, be sure you are getting those which are not finished — which are incomplete; and though you probably will get full money's worth, you will find that you have bought less than your desire and your expectation have painted.



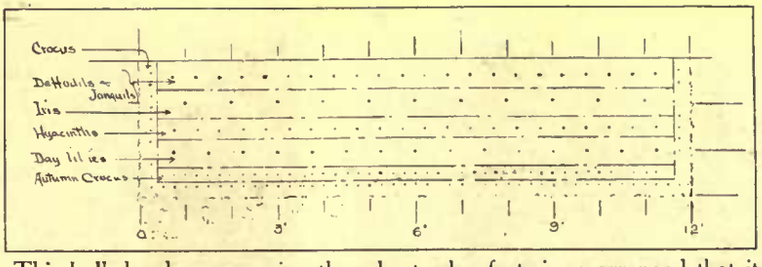
The jonquils are well used in borders, and they may be so arranged that after the bloom ceases other plants will take their place

The fully developed bulb is bulging with the maximum number of blossoms that can be produced in a season by its particular kind, when you put it into the ground. These have been made and stored away in it the previous summer, along with the food which they are going to need to fetch them up and out into the light of day. Indeed, such a bulb has been grown and tended through several summers—from four to six usually—before it is harvested finally and sent to market. For not until it has reached the maximum size will it bring the top market price.



Daffodils always seem to arouse pleasant recollections, and their long life and beauty make them one of the best liked bulbs

These enormous top-notch bulbs, however, although producing wonderful bloom the season after planting, must rest the summer following. Consequently they hold a disappointment for the beginner in gardening, who expects a second season's display equal to his first, when the latter came from bulbs of the first grade.



This bulb border, measuring three by twelve feet, is so arranged that it may be lengthened to meet requirements. The key is on page 243

The trouble is this: bulbs are really more "set" on reproducing their kind than any other class of vegetation. They send their blossoms up into the open to make seed, and just as industriously send their offsets into the ground around about to take root and become bulbs in their turn. Some, indeed, even go a step farther and produce bulblets along their stalks, in the axils of their leaves. It is the underground offsets which are the important things to us, however, for it is the interruption of work above ground to do work below that makes the second year of the fully matured bulb in the garden *nil*.

If it had been allowed to grow undisturbed all the years that it has been growing, it would be surrounded by offsets of varying age and blossoming capacity by the time it reached the full degree of maturity coincident with its full size. But it has been taken up each year and deprived of offsets has reached full maturity in solitude, produces its maximum of bloom the first season in the ground here; and then, instead of storing away more blossoms as the summer advances and the ripening processes go on, it makes haste to send out its offsets, unconcerned as to anything save the perpetuation of its kind.

Some of the offsets may make an attempt by the next season, however, and by the third summer a well-established blossoming clump will have taken the place of the single large bulb originally planted, with the future assured, if conditions are not absolutely against it. For bulbs, permanently planted and left undisturbed, carry on both the above and the below ground reproductive processes simultaneously, and there are always offsets in all stages of growth, taking up in their turn successively the work of producing bloom and still more offsets.

Naturally, ground space grows where this sort of thing is going on, so it is well to lift and divide most bulb clumps every third or fourth year, lest they choke of their own abundance. In doing this, always replant in clumps of two or three sizes, taking care that each clump includes one bulb of the largest size, to insure against interruption of bloom.

In the light of this detailed account of bulb activity, it will be apparent that for the greatest display the first season after planting, the finest and largest size bulbs should be chosen; but that for permanence and the second season's effect as well as the first's, bulbs of the second or even third size should be used. These, not being already at the very limit of maturity at the time of being planted, will blossom two or three seasons anyway; and by the time they have reached their limit, will have offsets large enough to begin blooming and thus to take their places. The first year's flowers will naturally not be as large from "seconds," but they will be quite as effective in the garden. The largest bulbs are really an unnecessary—and unwise—selection for anything but forcing in pots or for display bedding where prompt results are essential.



Informal arrangement of bulbs is becoming deservedly popular

The artistic merit of this latter sort of planting is a question which need not be entered into here, perhaps. The work prohibits anything like general use of bulbs in this fashion; and there is growing appreciation of the fact that beauty of a very much greater degree may be achieved through other arrangement. So it finds fewer advocates year by year, and is gradually being relegated to public grounds and park plantings. Where there is space in the gardens of an estate to give to a secluded spring garden made up of bulbous plants alone, there is perhaps less objection to a bedding display than elsewhere; but even here it is better practice to plant according to the ideal of constantly developing and permanent beauty. The bulb effects need not be less for following this ideal, but they will have less the aspect of a show and more and more a harmonious beauty.

Unless a definite garden of this sort is possible, do not indulge in display bedding. Plant bulbs—as many of them as space and pocketbook will allow—but put them in the mixed borders, or in amongst the hardy flowers in the garden beds, if there is a garden laid out in such shape. The flowers will grow and hide their fading as summer advances. Or scatter them helter-skelter—those that are suited to scattering — under trees and alongside walks, where tall grass may be allowed to grow. Dozens of places are waiting for them, indeed, even in the well-filled garden. Tuck them in here and there and everywhere if you cannot seem to plan definitely for them; and let the whole place shine with their coming forth when spring wakens them.

For naturalizing, use snowdrops—*Galanthus nivalis* and *Galanthus Elwesii*—the latter is a larger form—wherever an open space, shaded from midday sun in summer, invites their planting. Anywhere on the lawn these may be scattered, provided always that there is this shade above them when hot weather arrives; they ripen off early enough to get out of the way of the lawn mower; therefore they will live and prosper as the crocus cannot. *Scilla*—squills—also are delightful for lawn sowing; they do not need shade as the snowdrops do. Use either or both of these in quantities; the more the better. Crocuses are lovely in the grass, but unless it is grass that will not be cut until later than the lawn, they are bound to die out and require renewing often. No bulb will live when continually deprived of its leaves before these have died down. The leaves are essential to the maturing of the bulb, and to the formation of next season's flowers each summer; and not until the leaves signify that their work is accomplished, by withering up and drying away, can the bulb do without them.

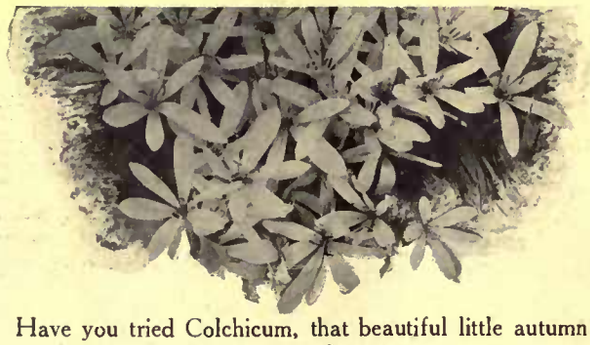


In the iris border a pleasing variety may be secured by alternating the flat blooms of *Kaempferi* with the many hued plumed flowers of *Germanicus*

The poet's Narcissus is delightful when planted naturally, but this, too, must be used only in meadow grass. Any spot may be filled with it, if no cutting is done before the end of June, of course; and it is perfectly at home in partial shade.

If I could have but one kind of a bulb to plant, one to last a lifetime and to live with year in and year out, I should choose the daffy-down-dilly—partly, perhaps, because she is my earliest floral recollection under the guise of a certain very delightful, mysterious old lady, and partly be-

(*Continued on page 242*)



Have you tried Colchicum, that beautiful little autumn crocus?



A living-room in the home of Ernest F. Guilbert, architect. There are chairs of Italian design and Jacobean influence and articles showing characteristics of other period furnishings. But the room is satisfactory, since each of the pieces is intrinsically beautiful and they are made attractive in that they have color unity

New Furnishings for Old Rooms

HOW YOU CAN OVERCOME THE UGLINESS OF ROOMS BY TRANSFORMING CERTAIN OLD PIECES, ADDING NEW, AND GETTING RID OF THE HOPELESS ONES—VALUABLE HINTS FOR THE TASTEFUL REFURNISHING AND REDECORATION OF ROOMS THAT BEGIN TO PALL

BY LUCY ABBOT THROOP

Photographs by Floyd Baker, Mary H. Northend, Thomas Ellison and others



ONCE upon a time, as the story-books say, there lived a family who fell heir to a house and all its contents. That sounds wonderful, I acknowledge, but the stumbling block, the thing that cast a gloom over their lives, was, "all its contents." They sorted and sifted and threw away and gave things, but still the fact remained that there was too much, and a great deal of it was appalling to look upon. The blight of the Victorian era seemed over it all. They planned how much they could spend on "fixing over," and then set to work to see what could be done.

The house had to be changed a little to begin with, a wall or two taken down, several bathrooms added, the fireplaces changed, the kitchen and pantry made more convenient, a covered porch built on one side of the house and a terrace on the other. Then the house was painted gray with gray-white trimmings and green blinds. The garden was simple, and as it had some good shrubs and trees, they decided to recover from the financial strain of the house before they even thought of garden changes. The things for which no one had a kind word were banished to the attic, and so, with the trail blazed, the planning began.

The color scheme for the house was carefully worked out so that each room had its individuality but all held together and made an harmonious whole. The carpets in some of the rooms were perfectly good and strong, though hideous, and these were sent to a dye-house and dyed plain colors to harmonize with the rooms in which they were to be and then made into rugs. The



Even in the simplicity of the bungalow there may be much beauty. Here the plain match-board ceiling is left in natural color and the plain chairs and other woodwork finished to match



There is hardly an ornament in this room, yet the balance of paneling is such that the room is very attractive. This form of Colonial Sheraton chair is serviceable and fitting



A simple striped paper in two toned grays forms a background for the Jacobean furniture and Windsor chairs. The combination of different periods is permissible on account of color

floors throughout the house had the cracks filled and were stained and varnished. The woodwork was painted ivory white with egg-shell finish, although some of the rooms required a slight variation of tone. The wall-papers were carefully chosen, and, so, when the backgrounds were ready, the furniture made over and refurbished, and the new curtains finished, they were put in and made a house whose charm was undeniable.

Some of the problems met and overcome, besides those mentioned, were the lighting of the house, the making-over and recovering of the furniture, and the judicious mingling of new pieces with the old so that harmony and balance were kept. All questions of period styles naturally were not considered at all; the aim was to make the house charming and homelike in a nondescript fashion. A black walnut table was used in the hall with a mirror over it which had been a part of a bureau. The curves and bunches of grapes which had flourished on the top were planed off by a carpenter and the whole refinished and rubbed down. A brocade cover hid the marble top of the table from view, and a large pottery jar was always kept full of greenery, with old brass candlesticks on each side. There were two black walnut chairs with seats covered with a soft tone of green frieze, and the rugs and stair carpet were two tones darker than the plain tan walls. The hall was long and narrow, so across the back a screen of rich soft colors was put to hide the service door and make the hall seem of better proportion. The woodwork was ivory white, the hand-rail left dark, and the curtains were plain cream white net with little silk side curtains of the tone of the rug looped back in the daytime and dropped at night.

The living-room was a large, pleasant room with the alluring charm which comfortable chairs and cheerful chintz give. The fireplace was roomy, with a simple Colonial mantel and a large, inviting stuffed sofa drawn up before it, backed by a big library table with two good reading lamps placed on it. There were several other centers of interest in the room, one formed by the piano, one by a table with books and lamp and armchairs drawn up beside it. Some of the chairs had been upholstered in chintz and some in a plain harmonizing color, and what were necessary in the way of new chairs were wisely chosen of wicker, stained, not painted, a soft brown. There were no top or ceiling lights left in the house, for all had been replaced by side lights and plenty of floor outlets so lamps could be used.



Nothing is more fitting for the bedroom than various sorts of painted and enameled chairs. Here are two of the Colonial style that are effective

There was no concealing the sad fact that the dining-room furniture was not beautiful, so it was made to fit closely into the color scheme and in that way lose some of its ugliness which a different treatment would have emphasized. The dark woodwork was kept, the only change being a better designed mantel, on which some pieces of fine old blue and white Chinese porcelain were formally placed. The wall-paper was a soft two-toned tan, the design so close together in color value that it was almost one-toned, the rug soft blues and browns, with plain blue velours side curtains and chair seats. The sideboard had its towering superstructure removed and a mirror framed with dull gold hung over it. There were some good colored sporting prints in the house, and these were used, and their dark frames looked very well.

There were three bookcases of the "secretary" type in the house, two luckily alike. The applied ornament was planed off, and they were refinished and placed side by side against a blank wall in the library, the middle one being used as a desk, the other

two entirely for books. The mantel, with a picture of importance over it, balanced them at the other end of the room, and some low bookcases, a large table and several small ones, comfortable chairs and a sofa, and restful coloring, all helped to make the room delightful.

With the kind of furniture there was in the house, a drawing-room was quite out of the question, but a charming morning-room was made with one end almost entirely of glass, which was kept full of growing plants and ferns.

None of this furniture was fine Georgian or Colonial, but was simply unadulterated black walnut and horse-hair of the hopeless time called Victorian, and it was the cleverness of the people which saved the day and made a charming and delightful home of what might easily have been a hideous one.

It is questions more or less like this that many of us have to meet: How to do over what we already have, and how to bring harmony out of seeming chaos; how to add to the old without making it seem shabby by contrast, and how to make our homes attractive with what we have to spend, whether it be much or little. One of the first and most important things to do is to simplify, simplify, simplify. Nearly everyone has much more than they need to make their homes beautiful and useful. Try looking about you with unprejudiced eyes and see how many things there are you could easily do without and whose loss would greatly improve the appearance of the room. If an object has great merit and beauty we should do it the honor of allowing it to be seen, and if it has not, there is no reason for its masquerading as an ornament. People more and more are coming to realize that restfulness and harmony and beauty of effect can never be had in crowded rooms.

Luckily one often finds in doing over old furniture that things are not so bad as they seem and that a little shellac or paint and re-upholstering will do wonders. Any new pieces of furniture one plans to buy should harmonize in scale with the old. By this I mean that an elaborate piece of period furniture should never be put in a room full of comfortable but nondescript chairs and tables. The scale of furnishing should be the same throughout the house.



Very often woodwork is used in place of fabrics. This library is an example of a room which serves its function—easy chairs, a fireplace, an alcove lounge and attractive woodwork

There are various kinds of furniture which "fit in" beautifully, and to these we should turn in time of need. Wicker furniture is a case in point; that is, if the simple good designs are chosen; it becomes quite dreadful if there are fancy twists and turns upon it. Wicker furniture seems to have some of the attributes of a well-bred person, for it fits peacefully and quietly into one's house. It can be stained to harmonize with any scheme, and a dull finish is nearly always best. It can be stained to match mahogany, and there are several shades of brown which go exceptionally well with oak. It can also be painted any color desired, and the cushions, of course, can be covered with material suited to the room in which the furniture is to be. Comfortable stuffed chairs and sofas are also a good choice, and every homelike home should have some of them. Under this head come all shapes and sizes, but here also one must be careful to choose those built on good, simple lines. There are good copies of wing—or fireside—chairs, and various armchairs that have not the unhappy appearance of being overstuffed. In certain rooms, such as some libraries and living-rooms, leather chairs are a sensible and appropriate choice. Rocking-chairs should never be chosen for any living-room. If one must have them, keep them for the privacy of one's own apartment.



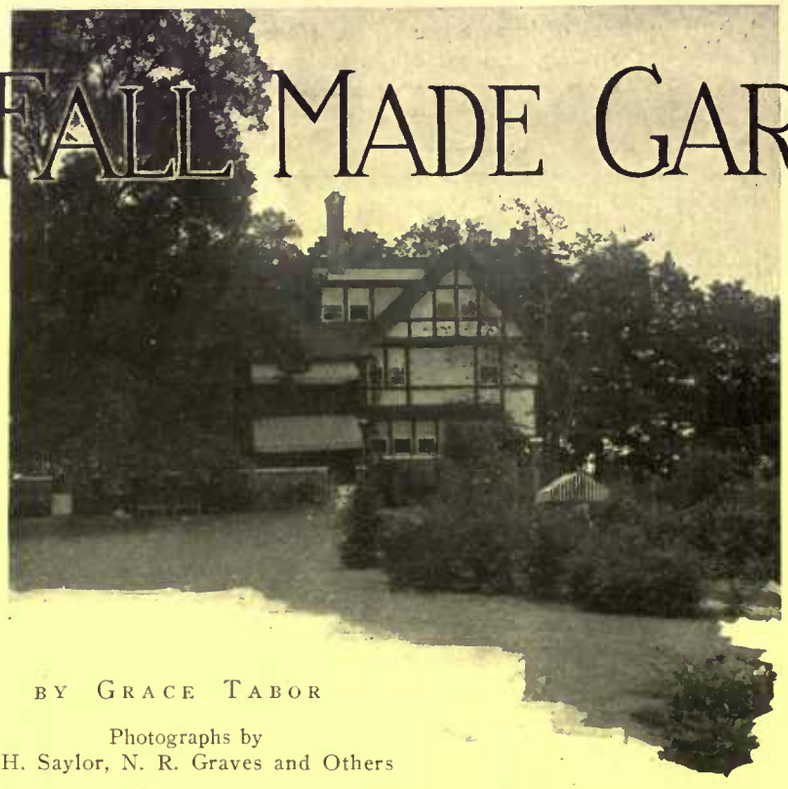
This living-room adjoins the dining-room in the upper right hand corner of page 228. Its color scheme is the same and is summed up in the mahogany and green tones on the cream background of the Jacobean sofa cover

There are many suitable designs for dining-room furniture, many of them copies of that made during the different great periods of decoration. There are the various English and French styles, both simple and elab-

(*Continued on page 257*)

THE FALL MADE GARDEN

DESIRABLE SHRUBS THAT SHOULD BE SET OUT NOW—SOIL PREPARATION AND THE CARE OF NEWLY PLANTED THINGS DURING THE AUTUMN—THE VALUE OF MASS PLANTINGS



A SHRUB ARRANGEMENT THAT RANGES FROM A FEW TO MANY PLANTS AND MAY BE VARIED TO MEET ANY INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS OF SPACE, LOCATION, AND PERSONAL PREFERENCE

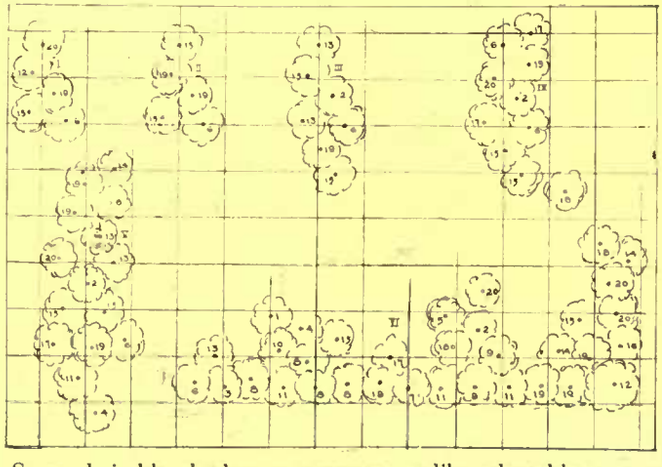
BY GRACE TABOR

Photographs by
H. H. Saylor, N. R. Graves and Others

OLD and yet ever new is the thought that there is gardening—and a lot of it—to be done as summer is waning. Coming in the midst of Indian summer's glimmering warmth, it startles the experienced gardener, even as it delights the less seasoned beginner.

There is some reason for delight, for surely nothing is more gratifying about garden work than the possibility of getting a surprise ready for one's self. Indeed I know of no other kind of work where such a privilege is the worker's. Yet this is what autumn planting really accomplishes; for when spring comes, there are the things growing, instead of vacant spaces where they ought to be growing — vacant spaces waiting for someone to come and do some swift work in order to get them filled and do all the other work that is waiting.

Practically everything may be planted now, and not only the garden, but the things themselves be better for it, under all ordinary soil and climatic conditions. Soils that are more than usually heavy and damp are not encouraging mediums for fall work, to be sure; and localities which experience severe winters, whether from altitude or latitude, are unfavorable to it. But the average place may safely plant the average trees and shrubs and perennials through all the thirty-one days of October. Avoid only the trees with tender bark or especially soft roots, such as the beeches, the birches and members of the poplar family; the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs; and stone fruits—that is, fruits that grow around a pit like the peach and cherry.



Some desirable shrub arrangements readily adaptable to any situation. The descriptive key is found on page 249

It is the shrubs that the average place needs, pre-eminently shrubs in masses, not specimens of this or that, admired in a neighboring dooryard, or come across during the summer's wanderings, perhaps. By means of shrubs the most commonplace grounds may be made over into charming and individual retreats; and with shrubs a veritable garden of bloom is possible throughout the summer, if the right varieties are chosen. Moreover, no place is complete without them, however rich it may be in other kinds of vegetation; for nothing can produce the effect which shrubbery, well massed and well placed, gives.



The lawn that is bordered by the heavy masses of green that only shrubbery gives is greatly enhanced in beauty

Boundaries generally afford opportunity for shrubbery plantings that is seldom taken advantage of to the fullest extent—indeed, to any extent at all, in many com-

munities. Short or long, a boundary may have its group, and shaded spots as well as sunny may be thus clothed, excluding dust and unpleasant prospects at one and the same time. And invariably lawns should be framed, wholly or in part, with the thick rich bank of many greens which shrubbery only will grow into.

Ten shrubs will insure bloom—or bloom effect—throughout the summer, beginning with the golden flowers of the Forsythia in April and ending with the snowy flower-like pappus of the groundsel—*Baccharis halimifolia*—in September. These latter are not flowers, of course, but seed; but they are quite as effective as flowers, and the shrub may legitimately be included on their account, notwithstanding the fact that its actual blossoms are insignificant.

Half this number of shrubs, indeed, will carry through the summer with very small gaps; less than this in a single group it is needless to consider, for no actual group can be made up of less than this number. Rather than a clump made up of five shrubs, each of a different species, I would advise the doubling of one or two always. This will run the total number up to seven as the least to be planted, if five varieties are to be used—or will cut the number of varieties down to three, which cuts down on the floral effect as well, of course.



By reversing group IV in the plan on page 230 an effect somewhat like this would be secured, spirea being in the center



There are innumerable situations on every country place where shrubbery may be used with good effect in softening otherwise harsh lines

Proceeding on this basis, the planting chart given on page 230 presents groups ranging from the smallest number possible — five, in both three varieties and five—to a long border planting extending fifty feet, wherein the ten shrubs necessary to the complete round of bloom are supplemented by ten more so highly desirable as to be really indispensable where there is space for such a number.

In every instance I would advise the planting of the late blooming species in even greater numbers than those which blossom during May and June, for the reason that most places are deficient in midsummer and early autumn flowers, while plantings generally boast an abundance throughout the two earlier months. Late bloom is a very desirable asset in anything; particularly is this so when it is supplied by shrubs, for these do not require the attention needed by herbaceous material and the lesser garden flowers. Shrubs will go on and blossom and take care of themselves in drought or in wet weather, without incessant weeding and care—and they are the only flowering things that will.

The preparation of the soil before planting has a great deal to do with the progress next spring of the shrubbery planted now. Make it thoroughly ready; unless it is extremely good soil, dig the holes as large as the spread of the roots of the plants to be set out, and then loosen up the soil six inches more both down and out, and mix through it some well rotted—*not* fresh—stable manure. Into the earth taken from the holes mix a quantity of this also.

When the plants are set, stir a little air slaked lime into the earth at the top, if the tendency of the soil is toward clay, or if it is heavy and sour. Angle worms are a pretty certain index of acid soil and wherever they are plentiful it is always well to use lime. It loosens the soil as well as sweetens it, and is seldom out of place. Very little is necessary, however; ordinarily from four to eight tablespoonfuls to four square feet of ground space is enough.

Whether lime is used or not, ground bone fertilizer and potash should be applied when the planting is done, in the proportion of four parts of the bone to one part of muriate of potash. Use as much of this mixture to four square feet as will fill the palm of the hand level full, and dig it in with a trowel. The muriate of potash supplies the food elements needed to build up strong woody growth in the plant, while the ground bone, rich in phosphoric acid, is the special food needed to make flowers. By the use of these at planting time additional impetus is given the plant's growth in the spring—for the winter's rain and melting snows will have carried both potash and phosphoric acid through the soil until everywhere the rootlets, newly putting forth in search of nourishment, will find just what they most require to produce what the gardener most requires above ground.

Remember that all fall plantings, whatever they are and wherever they may be planted, require winter mulching the first winter after planting. This is true of even the very hardiest trees and shrubs; and nothing should be allowed to delude the planter into thinking otherwise. The reason is perfectly obvious, if one

(*Continued on page* 248)



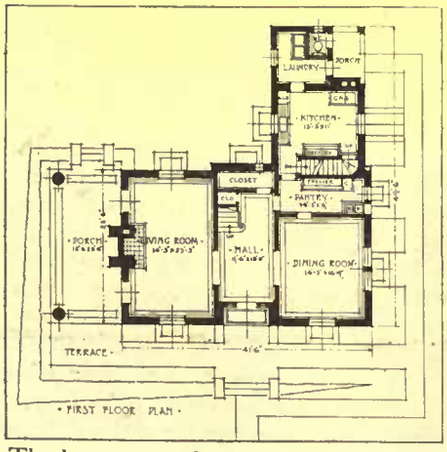
Mr. Shrigley's house is a good example of hollow tile construction, twelve-inch blocks being used on the first story and eight-inch above. To finish this, plaster and stucco are applied directly to the tile. In the floors of the entrance vestibule and the porches hollow tile and concrete were used and finished with cement

THE HOME OF MR. LEIGH H. SHRIGLEY JENKINTOWN PENNA.

C. E. Schermerhorn and Watson K. Phillips associate architects

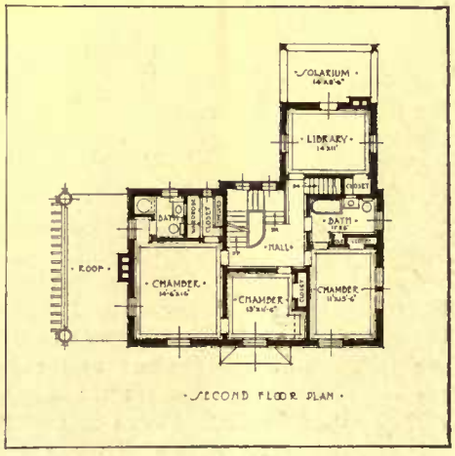


As the house faces north, the vestibule entrance was necessary. The door is set back about three feet and in winter a portable frame with door and sash may be put in on the outside wall line



The house seems larger than the plan indicates because most of the first story is observed on entering the hall





Two leaded glass windows on the half landings provide ample light for the hall and stairway



Beneath the landing a large closet with a window is placed and a small closet for overshoes is beneath the first flight. The stairway treatment of dark treads and white risers is effective



The living-room is sunny and is interesting in its simple fireplace and its plain paper. Tiles in the upper corners of the facing bear the family coat of arms, those in the back and jams are laid on edge to resist fire



A deep green stain on the shingles is fitting with the stucco finish. The blinds are also green and the putty beads on all the window panes are painted black, which enhances the brilliancy of the glass. There is a rough stone fireplace on the porch



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

An Illuminated House Number

THE combined porch light and house number, electrically illuminated, which has just been devised by a resident of Tropico, California, may readily be adopted for use on the suburban or country home. These two necessities are generally used throughout the country, but it was not until recently that the idea of combining was conceived, and the adding of the electrical feature is entirely new, at least in the southern portion of the Golden State. A pleasing feature about this apparatus is that it can be made in any size, shape or style, thereby being made to match any type of architecture. It may be placed anywhere upon the home, gateway, fence, etc.

In form this new sign is similar to a small shed. It has an overhanging roof, which, at the front, extends an inch and a half and at the ends one inch over the framework of the box. It is made entirely of lacquered brass and frosted glass. The roof, framework and figures are of brass, while the ends, front and bottom are of glass, these resting upon the inside of the framework. The figures are five inches in height. In this lamp a sixteen-candle-power electric lamp is hung. The framework is ten inches in length, four and a half inches wide and its height at the rear is eight inches and at the front is six inches.

This little "lighthouse" is both useful and ornamental and admirably serves the purpose for which it is intended.

To Remove Stains from a Tiled Floor

AN obstinate stain may readily be removed from a tiled floor in the following way: Cover the spot with turpentine and leave it for several hours; then wipe up the turpentine with a dry cloth. If the discoloration still remains, rub it vigorously with pumice stone and wash the spot with gasoline.

A most obstinate stain of iodine was recently removed from a bathroom floor in this way.

Refitting the Old Room

IT often happens that after one has become accustomed to a room, the pleasing effect it had at first wears off, and a complete changing around and varying of the color scheme seems desirable. This was the case in a New England home not long ago, where the mistress' room, while neat and tidy in every way, had grown tiresome through long familiarity.

There were in the room a white iron bedstead with brass trimmings badly worn, an old mahogany bureau, a mahogany table and several chairs, while in one corner stood a sewing-table. All the woodwork in the room needed a fresh coat of paint, so the housewife bought a quart of white enamel all mixed for seventy-five cents and painted the room herself. The brush which she bought for twenty-five cents, she was careful to clean with kerosene and soap when she finished, so that it could be used again.

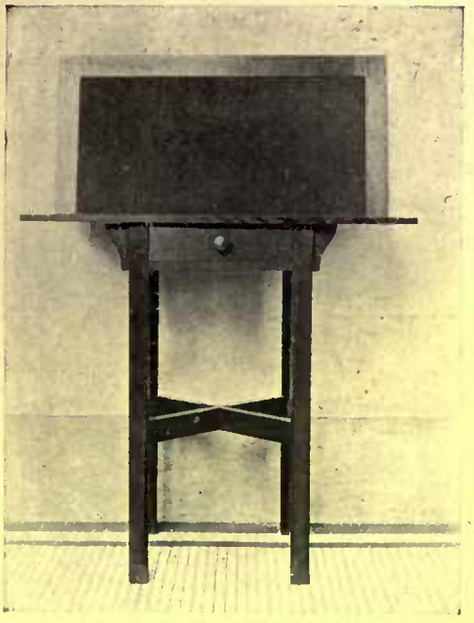
The matting on the floor was all worn out. She had turned and changed the breadths about until they refused to look right in any other position. So the matting was taken up, and, while the paper hanger was putting on a blue and white narrow striped paper with a border of daisies around the top and down the corners of the room, the lady was busily filling the cracks in the floor with newspapers that had been torn into small pieces and moistened. She poked the paper into the cracks with a knife, then covered it with putty colored with a little of the paint to be used on the floor. She bought a floor paint in one of the light gray shades at sixty cents a quart. This was put on at night and was dry in the morning, and two coats were sufficient to finish the floor. The bed was repainted with white enamel paint, and she also bought a bottle of banana lacquer for twenty cents and did over the brass trimmings, until the bed looked quite like new. The bureau she cleaned thoroughly with a soft rag and warm water and ivory soap. Then she took a woolen rag and wet it with cheap olive oil and rubbed down the bureau, polishing it with a dry cloth. In the same way she brightened up the mahogany chairs and tables.



An electrically illuminated house number serving also as porch light

From the attic an old pine chest was brought down and painted with the gray floor paint and placed under the window, to hold the mending basket and pieces of material. The rag-bag was bulging with a long accumulation of pieces, and the mistress emptied the contents out and decided to have rag rugs made. A friend had told her of cutting her pieces into half-inch strips and sewing them together, and when she got as many pounds as she needed for a rug, she carried them to the village, where there was a woman who dyed them any color desired and wove them into rugs.

Then rose the question of draperies and coverings for bed, bureau and tables, and also for the small pillows on the chest. The attractiveness and charm of the room was growing with every change made, and the curtains and upholstery must give the crowning touch to the whole. The freshly papered walls showed daisy-bordered blue, and the fresh white paint, the gray floor



This folding card table is well adapted to use as a side table

that was to have the blue rag rugs, the gray chest under the window, the old mahogany bureau with its rich, soft finish, the chairs and tables that were waiting for cushions and coverings, and the white bed all bright and new, made a wonderful change in the room's appearance. White-dotted muslin curtains next to the window were tied back at the middle sash with two-inch double bands; outside of these were blue chambray curtains with two-inch folds of daisy cretonne for trimming, and the coverings on the bed, bureau and tables, the pads for the chairs, and the cushion covers were all made in the same way. On the table she placed several books and magazines and an old blue ginger jar to hold a few flowers.

The dotted muslin cost twelve and a half cents a yard, the chambray fifteen cents a yard, and the daisy cretonne that was used for the two-inch folds she bought at twenty-five cents. The final result was a dainty, restful room that fulfilled every desire.

The Folding Card Table

ONE of the smaller novelties in house furnishings is a folding card table that may be used as a side table as well. It is just the right height, and has all of the other good characteristics of the regulation card table that folds up and disappears, including the green cloth top that makes it so easy to play on.

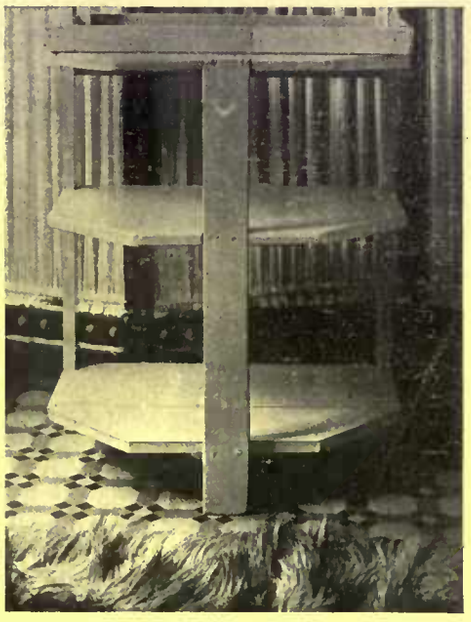
The table is of dark oak in a dull finish, and the top is in two sections, hinged, just as in the old-fashioned mahogany tip-top tables. When the table is to be used for playing cards the top is opened and then pulled forward into place so that the center of the top comes directly over the standard where it is held by grooves. This makes a firm square table of ample size. For other uses the top is turned down, forming a little rectangular table that may be placed back against the wall and is useful for holding books or magazines.

There is a drawer for cards in the standard which, incidentally, is so compact and well shaped that it leaves sufficient room for persons to sit comfortably at the table. While the table is quite suitable for use in the average library or living-room, it seems particularly adapted to the summer cottage, as it is easily moved about and may be put to a variety of different uses.

The Indoor Bulb Table

A GOOD table for growing bulbs is illustrated on this page. It contains three shelves, the lowest—a few inches from the floor—being intended for bulbs just brought from the cellar. On this they remain until the foliage turns from white to green, when they are moved into the stronger light of the second shelf, and after the full color has been reached they are ready for the top shelf and the sunshine.

A table of this sort takes no more room than any other kind; yet the three shelves provide space for bulbs in all stages of development, and relays may be brought from the cellar every few days to take the place of those that have gone higher.



The three shelves of the bulb table admit varying degrees of light to the plants



An old preserve closet converted into an excellent place for the china

China and China Closets

MANY housekeepers are annoyed by their maid's using their best china for kitchen purposes, and in an old-fashioned New England country house this problem was solved in a very simple way. In the cellar was an old preserve closet which was very much in the way. This was brought upstairs into the kitchen, the doors were taken off, and it was washed and scrubbed and painted the color of the walls. Brass hooks, bought six for five cents, were screwed into the shelves to hold the cups. The whole closet cost the mistress not more than fifty cents.

For the top shelf she then bought pitchers, ranging from the pretty water pitcher, which could be purchased for ten cents, to the earthen pitchers to be used for hot water or milk. The best china, which she could use when any of her friends came in for an afternoon, was tastefully arranged on the upper shelf. The more common china, for everyday use, was on the lower shelf, while bowls, plates and tumblers of plain white china, were also attractively placed. No curtain in front of this closet was allowed, so that there would be no accumulation of dust and no temptation to tuck things out of sight.

Nothing on the shelves cost over ten cents, yet they were so dainty and pretty that the maid was very proud of them and took great care to keep them clean and neat.

It seems an excellent idea that could be reproduced in the kitchen in any person's house. If the mistress likes to drink tea from dainty cups, so does the servant, and why not have for them every-day and company china, for it surely saves expense and trouble in the end.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening,* etc.

The Frost Danger

A GOOD thermometer hanging outdoors somewhere, in a position that is protected from storm but not sheltered from temperature changes, is one of the most important things around the place these days, if you have any plants worth nursing along to the very last minute—and beyond—of the garden season. And every garden is sure to have some such. If no attempt has been made hitherto to protect them and prolong the life of the garden, try it this year. Frosts come at night when there are still many warm, lovely days ahead, and it is a pity to submit to their ravages, unresisting, when a very little trouble will ward them off.

A great deal of work has been done by the Agricultural Department and the Weather Bureau, to say nothing of the Experiment Stations in various States, to the end that frost may be accurately foreseen and guarded against; for it is, of course, a tragic menace in some of the great fruit-growing regions. From the exhaustive data thus gathered and compared, a very simple rule governing "frost procedure" in the small garden may be formulated. Here it is: Expect frost when the temperature drops to ten or eight degrees above freezing within an hour after sunset on a clear night—and get protections in place. High ground will escape a visitation when lower ground suffers considerably; so will areas protected on the west and northwest by a sheet of water over which the winds from these quarters must first pass. Damp ground, however, whether high or low, will suffer when dry ground does not.

Low plants are sufficiently protected by slight coverings of straw, or by newspapers or cheesecloth sheets laid over them and held in place by stones. There is no wind on a frost night, so it needs only a slight weight to retain them. Tall plants we all too seldom think it worth while to cover or guard; but dahlias and cosmos might be carried along—who shall say how late?—by the use of cheesecloth canopies such as are used in France and Italy to protect the vineyards and tender orchards. These are strung from poles set at the margins of plantations to be protected, and are slid back during the day and stretched across at night. The arrangement is simple and, if neatly done, not at all disfiguring, for the canopies are so light that they do not require a heavy frame for their support. Sturdy saplings, set three feet into the ground and about twelve feet apart, and strung at the proper height with a wire to which the cheesecloth is attached by small rings, are sufficient. Vines on these make them not unattractive pillars of green during all the season, and, of course, the cloth is not put up until frost time approaches.

The Right Kind of Mulch

AS fast as flower tops die, cut them down to within two inches of the ground, and spread a mulch two to four inches deep over the beds and borders. Do not use manure for this, however. The great plague of lawn and bed and border alike—weeds—is traceable directly to the use of manure; and weed seeds retain their vitality for great periods—I am tempted to say forever, but perhaps that is an exaggeration. The fact that manure is old and well rotted has no restraining influence or effect on them; and there is no doubt that the only way in which it can be applied to the soil with any degree of safety as far as weeds are concerned, is by burying it deep enough to thwart their ambitions. If you cannot use it this way, do not use it at all.



To get best results, divide perennial phlox roots every second year

Clean rakings from the lawn of leaves and grass, vegetable tops—chopped or cut up if you have the facilities—and fine litter from the poultry house—all these things saved in a compost heap from year to year and sprinkled with lime occasionally, take the place of manure perfectly. If you have nothing of this sort on hand, get clean straw instead of manure, and mulch with this, supplementing it as it breaks up in the spring and is worked into the ground, with bone meal and phosphate.

The Indoor Plants

MAKE cuttings now of all the things which you may wish to have indoors during the winter—heliotrope, geraniums, pinks and whatever there may be in the garden that will brighten indoors. Cuttings are simply little "slips," set into clean sand and loam, and kept moist and in an equable temperature until they root. Plant bulbs in pots now, for Christmas flowers; and plant bulbs, as many of them as you can find room for, out-of-doors, everywhere.

Lilies and Autumn Care of Perennials

LILIES should be planted in the fall, as the bulbs are liable to dry out and shrivel and lose vitality if left over until spring. Iris also should be set out now or they may not get started in time to bloom next summer. And practically all the perennials of an established garden need looking over every year to see whether they are crowding and need dividing. They spread continually around the parent crown, and after a time there comes to be such a knot of big hard roots, gripping each other and writhing about, that the entire plant is choked.

Lift the plant—dig it up, in other words—carefully so these will not be broken; and divide it into several plants by cutting the roots apart with a sharp knife or pruning shears that will make a clean cut. See that each root clump has at its upper side the promise of a shoot—that is, a "crown"—if you want to get the best and quickest results; and trim off all broken or bruised roots before replanting.

Perennial phlox should be divided about every second year—certainly every third—and most other garden flowers the same. Peonies, however, like to be undisturbed, provided they are well fed.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden

CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*



October

IT is almost as if this glorious autumn weather were made to order to meet the needs of busy gardeners who have so much to do that they must work at full speed—and those who have stuck to the job through July and August, and have attended to late plantings and have never given up the fight with the persistent weeds. These are days that should be full of reward to the gardener.

Last month we had something to say about handling and keeping the earlier tenderer things, such as melons and so forth; if you have not attended to these things yet, and they still, on account of a charitable climate, have been spared, look up those directions and get them in at once.

A True Conservation Policy

A GREAT deal of damage is done every fall and winter by allowing plots of ground, and especially sloping ground, to lie bare through the late fall, winter and early spring. Even where the soil itself is not washed away, as very frequently happens, plant foods in the soil are either washed out or carried down below the reach of plant roots; so it frequently happens that a crop of roots, stubble and vegetable refuse of various sorts, which would be quite valuable to the soil if turned under, is left literally to "dry up and blow away." Therefore, spade up or plow up every square foot of ground which is released from work during the autumn months and sow it to rye, or, better, rye and vetches. No special preparation is required for it. Just have enough soil to cover it lightly, and long after the first frost it will still be growing, making a green mat in the otherwise bare landscape, while the roots of it are busy down underneath the soil's surface collecting foods that would otherwise be washed away from use, and taking up still other plant food that will be in a more available form for the things in your garden to use another year. The vetches are still further valuable as soil enrichers, as they belong to the nitrogenous group, including peas, clovers and so forth, and after growing leave the soil richer in the important element of nitrogen than they found it.

Winter Storing of Vegetables

BEFORE there is danger of hard freezing—which often comes suddenly and does not let up again the way we expect it to do—attend to the root crops, the harder leaf crops, and the fruits. Of course, your cellar, in anticipation of this work, has been made clean and sweet and dry, has been whitewashed and any rat-holes not "plugged up," but cemented, with a little broken glass mixed in.

Here are the two rules for vegetable storing:

First, that everything put away shall be clean, sound and dry. Or they may start to decay and cause endless trouble. Even a small amount of moisture may start sprouting or decay even with perfectly sound fruit. Second, give plenty of ventilation whenever the outside temperature will allow it, and at the same time be very careful to keep the temperature of the place of storage as evenly at the required temperature, which is usually 33 to 38 degrees, as possible.



An improvised but successful garden rubbish burner made of bricks

The root crops, beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, will stand early frost all right before being dug, but the roots after digging should not be exposed to any freezing at all. All these may be kept for a while simply stored in bags or boxes—which should be well ventilated,—but far better results will be obtained by packing them down in sand or in sphagnum moss, slightly moist, in which case they will remain almost as plump and fresh as if fresh dug from the field. Parsnips and oyster plant may be taken up in the same way, but these are much hardier and part of the crop should be left in the ground to be used as soon as they can be dug in the spring; or they may be dug and buried in a trench made in a well-drained position and covered with a few inches of soil and over this a foot or two of litter, put on after the ground is frozen an inch or so, to make it easier to get at them. Potatoes, of course, are simply stored in bins, bags or boxes without any covering or packing. Any beans which have not been used in the green state should be put under cover as soon as the pods are thoroughly dry, as they are apt to mold or sprout if left out. Pole beans may be taken in poles and all and picked later when there is not so much to do.

Selecting Seeds for Next Year

WHILE in these days of cheap, clean and honest seeds I do not believe it pays the home gardener to bother saving most sorts, nevertheless there are a few kinds which he will do well to keep himself. Foremost of these are potatoes, sweet corn and field corn. Do not simply dump all your potatoes together in the bin and save whatever you may get in the spring. If you are digging them by hand, as you probably will where only small quantities are grown, select only the best medium-sized potatoes, ignoring the extra large or distorted shaped ones, from the very best hills. Leave these on the ground when you pick the others up. It will not make any difference how sunburned they get—the more so the better. Put them away, if possible, where they will be exposed to the full sunlight for a week or two, and store carefully in the cellar before there is any danger of their being touched by frost. If you do this two or three seasons, using good methods of growing, you will be very greatly surprised at the large number of pounds of potatoes you will be able to get from your small home garden patch. In saving corn for seed select only those ears which are well rounded out at the tips and which are thoroughly ripened up, as will be indicated by the firmness with which the kernels are fixed to the cob. But with corn you must be absolutely sure that no other variety has been growing near the one you want for seed, else mixing is likely to occur.

EDITORIAL

A GARDEN EYESORE

THE obstacles placed in the way of those trying to accomplish better things, greater culture or higher ideals, are many. They usually come from the ignorant or reactionary; but occasionally the well-informed, either through a misconception or lack of special knowledge, put a check upon the good offices of those striving for improvement.

Such a case has recently attracted our attention, in the review of a book on suburban gardens, published in *The Nation* for July 24, 1913. The opinion given in this criticism is very much at variance to the attitude of this paper on other questions, but it is the position held by many, and one which HOUSE & GARDEN has for a long while attacked. Here is the section to which we take exception; the first sentence is the author's statement, the reviewer's comment upon it follows in the second sentence: "'Of all gardening offences the flower-bed is surely the worst, and better no flowers at all than a flower-bed.' She forgets how convenient and useful such beds are to those whose time and means are too limited to permit them to attempt florally decorated grounds."

The critic thus advances the claim that the man of modest means must content himself with bedding plants and lawn bed plantings because they are inexpensive and convenient. It is furthermore implied that floral design is a matter of such expense that it may only be undertaken by the well-to-do.

We believe that this is far from true. We have constantly endeavored to give advice against just such a position, and we wish once more to explain the reasons for our stand in the hope that a few words now will convince our readers that beauty is not only for those with the fat purse but that in matters of garden-making at least beauty may be achieved by everyone with the desire to follow an ideal.

It is barely possible that the word "bed" was misunderstood by the reviewer; but from the previous context its meaning should be clear, for the advice was given to "banish the salvia, the geranium, the fearful coleus, . . . the canna and the elephant's ear," all plants which are commonly used for "bedding." Therefore, the author evidently meant those arrangements of brilliant plants in the form of ovals, circles, stars, crescents and conventional designs placed usually in the midst of a lawn. Beds of flowers are indicated, not flower-beds such as occur in all garden designs, formal or informal.

Now, the objections to the beds of flowers are countless. The author farther on in her book speaks of the "outrage which design suffers by having a detached, meaningless unit dropped in the midst of an open space." That arraignment is none too severe. Such plantings have no part in any scheme, however simple; they prevent the carrying out of a plan of garden design, for they break all the rules of order, harmony and composition and are absolutely artificial, stiff, awkward and graceless without accomplishing a purpose. The iron stag was their contemporary, and they should be consigned to the same oblivion whence he has gone together with other anachronisms and eyesores.

If these beds are retained under the misconception that they cost less than any other form of floral arrangement, it is time to correct the delusion. Almost all the commonly used bedding plants are not hardy. They are seldom raised from seed or cuttings by their users, but are purchased in pots and set out in beds in one lump of ready-made ugliness. The florist or gardener who sells them has to charge for rearing the plants and for the cost of his business, so they are naturally more expensive than the many beautiful flowers which are grown easily from seed and with little care. The little English cottage garden which every traveler speaks so enthusiastically about, is a poor man's garden for all its many blooms. No, a garden full of flowers can be grown as cheaply as a bed; perennials may be planted in seed and a conscious, attractive scheme followed which becomes more beautiful each year. The difference in effect is simply one of artistic conception. As a matter of fact, most beds appear in gardens of the very wealthy tended by a gardener who can take time to arrange them, each row above the other, until the result of his painstaking effort is a monumental example of misdirected energy.

Probably the bed came into being from the desire to produce a garden attraction that commanded attention, and in this it is certainly successful, for its rigid, uncompromising outlines of glaring hue stand out positively to all within seeing distance. But we are no longer making gardens for the transient passer-by. We plan to render the home grounds the fitting environment for our domestic life, and we hope to make them as beautiful as possible. Therefore we study out a scheme which by its relation of parts best accomplishes this. Our schemes are simple or complex according to our time and money, but there is within the attainment of all a beautiful result. No arrangement of borders and beds can be effective with the jarring presence of an unharmonious star of flamboyant color in its midst. No soft edgings of nicely blended color, or graceful shrubbery groupings can play their part in the garden orchestra when bed plantings shriek out their loud, monotonous notes of crudity. Let us abandon this unsightly relic, which is simply preserved because so many misguided ones aped the lead of those who knew no better. There are dozens of ideas to follow which are infinitely better, which satisfy, for they aim to approach a garden ideal and, comforting thought, they are just as reasonable and just as convenient no matter what the amount of one's garden purse may be.

JOHN ANTHONY AGAIN

THE profit and loss figures of a back to the land article are not the most important part of the story. In some cases they are delusive because they claim results for ten acres in arithmetical proportion to the yield from one; of course, that is not true. But what is most important is the man and his method. Here is a fragment from another John Anthony letter. It shows the man to be an ideal twentieth century colonist. He is never beaten, and upon his resourcefulness rests his success:

"Between outdoor work and indoor changes we have been rushed to the verge of distraction. This has been intensified because the apples are again a hope deferred. Intensified, for the reason that our apples are to supply luxuries like hire of painters and carpenters, and when we haven't 'em we retrench by going without or doing the things ourselves.

"John Anthony has enough glimmerings of wisdom to sit still and say nothing. What *can* a fellow say after the second consecutive crop failure? The first was caused by wet weather. For the second neither wet nor dry could have availed. Open trees made sure of every minute of sunshine, while ploughed and harrowed ground made certain of retaining every drop of moisture. So we viewed the prospect with cheerfulness. But old King Frost played trumps and froze everything up hard for seven nights of a week. I doubt our having 200 barrels on the place as against 400 barrels last year and 1,500 the year before. Now don't you think John had better keep quiet?

"Out of it all good will come, for I am already planning to put the place on a war footing by a dairy and other crops so that apples will be all 'velvet' and the other things carry the farm along. Thus we can wait with placidity for the abundance of fruit which will mean money.

"As quiet side issues we have the best acre of potatoes around here and have the locality 'skun a mile' with our vegetable garden."



ROBERT and JAMES ADAM became great because they believed a home was more than a building to live in. They not only designed buildings but dictated what should go into them. They insisted upon harmony, and believed that furniture was the keynote. Their thought in furniture was classic and pure, and so they gave the world an influence which endures. They left in the mind of humanity a realizable dream of fitness and beauty.

¶ Our faithful studies in furniture of the Adam period have that charm which is only possible in the work of men who think and work as the old masters in furniture thought and worked.

¶ Our "Travelogue" covering the work of the brothers Adam will be sent you free. For five two-cent stamps we will mail you all our "Travelogues in Furniture."

¶ Berkey & Gay furniture is sold in the better furniture stores throughout the United States. In addition to the display on their floors, our dealers have our complete portfolio of direct photogravures, showing our entire line of upwards of five thousand pieces of high-grade furniture.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE

This inlaid mark of honor identifies to you each Berkey & Gay piece

¶ "Character in Furniture" our de luxe book on period studies, is mailed to you for fifteen two-cent stamps. It will more than interest you.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.

184 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan



Homes of Distinction

From coast to coast you will find many homes that owe their charm and distinction to the fact that they are faced with

Hy-tex Brick

They are homes of men and women who buy the facing for their homes with the same economy they exercise in other purchases.

Careful investigation has convinced them that only in Hy-tex Brick can be found the utmost in fire-safety, permanence, comfort, beauty and economy in facing material.

Houses faced with Hy-tex are slightly higher in first cost than frame and other cheap construction, but saving in fuel, insurance premiums and up-keep charges wipe out this difference in a very short time.

Isn't Hy-tex worthy of *your* consideration before you select the facing for your next home?

Send for these booklets today:

"Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes." Pictures and floor plans of 26 houses of really moderate cost. Sent for four cents to cover mailing charges.

"Genuine Economy in Home Building." Deals with the problems of building from the home-builder's point of view. Sent for ten cents to cover mailing charges.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept. G. 10 St. Louis, Mo.

BRANCH OFFICES and EXHIBIT ROOMS: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, Ohio; Washington, D. C.



Residence of ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota

THIS *is the* MOST INTERESTING TIME TO VISIT

ANDORRA

To see our **Specimen Trees** and **Shrubs**, especially the immense stock of **Hardy Acclimated Rhododendrons, Azaleas** and **Peonies** in bloom. ***Send for Price list.***

ANDORRA NURSERIES *BOX H* CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. WARNER HARPER Proprietor

Concealing the Radiator

(*Continued from page 215*)

everywhere provided with central heating. Efforts were made before everything else to introduce transportable coverings, which could be easily installed, taken apart and forwarded, fulfilling all requirements of practical use and good taste.

The covering shown at the bottom of page 212 (the extreme left) with the pendant bead chains and brass top is a good example of this. Other illustrations show the same principle, the improvements which have resulted from efforts after greater suitability, such as that in the right-hand lower corner of page 212; a radiator covering of sheet iron with pendant small plates. The pendant portion is fastened to a movable track and the lattice work can be lowered. In the illustration at the head of this article, the arrangement of the room necessitated a more chimney-like construction, which was attained by the mantle of glazed tiles standing on ball-like feet. For esthetic considerations and practical reasons combined it was inserted in the wall. Similar heater coverings of tile are made which are practical combinations of gas heater and radiator cover, an arrangement often welcome in a raw climate or on the cool days during the spring and fall. Such mantles are transportable. The colored tiles are loosely inserted from above in upright frames of sheet iron, and they are worked so smooth that the settling of dust is prevented.

All the examples depicted here prove how zealously they are at work in Germany to combine utility and beauty of effect in all branches of domestic architecture and house furnishing, and also in the technical arrangements, not only to satisfy practical requirements but to find ways of carrying them out in a manner pleasing to the eye. With all the progress and improvements, resulting from old and new material, old and new methods of working, old experiences and new machines, tradition and new ideas, we are endeavoring to adapt our houses and their contents to our present living requirements. What thus results and becomes every year more mature and settled, will in no way depart from its popular character. It must rather be openly acknowledged that it will be of service to those living in this century.

Even if its forms may not be so elegant, graceful or representative as the productions of many a past epoch, we hope that these efforts will lead to a distinctive, mature and national taste, which will be in time understood and perhaps appreciated, even beyond our boundaries—to a new German style springing from the practical requirements and living conditions of our age of unlooked for technical development and social revolution.

The Garden That Grows Indoors

(*Continued from page 211*)

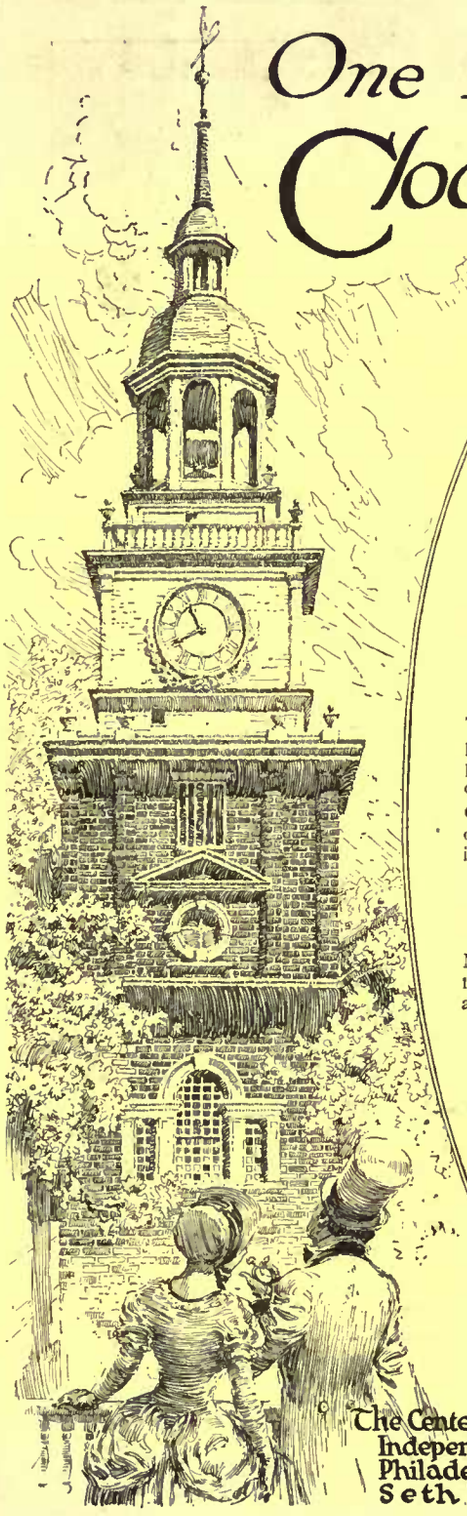
November or December, when they should be taken into the house, and when their growth has developed to some extent they

should be carefully repotted in larger pots, setting the ball of earth clear down to the bottom, so that as much new soil as possible will come up around the stem. It will take four months or longer after the plant is brought into the house before blossoming.

All the bulbs mentioned above may be kept after taking the bulbs from the soil, cleaning them carefully and packing them away in dry sand. Plant them outside in the spring, and after a year's growth and rest they will flower freely where they have been set, or may be taken up for forcing again, but as fresh bulbs cost so little, it is more satisfactory to get a new supply each year for the latter purpose.

Besides the various flowers mentioned above, all of which are "forced" by the methods described, there are a number of other bulbous plants that give most satisfactory results for winter use and which may be grown along with the general collection of house plants simply by potting them up and giving them good care. The best known of these, and one of the all-round most satisfactory ones, is the Calla lily. It is a robust grower and of the simplest culture, but must have plenty to eat and drink. A good stiff soil thoroughly enriched with manure, preferably cow manure, a warm, sunny situation, and plenty of water after the plant has begun to make active growth will furnish you with blossoms all season long. Unless one has abundance of room, one of the dwarf varieties, such as Little Gem, Godfrey, or the new Pearl of Stuttgart, will be best to use. If you have never tried the Golden Calla (*Richardia Elliottiana*), get a bulb or two, as it is worth growing for its foliage alone, which is a luxurious green blotched with silver; the flowers, which are not quite so large as those of the large white calla, are a beautiful pure, golden yellow and open well. There is also the variegated variety of the large white calla (*Richardia alba maculata*), the leaves of which are also freely spotted. While the plants are flowering, an occasional watering with liquid manure will be especially appreciated, as the calla is one of the rankest feeding house plants.

The tuberous-rooted Begonias are not as well known as most of the other plants I have mentioned in this article, but they certainly deserve a place in every winter collection of flowers. Of late years they have been appreciated at their full worth as outdoor bedding plants, but have not yet won the popularity they deserve as pot plants. As the tuberous begonia is a bulbous plant, you will, of course, have to give it a season of rest each year, and you cannot have it flower both in summer and in winter; but by getting bulbs in late summer or in early fall, or by holding your own over in the spring until as late as possible in the summer, you can get flowers most of the winter. They do best with a warm temperature and placed out of the direct sunlight. The flowers come in both double and single, and some of the newer varieties are beautifully ruffled and



One Hundred Years of Clock Making

JUST a century ago, in a quaint, old New England town, the first Seth Thomas clock was made. Since then five generations have marked their daily course by the tick of these faithful indicators of time; while today millions rely on the time-tested dependability of

SETH THOMAS *Clocks*

The unerring accuracy of Seth Thomas clocks is the pride of countless men and women. In homes of promptness, of culture, you will find the clock whose correctness is never questioned to be a Seth Thomas. One hundred years have proven the masterly perfection of these clocks. They are true in adjustment, accurate in balance, perfect in workmanship.

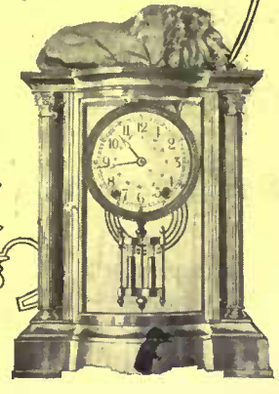
For a Century the National Timekeeper

No finer example of the clockmaker's art can be found than is embodied in Seth Thomas clocks. They include a style, a size, a model for every need.

Sold by all leading dealers.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
15 Maiden Lane, New York City

EMPIRE No. 65 WITH LION
8-day movement. Hour and half-hour strike, cathedral bell. 4-inch porcelain dial. Height 14 inches.



The Centennial Clock in Independence Hall Philadelphia is a Seth Thomas

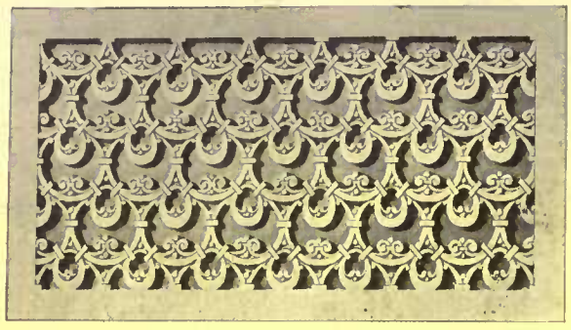
TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR



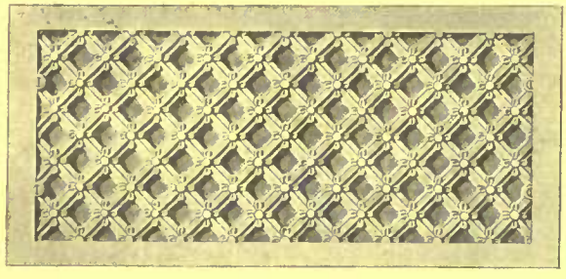
Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



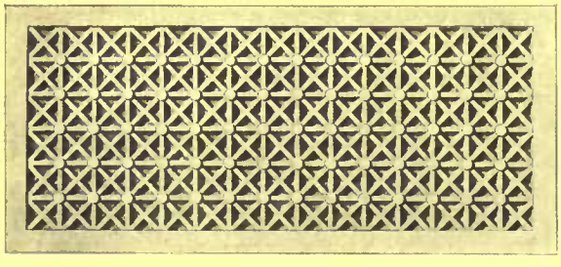
SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867



T. & B. No. 39.



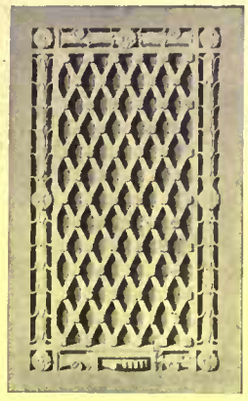
T. & B. No. 14.



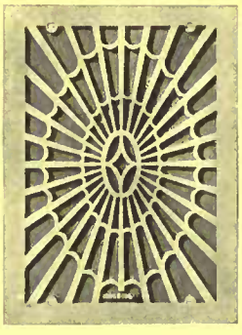
T. & B. No. 42.



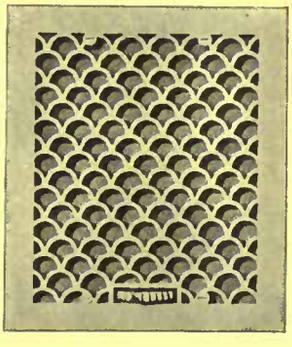
T. & B. No. 371.



T. & B. No. 114.



T. & B. No. 113.



T. & B. No. 153.

ORNAMENTAL GRILLES AND RADIATOR ENCLOSURES

AND SPECIAL DESIGN REGISTERS FOR HEATING AND VENTILATION EXECUTED BY

TUTTLE & BAILEY MFG. CO. 76 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

Send for Our New Architects' Catalog No. 66A, Showing 80 Special Designs



A Casement Wlodowed Colonial House.

FOLDING CASEMENTS

HARMONIZE WITH

COLONIAL HOUSES

AND OUR FAMOUS ADJUSTERS OPERATE THEM EASILY, ENTIRELY FROM INSIDE THE SCREENS AND STORM SASH.

"HOLD-FAST"

"BULL-DOG" AND

"AUTO-LOCK" ARE OUR THREE

PERFECTED TYPES COVERING ALL CONTINGENCIES OF INSTALLATION. GET OUR BOOKLET BY RETURN MAIL.

CASEMENT HARDWARE CO.

9 SO. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO

fringed. They should be potted at first in pots a little larger than the bulbs, in a rich, light soil, and after these are well filled with roots replaced in larger pots, shifting two or three times if necessary. Be sure to get the bulb right side (the concave surface) up, and place it barely beneath the surface. The large fleshy stalks are very brittle, and the large plants will usually require staking up, although some of them grow more compactly than others and will do without it.

The cyclamen is another great favorite, but usually is bought only when it is shown in full flower in the florist's windows about the holiday time. You will get much more for your money by buying a pot or two just nicely started in the fall, or even getting the "bulbs" in August or September and potting them up and starting them yourself. The cyclamen also will thrive in a shady spot or even in a comparatively dark room, and this is one of the reasons for its being so great a favorite. The flowering season is long, and the blossoms are borne in great profusion, and during this period it should be given liquid manure occasionally to have the quality of the flowers stay until the end of the flowering period.

The amaryllis is an old favorite, but few people are acquainted with the newer varieties that have been introduced during the last few years, which are a great improvement over the old-fashioned sorts. Probably one reason for this is that the bulbs cost several times as much as those of most other bulbous plants; but it should be remembered that an amaryllis bulb will last many years, giving better results all the time, and that, furthermore, there is no bulb that is more easily grown or more certain to produce results even in the hands of the amateur than the amaryllis. It will go for years without repotting, and it blooms at a season—from January until spring—when flowers are scarce. The bulbs usually come in November; pot them up at once and give them only a very little water at first, increasing the amount as growth begins. The flower stalks appear before the leaves. Do not, however, dry the plant off as soon as the flowering period is over, but keep it watered and fed for awhile until the leaves begin to die down of their own accord, as this after-growth is necessary to store up strength for next year's flowering period.



A Season's Bloom With Bulbs

(*Continued from page 226*)

cause daffodils may be planted and forgotten, and yet will outlive the generation who did the planting, very likely the next and perhaps several more.

Alongside my one bulb of *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus, Von Sion,* I should try very hard to squeeze in at least one double, gleaming, fragrant, yellow jonquil, with

the hope that, being blood relation, the two would be willing to compromise on space allowance, and do me the favor of surviving. For it does not seem that it would be possible to do without either of these. *Narcissus jonquila Campernèlle rugulosus* is a positively running-over-full improved double jonquil, as sweet as it is double. This is the one to plant.

Hardly any garden space is so limited that a few clumps of all the favorites are out of the question, however. Crocuses come legitimately next in line after the daffodils and jonquils; then there are the tulips; and next the hyacinths—which finishes the list in most gardens. But with a space three feet wide by twelve feet long available, a bulb border may be planted wherein bloom will show all summer. A diagram of the planting of such a space is given, with the number of bulbs of each kind required. Set all bulbs on a cushion of clean sand, and bury them under once and a half their own depth of earth.

Planting Key

Crocuses—Select the named varieties, any color 67
Daffodils—Narcissus Von Sion..... 11
Jonquils—*Narcissus Campernelle rugulosus* 11
Plant these two alternately.
Iris Kaempferi—Any preferred color. 6
Iris Germanica—Any preferred color. 5
Plant these two alternately.
Hyacinths—Any preferred color or colors 22
Hemerocallis Thunbergii—Day lily... 15
Colchicum Parkinsoni—Autumn crocus 45

Preparing the Compost Heap

IT is not yet too late to prepare an ample supply of soil for winter use in the coldframe, hotbed, or the greenhouse, if you have been wise enough to build a small one for your own use. Around the edges of the garden, along the roadside or from nearby pasture or neglected lot, at little or no expense you can secure a goodly supply of sods. These should be taken up with several inches of earth and if possible cut out in regular form so that they can be packed together. They should be made up into a square heap, and placed in layers *with the grassy sides together,* and, if it is at all possible to do so, between every layer of a foot or so of sod put six inches of the oldest manure you can get. If you cannot get manure and the sods are taken up where the soil is rich—where, for instance, the wash from the street has filtered over it—it will do very well, especially as you can enrich it with bone flour just before you want to use it. Make the heap flat on top or even a little hollow so that in dry weather you may give it a frequent drenching with the hose in order to hasten the rotting of the sods and grass.



WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.

E. Hill Turnock - Architect



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE ST.
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO

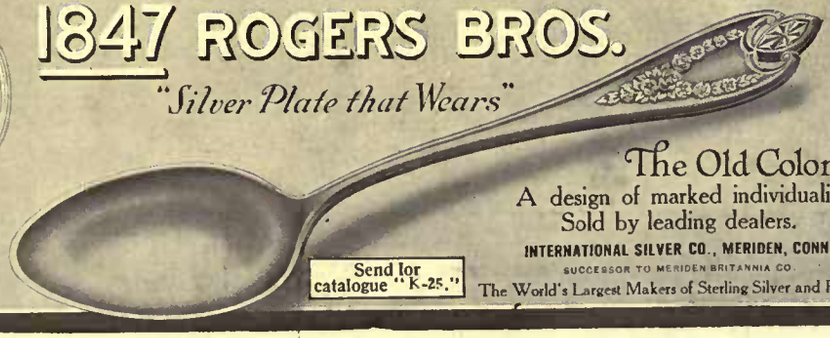
BRANCHES: DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J



1847 ROGERS BROS.

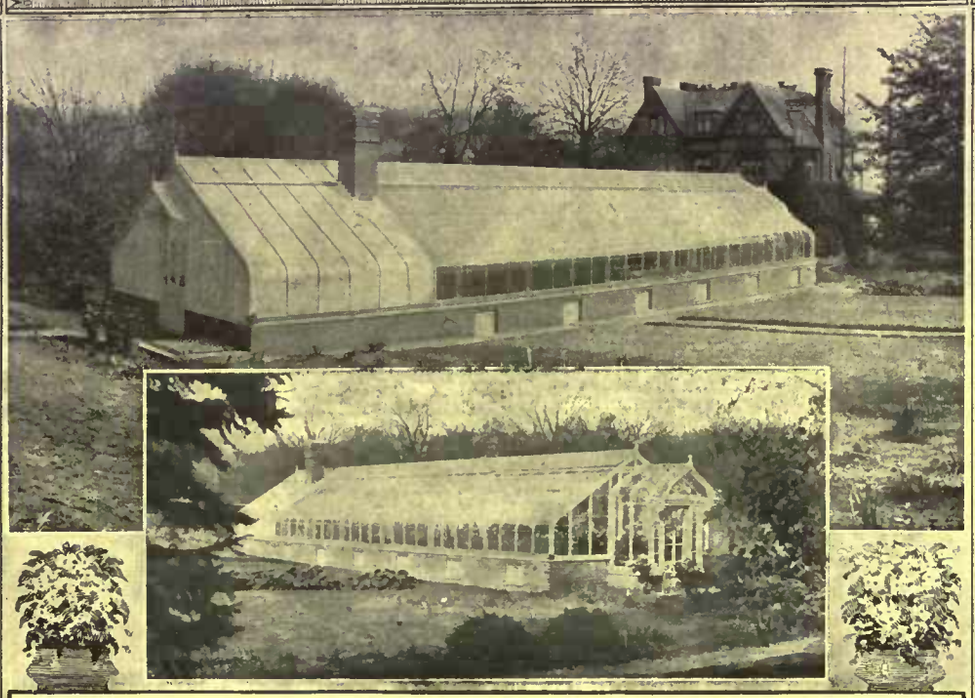
"Silver Plate that Wears"



The Old Colony
A design of marked individuality.
Sold by leading dealers.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., MERIDEN, CONN.
SUCCESSOR TO MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
The World's Largest Makers of Sterling Silver and Plate.

Send for catalogue "K-25."



Some Greenhouse Suggestions As to Size and Location

VERY naturally the size house you need depends entirely on the gamut of things you want to grow. However, for an all around general purpose house, one like this, 50 feet long, and divided into two compartments, makes an admirable little layout.

The work-room is of regular greenhouse construction and the glass is ground or painted to take off the glare and make it cooler to work in. Some prefer to have one of our specially designed wood or masonry work-rooms; all of which, of course, depends on how much money you want to spend. But these are details that can be talked over after you have seen our catalog and selected the house you would like.

As to location, we generally encourage placing the greenhouse as near the residence as possible, so it will be easy to reach, no matter what the weather.

With our special curved eave construction and the introduction of many architectural departures and refinements in design, surely the attractiveness of Hitchings' houses, of all houses, warrants their proximity to the residence.

There are many little kinks and wrinkles about this greenhouse question well worth your careful consideration before investing your money. We speak frankly in this way, because so many disappointed owners have only themselves to blame for the lack of satisfactory results or excessive upkeep cost of their greenhouses.

We want you to have our catalog and carefully investigate our houses.

Hitchings and Company

New York City
1170 Broadway

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Sts.

Factory: Elizabeth, N. J.

Max Harold Westhoff, Architect, Saranac Lake, N. Y.



To secure "that natural effect"

For the mountain camp or boathouse use the wood browns and greens, weather gray or the many other soft, artistic shades of

Dexter Brothers English Shingle Stains

They harmonize with natural surroundings perfectly. Bring out all the beauty of the grain, and waterproof the wood, adding years to its life. The high grade English ground colors cannot fade. Cost less than half as much as paint and are easier to apply.

Write for 22 stained miniature shingles and Booklet A.

DEXTER BROTHERS CO., 115 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
BRANCH OFFICE: 1135 Broadway, New York

Also makers of DEXTROLITE, the WHITE ENAMEL which does NOT TURN YELLOW

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., Chicago; Asam Bros., Inc., 917 Arch St., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; R. McC Bullington & Co., Richmond; Hoffschlaeger Co. Honolulu; and DEALERS.

The Motor Emigrants

(*Continued from page* 218)

the car pretty well, I sha'n't forget the cesspool again, and Larry can buy a new feathered tribe. We are all healthy and happy, aren't we?"

And Mr. Spence whirred off to the station.

But it was not until the following fall, when the household accounts, the garden accounts and incidental expenses were gone over, that Spence realized what they had really accomplished.

"It is almost incredible," he began one evening, "what we have managed to do in the way of reducing our cost of living, just by having this place instead of our home in Willisport. And I don't know just how to balance up this sheet fairly and squarely, either," he went on, quizzically, looking at his wife and two children. "For there is no appropriate money value to set down opposite three items. There is a boy who is utterly healthy, whose work at school has improved, whose spare time is taken up in useful work, and who finds a joy in the labor of his hands, in the keeping of his feathered tribe safe from disease and accident—how can I say what the profit is there?

"Then there is a small daughter. Two years ago she was flabby and nervous—now she's a bundle of nerve with no nerves at all! I can count with fair accuracy the result to the household of her activities as a farm lassie, but what money value will I set opposite these items—her red cheeks, indicating healthy circulation, her strong muscles and springy step, her absence of nerves and her healthy body?

"Then there is Mother. Mother hasn't had an ache or a pain, a complaint or an *ennuied* moment for so long I can't count the time. Any special money value, dear, to put opposite that item?"

"No, John, I can't think of any—only I wouldn't go back to the city for—for anything you could give me there," answered Mrs. Spence.

"Well, we'll just leave that aside. We'll just forget any but monetary profits and consider them.

"I find that we have invested in our garden this year, in seeds, fertilizer, tools and accessories, for our three acres, and not counting any labor at all, the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-three cents. We have sold vegetables and fruit to the value of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighteen cents, and we have supported a table for seven people besides. Now, if we count Jack's wages for a year as our labor cost, we have three hundred dollars to deduct, which wouldn't leave much. No, honey, I'm not forgetting your labor," to Dorothy, "but I don't know how to value it, since I can't state the number of hours nor the market value of your labor, anyway. But it seems to me fair to say this in the statement—Jack hasn't put in all his time on the garden by any means. We would have had him work about the place,

cleaning up, washing windows, fixing the machine, driving you around, and so forth, just the same, whether we had a garden or no garden. We didn't pay him any more this year than last, when we only worked a quarter acre for gardening. This year we've worked the three acres. Nor I don't count my own time, because it hasn't been over an hour a day for half the time—say one hundred and fifty hours all told. If I take eight hours to mean a day, then I've been worth, at Jack's wages, about twenty dollars! But I didn't do it for profit—I did it for the pure joy of digging in the dirt, and if I hadn't done it, I'd have been draped over the porch railing smoking up cigars or burning up gasoline hunting someone to talk business. I think three hundred dollars as labor cost for the three acres is excessive, not an under estimate.

"Now, as nearly as I can figure out, our garden has provided us for a full year with fruits and vegetables which would ordinarily cost us, in the market, about $200, which just about offsets the labor hire, if we consider Jack as working two-thirds of the time on the garden. So we have an actual gross profit on our garden and orchard of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and some cents. Less the one hundred and thirty-seven invested in the beginning, we have a net money profit of $191.75. At any rate, we've that amount stuck away in the bank to start with on the garden next year, and I think we are all to be congratulated."

"Haven't you forgotten something, Father?"

It was Larry who spoke, his eyes twinkling.

"Your chickens? So I have. Well, son, you and your mother do that—how did it work out?"

"We've had all the fresh eggs we wanted, and I've seventy-three dollars put away. I've forty-two more laying hens than I had last year, and we've used one hundred and seven chickens for the table during the year."

"Hurrah for Larry and the chickens!" cried his father. "You'll be a chicken farmer if you keep on!"

But his eyes were proud, and Larry was well satisfied.

After the boy and girl had left the room for bed, Mr. Spence handed his wife a sheet of paper.

"Here, my dear," he said, "is the account as it used to be—you may remember my handing it to you once, when we were in the city."

He handed Mrs. Spence a paper as he spoke.

"Opposite every item," he continued slowly, watching her, "is the accompanying one for the last year. I'd like to have your judgment."

Mrs. Spence took the paper. She had known they were prospering, she knew that the country life was best for them all, and she was satisfied. But she was not mathematical, and she was not prepared for what she saw:

An Easy House to Heat

IS

A Cheap House to Own



An important question to the prospective builder or buyer of a dwelling is, "What will it cost to keep it comfortable?"

The use of a sheathing material which actually prevents loss of heat through radiation and convection reduces coal bills and keeps a house warm in winter and cool in summer.

Keystone Hair Insulator does this because it is made of cleansed and sterilized cattle hair which, when felted together, offers greater resistance to the passage of heat and cold than any vegetable or mineral substance ever discovered.

KEYSTONE HAIR INSULATOR

is as much warmer in comparison with building paper as a woolen blanket is in comparison with a cotton (vegetable) sheet, and for exactly the same reason.

Consisting of a sheet of hair felt between two sheets of strong, non-porous building paper, it is cushion-like in character and absorbs sound waves instead of conveying them. This makes it an effective sound deadener when placed between floors and walls.

Our booklet shows how actual tests by big builders have proven Keystone's superiority.

Write nearest Branch for a copy.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.

Albany	Chicago	Detroit	Louisville	New York	San Francisco
Baltimore	Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Omaha	Seattle
Boston	Cleveland	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Buffalo	Dallas	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Pittsburgh	Syracuse

THE CANADIAN H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., LIMITED.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver

1285

When You Turn On KELSEY HEAT You Also Turn On Pure Air

THINK what that means on a cold, windy Winter day, when it is so natural to overheat your house, and underventilate it. In fact, how can you ventilate it without drafts? To heat over and over again the inside air, is far from hygienic.

To have pure, fresh outdoors air, that is heated and mixed with just the right amount of moisture; and then given off into your rooms in large volumes all day and all night—if you wish it—surely that is the desirable heat, even should it cost more. Which it does not. In fact, **Kelsey Warm Air Generators** burn from a third to a half less coal than steam or hot-water systems.

What we desire is the opportunity to prove to you that last statement. We will then explain the important part the zig-zag tubes have to do with the **Kelsey's** economy; the prevention of gases and dust reaching your rooms; and why they make it possible to deliver heat to any room in the house, at any time whether windy or not.

You can buy the **Kelsey** of your local dealer.

Write us the particulars of your problem and we will advise the best way to meet the requirements.

Send for facts and catalog.



This is a Kelsey Battery System for use in large residences, churches, schools, etc.

Dealers in Principal Cities

THE KELSEY

WARM AIR GENERATOR

237 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

New York
154 K Fifth Ave.

Philadelphia
6 No. 18th St.



With Moon's Trees and Shrubs It Cost But $80 to Get This Result

TWO years' time and an expenditure of less than 1% of the total cost of house and lot have given an attractive appearance and comfortable, homelike atmosphere to this place, that has added fully 20% to its value.

The fact that such a small expenditure will increase property values so much, and at the same time give enjoyment, is a pretty good reason why all home grounds, no matter how small, should be nicely planted with Trees and Shrubbery.

If interested, send for catalog. Should personal service in helping to solve your problems be desired, let us know, that we can better tell how Moon's Trees and Shrubbery may be used to further beautify your place.

The Wm. H. Moon Company
Makefield Place, Morrisville, Pa.
Philadelphia, Room "D," 21 South 12th St.



Before Installing.

THE JONES & HAMMOND Underground Garbage Receiver

Solves Your Garbage Troubles

The Receiver Without a Fault.

CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

For sale by leading hardware dealers, or write to manufacturers for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND
75-79 Newburn Ave., Medford, Mass.

The Morris Nursery Co.
of West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Offer a fine assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hardy plants for the lawn and gardens. Evergreens, as Pines, Arbor Vitae, etc., may be planted the latter part of August and early part of September. Other trees must be planted during the latter half of October and early in November. Orders can be booked now to be sent at the proper time. Illustrated catalogue will be sent on application.

DREER'S
Spring-flowering BULBS
FOR IMMEDIATE PLANTING

We have now ready a complete line of the very choicest Spring-flowering bulbs, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus or Daffodils, Crocus, Glory of the Snow, Freesias, Iris, Lilies, Spring Snowflakes, Oxalis, Scillas, Snowdrops, and a host of others; all of which are described, and many illustrated, in our Autumn Catalogue. In addition, the catalogue offers a splendid line of Hardy Perennial Plants that can be set out this Fall, as well as Palms, Ferns, and other decorative plants for home adornment. In fact, the book contains everything worth while that can be planted this Autumn.

Let us send you a copy; free on application.

HENRY A. DREER
714 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



CITY ACCOUNT.			COUNTRY ACCOUNT.	
In securities..$25,000			In house, grounds, auto $18,000	
—income $1,200			In securities $7,000	
From business 6,400			—income 330	
			From regular business 6,500	
			From business obtained in Castleton 1,300	
Total income....$7,600			Total income. $8,130	
			Repairs, painting, taxes .. $295	
Rent $1,200			 840	
Servants ... 500				
Living (6 persons) 2,800			(7 people) 1,414	
Clothes (mine) ... 300			 300	
Clothes (yours) .. 800			 550	
Clothes (children's) 200			 250	
School 300			 325	
Life ins..... 500			 500	
Trip 350			 000	
Entertaining. 250			 200	
Amusements. 200			 130	
Church, charity, physician, incidentals .. 200			Church, charity, incidentals ... 150	
			Physician. 4	
			Commutation ... 280	
			Auto 309	
	$7,600	$7,600	$5,547	$5,547
Savings		$000	Savings	$2,583

"That is perfectly splendid," cried Mrs. Spence, as she took in the totals and saw the "savings" item. "I had no idea you had actually made so much out of Castleton acquaintances. Most of it is that Parker deal, isn't it?"

"A good deal of it," admitted Mr. Spence. "Perhaps I ought not to put that thirteen hundred into this account, because another fellow might not find a move like ours netted him actual money as in this case. But if I deduct that, I certainly have a right to add in Larry's chicken profit and the four hundred profit on the garden. If I didn't count that increase in business which came from nothing in the world but a wider outlook and new acquaintances out here, I still can figure a profit or saving on the year of $1800, counting garden and chickens. And that's not including health and strength and the joy-o'-life we've all had out of the place."

"Well," observed Mrs. Spence, with unwonted keenness and feminine logic, "as your balance sheet shows things as they *are*, and as you *did* get thirteen hundred dollars' worth out of Castleton acquaintances, I can't see where you would put it in the account if it wasn't under 'income.'"

"That's exactly what I thought!" answered Mr. Spence.

"But there are some of these figures that look queer to me," went on Mrs. Spence. "Why, for instance, is our rent so low here, when it was so high in town? Surely this place costs us more than $295, when it cost us $1200 a year in the city?"

"You are quite right. In the city we paid $1200 a year for a pigeon coop," answered Mr. Spence. "Here we pay taxes and repair our house, paint it, etc. But if I figure interest on our $18,000 investment at $900 (which is at 5%), our 'rent' would total $1195, practically the same as we paid in the city. On the other hand, if I add the interest to the rent, I must add the same amount to my income sheet—they balance, so I left both off. In the city I had $25,000

in yellow and green paper certificates which just paid for our flat in the interest we got. Here I have $7,000 in green certificates, the interest on which more than pays for the upkeep of the house, taxes, etc. I lose the interest on the $18,000, but I don't pay any rent to anyone except myself! Meanwhile, we save money on other things, and show a savings balance at the end of the year—that's the *real* answer!"

"Of course, I know why servant hire is more here—we keep two maids and a man, and they cost more. But, oh, John, look at our living! Why, it's just half as much as it was in the city."

"Yes, meat is cheaper here, we buy groceries wholesale—and the garden, the cow and the chickens did the rest! Cut it clean in half," agreed Mr. Spence happily.

"I see you've got $309 charged against the car," observed Mrs. Spence. "Isn't that considerably more than Mr. Swift figured it would cost?"

"It is and it isn't," answered Mr. Spence. "Swift figured out $118 a year for the car, but he went on the basis I put up to him—that I wouldn't use the car for anything but going back and forth to the station. But instead of that, we've run Good Fairy 6,754 miles in this one year, which is equal to 18.5 miles per day. I get about fifteen miles per gallon out of gas, buy it for 16 cents—in other words, I've spent $72 for gasoline and about $10 for oil. Then I bought two new sets of tires, at $108 the set—I shouldn't have had to buy the second set so soon, but I foolishly let them stay half filled with air—the first set, I mean—and they went pretty fast. I know better now and the set I have on is almost new. The balance of the $309 is incidental repairs and adjustments. It works out to be 4½ cents a mile instead of 3 cents, the way Swift put it. But just look what we've done with the car—used it to do odd jobs, used it as a market wagon, as a station transport, as a calling and shopping car, used it to go see our friends, used it, in fact, to make life worth living. That $309 is money well spent. I don't figure the car owes us anything at that figure."

"Neither do I, dear," agreed Mrs. Spence. "It's meant everything to us to have it. And to think we once thought them luxurious toys!"

Mrs. Spence laughed gently at the memory. Then, glancing at the paper again, she added:

"Some of the other items are queer—that doctor's bill of $4, for instance."

"Yes, isn't it?" assented Mr. Spence. "Remember when Larry ate the apples and Dorry had a cold? That's the sum total for doctors, though. It used to be anywhere from fifty to a hundred a year. In the old statement it's lumped in with incidentals and charity. You'll notice," Mr. Spence went on, "that my clothes stay the same and the life insurance is the same. You've spent less on yours, and a little more on the children's, on account of wear and tear. Our expensive trip to the shore hasn't been necessary, our amusements



Fairy Magic—Telephone Reality

A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

A reality more wonderful than Prince Ahmed's magic tent is the Bell Telephone. It occupies but a few square inches of space on your desk or table, and yet extends over the entire country.

When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

As these needs grow, and as the number of telephone users increases, the system must inevitably expand. For the Bell System must always provide a service adequate to the demands of the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Garage *Bungalow* *Play House*

Hodgson Portable Houses

Artistically designed and finished, made of the most durable materials and practical at any time of the year in any climate. Made for innumerable purposes. Erection of buildings extremely simple, and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time. *Send for illustrated catalogue.*

E. F. HODGSON CO., 116 Washington St., Room 226, Boston, Massachusetts



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Flat-Tone

gives the wall finish you want at a price you can afford. It offers the widest possible choice of soft, harmonious shades.

Once applied, it holds tight to the wall, which means lasting durability and as frequent washing as you please. There is no fear of streaking with Flat-Tone.

Flat-Tone is only one of the many paints and varnishes described in our

Portfolio of Suggestions for Painting and Decorating

This handsome booklet, containing a host of color illustrations, will give you ideas for improving every surface inside and outside your home. It is a practical, artistic guide for you and your painter. A line from you will bring it free.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address all inquiries to
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
627 Canal Road, N. W.
Cleveland, O.

have cost us less, also our entertaining. And in spite of $300 for tires, gas, oil, repairs for Good Fairy (I laugh whenever I think I wasn't going to use it but four miles a day) and nearly three hundred on commutation for you and the children and me, we've saved money, had a good time, kept healthy, and *all because we bought an automobile which made the country place possible.* And if I never spend another cent I'll——" but Mr. Spence clapped his hand to his mouth just in time to prevent himself from saying something he did not wish to say—from telling something which had been in his mind for some time, but which he didn't wish to become less than a secret just yet.

"Now, I wonder *what* he was going to say?" thought Mrs. Spence—never, even in her dreams, imagining what it really was.

But she was soon to know.

(To be continued)

The Fall Made Garden

(Continued from page 231)

stops to consider the conditions which winter will bring. The ground freezes, superficially sometimes, deep at others. No one knows what degree of cold any given winter may bring, but that does not matter. Roots do not mind being locked in in frozen ground; they are prepared for that. The thing that newly planted roots especially are not prepared for is being thawed out again prematurely under some unusual warmth of the winter's sun on a mild day after they have once been frozen up. Such warmth means just one thing to a root: get ready and grow! So it starts; only the least bit perhaps, but enough to make the return of cold and frost fatal to it, just as frost is fatal to a living green leaf above ground.

Why plants newly set out are more susceptible to this than those established from the spring preceding may seem puzzling at first; but when we consider that a plant growing throughout the summer in its place, of necessity sends out many new and deep reaching rootlets which get a very firm grip on the earth, and grow strong and mature under the advance of the season, it is not so much of a puzzle. A plant transplanted in the fall is not so established below ground. It has had a shock, and consequently is not in its full vigor, but more sensitive to outside conditions. Many of its rootlets have been lost, while the rest cannot have acquired the grip upon the soil necessary for resistance.

So all fall planted specimens must be mulched to *keep* the ground frozen. A light mulch may go on when the planting is finished, to conserve the moisture around the roots and shelter them from the sun as it shines on the ground above them. But the real winter mulch, six to



Brenlin
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
UNFILLED
Window Shades

Test their merits this way:

Go to your dealer and see a Brenlin Unfilled Shade.

Inspect it carefully—note the closely woven body made entirely without that filling of chalk and clay which in the ordinary shade so soon cracks and falls out in unsightly streaks and "pin holes."

Hold it to the light—note the perfect opaqueness. Bend it—observe how supple it is. Hold it out—see how straight and smooth it hangs.

Notice, too, its beautiful rich, dull color.

Then you will know why we claim this shade will make your windows more attractive, and be by far the most economical shade you can buy.

For windows 1 yard wide by 2 yards long, 75c (except in the Far West). Special sizes and Brenlin Duplex—white one side, dark the other—made to order at proportionate prices.

Write for the Brenlin Book today

This book shows actual samples of Brenlin Unfilled Shades in all colors, and gives many helpful suggestions for the proper treatment of your windows. With it we will send you the name of the Brenlin dealer in your town. If no dealer in your town can supply Brenlin, we will tell you how to order direct. We satisfactorily fill hundreds of mail orders every year. Write today. CHAS. W. BRENEMAN & Co., 2084 Reading Road, Cincinnati, O.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Genuine Brenlin Unfilled Shades have this mark—BRENLIN—perforated along the edge. Look closely for it when you buy and when your shades are hung.

For temporary uses and for windows of little importance, there are two cheaper grades of Brenlin—Brenlin Filled and Brenlin Machine Made, at 55c and 30c respectively (except in the Far West), for windows 1 yard wide by 2 yards long.

GALLOWAY POTTERY



YOUR Garden and Home will have New Charm with Artistic Pottery selected from the Galloway Collection. Strong and Durable Material at Reasonable Prices. Send for our Catalogue of Pots, Boxes, Vases, Sundials, Benches and other Terra-Cotta Garden Furniture.

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL.

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page Catalog free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
DEPT. 226, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

eight inches deep, of oak leaves or straw or stable litter—never of manure, for this is too soggy—must wait until frost enters the ground. Then get it on at once, before a warm spell drags it out again; and leave it on until the frost goes "for keeps" in the spring.

Do not let this mulch bank up against the branches of the shrubs. These are not the parts that need protecting; it is the roots, under the ground, as far out as they spread in a circle from the plant's main stems or bole—and six inches farther, as a precaution.

When the actual planting is being done, be sure to cut off clean all injured roots; and to cut away as much top, proportionately, as you have taken away roots, or a trifle more. The woody roots are not the feeding roots, but from the tiny feeding roots arise. Be careful of these and sacrifice as few as possible; and spread them all out into the positions they occupied before being dug up, as nearly as may be. Sift fine earth over and around and under them, packing it gently in with a round-headed stick, keeping in mind all the time the ideal standard of the work, which is to restore each specimen to the ground *exactly* as it came out of it. You cannot so restore it, of course; but aim for this and come as near to it as painstaking care and patience will bring you.

Planting Key to the Plans Given On Page 230.

1. *Daphne Mezereum* (Mezereon shrub)
2. *Forsythia Fortunei* (Forsythia)
3. *Cornus mas* (Cornelian cherry)
4. *Deutzia gracilis, rosea* (Deutzia)
5. *Diervilla florida*, Eva Rathke (Weigela)
6. *Spiræa Van Houttei* (Spirea)
7. *Philadelphus coronarius* (Syringa)
8. *Syringa vulgaris* (Lilac)
9. *Viburnum opulus* (Highbush cranberry)
10. *Ceanothus Americanus* (New Jersey tea)
11. *Cornus paniculata* (Cornel)
12. *Cratægus Carrieri* (Hawthorn)
13. *Hydrangea arborescens, alba grandiflora* (Snowball hydrangea)
14. *Clethra alnifolia* (Sweet pepper bush)
15. *Buddleia variabilis* (Buddleia)
16. *Amorpha canescens* (False indigo)
17. *Sambucus maxima pubescens* (Large flowering elder)
18. *Cephalanthus occidentalis* (Button bush)
19. *Hibiscus Syriacus,* Jeanne d'Arc (Rose of Sharon)
20. *Baccharis halimifolia* (Groundsel shrub)

Estimated Cost of Groups Given

Group I	$2.20
" II	1.55
" III	2.65
" IV	4.85
" V	5.80
" VI	13.50

The Noiseless Flushing of the Siwelclo Frees You From Embarrassment



—the embarrassment your old-style closet has been inflicting upon you for years. Its noisy flushings are not necessary to thorough sanitation. The noiseless Siwelclo proves that, for it flushes perfectly and its deep water seal prevents any passage of sewer gas. When properly installed a

SIWELCLO Noiseless Siphon Jet **CLOSET**

cannot be heard outside of its immediate environment.

Siwelclo Closets are made of Vitreous China, with a surface that is hard, durable and as impervious to grease and dirt as the best china plate in your pantry. The Trenton Potteries Co. Vitreous China is glazed at a temperature 1,000 degrees higher than any other material could stand.

For all bathroom, kitchen and laundry fixtures there is nothing else so sanitary and satisfactory as The Trenton Potteries Co. Vitreous China and Solid Porcelain. Whether you plan to build or remodel, you will do well to consult your architect and plumber about them.



Write for our free, illustrated booklet No. S-8, "Bathrooms of Character." You will find it full of valuable suggestions.

The Trenton Potteries Co.
Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.



WINTER CRUISES

The Mediterranean Riviera-Italy Egypt

LARGEST BRITISH STEAMERS IN THE TRADE
WHITE STAR LINE
"ADRIATIC" 24,541 TONS
"CELTIC" 20,904 TONS
Sailing from New York
NOVEMBER 29
JAN. 10 — JAN. 24 — FEB. 21
MARCH 7
ASK FOR COMPLETE ITINERARIES AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS

The Panama Canal West Indies and South America

SPLENDID CRUISING STEAMERS
RED STAR LINE
"LAPLAND" 18,694 TONS
WHITE STAR LINE
"LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS
"MEGANTIC" 14,878 TONS
Sailing from New York
JANUARY 7
JAN. 17—JAN. 24—JAN. 31—FEB. 11
FEB. 25—MAR. 4—MAR. 14—APL. 4
DURATION 16 TO 28 DAYS
FROM $145 TO $175 UPWARDS

CRUISE DEPARTMENT WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE 9 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY



Beautiful Wood Finishes

in any of the various effects of oak, mahogany, walnut, cherry, etc., are made permanent by using

Lowe Brothers
Non-fading
OIL STAIN

Do not confuse this Oil Stain with ordinary wood dies, which fade and lose their beauty through the action of light. Lowe Brothers Oil Stains are non-fading and give a beauty that lasts. For mahogany finishes, over the Light or Dark Mahogany Oil Stain, use

Lowe Brothers
Mahogany Glaze

This is a practical and successful product. It gives life, tone, richness and beauty to the mahogany surface and, used with "Little Blue Flag" Varnish, either in gloss or rubbed effect, adds greatly to the satisfaction of the owner. It is economical, for it saves a coat of varnish. The directions on the can are easily followed. Send for booklet—**"A Study in Mahogany."**

Ask your local "High-Standard" Dealer-Agent to give you Paint Information and color combinations for exteriors, interior walls, floors, woodwork, etc.

Valuable Books—Free.

Have the best looking house in *your neighborhood.* Our booklets will tell you how—**"Homes Attractive From Gate to Garret"** and **"Mellotone Your Walls."** Sent free to readers of this magazine. Write today. Also let us help you with your special decorative problems.



The Lowe Brothers Co.
464 E. Third St., Dayton, Ohio.
Boston New York
Chicago Kansas City

Lowe Brothers, Limited
Toronto, Canada

Oriental Rug Gems Make Repeated Sales

90 per cent of my business comes from discriminating people who are buying from me repeatedly. They do this because they know that only real antiques are thick and glowing with soft, rich colors, and because they want only worthy rugs that will enbance in value; they abominate doctored rugs; they wish to buy economically, and do it.

Write me your desires and let me send selection on approval. I pay express both ways. Interesting Monograph an request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

The Slaughter of the Wild Fowl

(*Continued from page* 205)

and then if they are observed we have a record of their appearing on our coast in autumn which is of sufficient interest to be noted in the proceedings of scientific societies. If we follow the wanderings of these birds farther we find them journeying on to Argentine and northern Patagonia. In the spring they go north by an entirely different course. In an almost straight line they proceed up the eastern edge of the Andes through Central America and thence along the Mississippi Valley and on away and away to the tundra country washed by the waters of the Arctic Ocean. Many other shore birds take annual journeys almost as great as that of the golden plover.

It would seem that in all the vast area over which wild fowl and shore birds travel some region might be found safe from the attacks of man; yet such is not the case. There is scarcely a day from the time one of these birds learns to fly that its life is not in danger from its great human enemy. In many regions of Alaska and Canada wild fowl are destroyed during the nesting season. Particularly is this the case with various species of wild geese. At the close of the nesting season the birds molt. Geese lose their wing quills and for a time are incapable of flight. It is then that the Indians and Eskimos send their dogs into the sloughs and ponds to kill or drive out the helpless birds. When a few weeks later they begin to arrive and feed on the wheat stubble fields of Alberta and the Dakotas they find hunters lying in wait behind haystacks and in many a shallow pit.

Farther south where the country is more thickly settled there is hardly a river or pond where they can alight without fear of the ever-waiting hunter. Those which escape death reach their winter feeding ground along the Atlantic coast only to find it literally swarming with men desperately anxious to kill. Not only are gunners everywhere, but ingenious traps and nets are arrayed along the Virginia shores and thousands of birds are caught in them every winter. In Currituck Sound alone about four hundred families have of recent years been supported by the slaughter and sale of wild fowl. Down in the old abandoned rice fields of South Carolina and Georgia the killing of ducks goes on unceasingly. Cruise the waters of Florida in winter, and in almost every bay, river mouth or sheltered cove you will find men with guns in motor boats chasing the little scaup ducks which abound in those waters at that season. So great is the demand for ducks in the market of the land that the days are not long enough to kill all that are needed. When the black ducks and mallard, which have been forced by hunters to remain in the open places from early morning, come to the fresh water marshes at evening to feed, they often find their destroyers lying in wait. "Dusking ducks," this practise is called.



The YALE way of closing doors

Doors have been in use for centuries and people have not yet learned to close them.

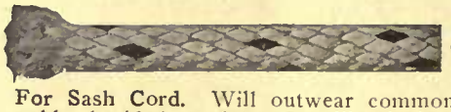
But you need not suffer from draughts, dust, noises, odors and other annoyances because people forget. Just equip those doors of yours with Yale Door Checks.

The Yale is a spring without a slam. It closes a door quietly, but positively—a quick swing to the closing point, then a steady, relentless push until the door latches.

Any hardware dealer has the proper sizes for all doors or can obtain them for you promptly. There is a bright little story about Yale Door Checks called "The Quiet Life." Let us mail you a copy.

The Yale & Towne Mfg Co.
Makers of YALE Products
9 East 40th Street, New York City
Chicago: 74 East Randolph Street
San Francisco: 134 Rialto Building
CANADIAN YALE & TOWNE LIMITED: St. Catharines, Can.

SAMSON SPOT CORD



For Sash Cord. Will outwear common roughly braided cord or metallic devices many times over. The smooth, even braid minimizes abrasion and prolongs wear.

For Clothes Line. Will not kink, stretch or ravel, or stain the clothes, and is guaranteed to last at least five years even when permanently exposed to the weather. Look for our trade-mark, the Spots on the Coard.

Send for Samples. Carried by all leading dealers.
SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.

Another very harmful method of hunting is by "fire lighting." A light with a reflector is mounted on the prow of a small boat. The hunters then proceed to row out in the sounds or wide bays where flocks of geese or diving ducks are sleeping. These excursions are made on still nights when the water lies calm and smooth. The wild fowl see only the light silently approaching, while the men shielded by the reflector have an unhindered view of their victims. Silently the boat advances to within a few yards of the ducks, which, crowded compactly together with curious heads raised aloft, present a field of slaughter sufficient to satisfy the greed of the most exacting pot hunter.

North or south, wherever the wild fowl go, it is the same sad story: persecution and disaster confronts them. There are some that brave the deserts of the South and crowd on down to the fertile valleys of Old Mexico. Here destruction in one of its most diabolical forms is awaiting their coming on the ponds of many a hacienda. At a strategic point on shore a platform is built on which are arranged from fifty to two hundred guns loaded with heavy shot. These are so wired that any number of them may be fired at a given moment. Sometimes the guns are arrayed in two tiers, so that one may sweep the water and the other catch the ducks as they rise. These shallow ponds are generally baited with grain, and the wild fowl come in great numbers to feed on the bounteous repast so treacherously spread for them. The butchery as a result of these Mexican armadas is sometimes almost beyond belief, and the numbers of birds thus easily taken may have something to do with the market price. A few years ago I found shovelers, pintails, teal and other species of ducks selling in the markets of Mexico City for five cents each.

When one views these scenes of slaughter and comes to realize how constantly throughout the year the toll of life is exacted, the wonder grows that the wild fowl group has not before this passed away and taken its place in history with the Dodo, the Labrador duck and the passenger pigeon.

That ducks are becoming scarcer with the passage of each year, no well-informed man would attempt to deny. There is one species which even now seems doomed unless the most heroic efforts are taken for its preservation. This is the elegant wood duck, the most handsomely colored of all of our wild fowl. Formerly it was common in nearly all wooded sections of eastern North America where streams or ponds are found. Audubon gives testimony of its abundance. Writing in 1835, he says: "I know a person in South Carolina who caught several hundred in the course of a week," and again, "For my part, I assure you, I have seen hundreds in a single flock." But nowhere in this country can this bird now be found in such numbers. It lays its eggs in the hollows of trees, thus acquiring the name by which it is known. Sometimes the nesting site chosen is over water, but more frequently,



Nuts shown in corner are ***Genuine Mantura.***

Pecan Trees for Zero Climates

If you plant Northern Grown Trees (the only kind we sell) you may raise these delicious nuts about your home. Rochester, N. Y., is just under the 45th parallel of latitude, with temperature way below zero at times; yet we grow Pecans here.

SOBER PARAGON MAMMOTH SWEET CHESTNUT

Paxinos Orchard Crop brought $30,000

Plant for profit, for pleasure or for decoration—plant a thousand trees or a single one. A ***safe tree*** to plant in ***zero climates,*** or in ***hot climates.*** Succeeds in drought, in frost, in poor soil and upon steep hillsides—the roughest of lands.

Every Tree We Ship This Fall Bore Chestnuts Last Season

ST. REGIS Everbearing Raspberry

Yields first season—all summer long—June to Nov. Large, sugary, crimson berries. For market growing St. Regis is so profitable it is called the "mortgage lifter."



Sober Paragon



Our 64-page Catalog and Planting Guide, with "Successful Nut Culture in the North," tells you how, when and where to plant. Mailed FREE on request.

GLEN BROS., Inc.

2108 Main St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Glenwood Nursery—Established 1866



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Saves the battering of your can and scattering of garbage from pounding out frozen contents.

Thousands in use

THE STEPHENSON LYNN MASS

Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers

A fireproof and sanitary disposal of ashes and refuse in front of your heater.

Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from frozen cesspool connections, a necessity without sewers.

10 years on the market. It pays to look us up

Sold direct. ***Send for circulars***

C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.

20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.





IF you are going to paint or decorate wood, concrete, stucco, cement or metal, or do any tinkering, you should have the paint books telling all about the BAY STATE LINE and the BAY STATER'S work. Address for booklet B.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.
Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders
82-84 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
New York Office, 101 Park Ave., at 40th Street

Boddington's Bulbs Bloom.

Fall Garden Guide now ready. It's free. Send in your name and address.

ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON,
334 West 14th Street New York City



For durable painting of all kinds use
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead.
(Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.)
Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.
National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New Yor

GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."

The *"Finish"* as well as the design of your fixtures should harmonize with the Furniture and Decorations of the room.



No. 08619

GAUMER
Hand Wrought Lighting Fixtures

are finished in Old Copper, Bronze, Old Silver, Antique Brass, Hammered Swedish Iron or Dead Black, and the Gaumer finishes are guaranteed so that expense for refinishing is avoided.

To identify the Gaumer finishes, look for the Guarantee Tag which progressive dealers should show on every fixture.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES



Make Your Windows Beautiful

The windows of a home invite the first look of a visitor. If the draperies are faded and shabby, the effect of the whole room is spoiled. But

Orinoka
GUARANTEED
Sunfast Fabrics

defy sun and washing, and always remain bright and fresh as when new. They are made in the greatest variety of artistic designs and colorings to harmonize with any decorative arrangement, guaranteed absolutely fadeless, and are wonderfully inexpensive.

Send for our booklet,

"Draping the Home"

It is singularly helpful in selecting drapings for all purposes. We will gladly furnish the name of dealer nearest you.

ORINOKA MILLS
215 Fourth Avenue, New York

FOR YOUR PROTECTION
INSIST ON THIS GUARANTEE

These goods are guaranteed absolutely fadeless. If color changes from exposure to the sunlight or from washing, the merchant is hereby authorized to replace them with new goods or refund the purchase price.

This Tag and Guarantee on every bolt.



The Clothes Line Without a Splinter

No sharp points to scratch, no edges to chafe the hands and the clothes as in ordinary lines, but a smooth, white, *soft*, even surface. That is—

Silver Lake
CLOTHES LINE

A solid braided cotton cord, in which there is nothing to stain the clothes or chafe them. Lasts as long as a dozen cheap lines. 50 feet, 30 cents; 75 feet, 45 cents; 100 feet, 60 cents. Look for the name "Silver Lake" on the bank.

Silver Lake is the accepted standard in U.S. Government braided cord specifications.

Sold by most dealers or direct from us, prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free sample.

Silver Lake Co., Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Originators of Solid Braided Cord.

perhaps, it is over dry ground. I have even found the nest as much as a mile and a half from the nearest body of water. The cutting of the forests and the draining of swamps and lakes has had much to do with the disappearance of the wood duck, but a greater factor still has been the incessant gun fire to which the species has been subjected.

Shore birds have suffered even more than wild fowl in this country. Their habit of feeding and flying in compact flocks, together with their custom of coming readily to decoys, renders their killing easy for the gunner. Another influence which operates greatly to their advantage is the fact that their feeding areas are restricted and are usually quite accessible to the enterprising hunter. When shot into, a flock of these birds will not leave the neighborhood, as ducks often do, but will invariably return again and again to the whistling call of the gunner.

The beaches just north of Cape Hatteras are a region much frequented by shore birds during the periods of the fall and spring migrations. Almost any day in the early part of May as many as ten thousand may be seen singly or in flocks. They whir along the coast between the surf and the sand dunes or, lighting, run back and forth along the shelving beach to capture the minute forms of animal life brought to light by each incoming wave. Hidden among the dunes or squatting behind the scattered bunches of wild sea oats the gunners make sad havoc of these little haunters of the beach. In this region sometimes as many as a hundred birds are taken in an hour. This is only a sample of what goes on at practically every favorite place along the coast wherever the plover, yellow legs, surf birds and beach snipe are wont to assemble. And every season the gatherings on these ancestral feeding grounds grow less.

For a hundred years and more there have been men who have spoken words of warning against the incessant killing of migratory game birds, and for over a hundred years bills have been presented and laws enacted for the avowed purpose of bird protection. The past twenty years these statutes have greatly increased in number, until now in every State in the Union there is a long list of repressive measures on the subject. They deal with such subjects as night shooting and the number of birds which may be legally shot in a day. They prescribe methods by which fowl may be taken. Sometimes they prohibit locally the sale of the bodies of the slain. Some States prohibit shooting in the spring or in the early fall, or from motor boats or on certain days of the week. There is, in fact, an endless variety of game laws, and in no two States are they the same.

Many attempts have been made to secure uniformity of bird protective laws in even a few States adjacent to each other, but such attempts have usually been absolute failures. Without uniformity, especially in the matter of close seasons for hunting,



WAGNER Assures You a Succession of Blooming Beauty from March Until November

Plant this fall, using Wagner Plants and following Wagner Plans. Your garden will be a constant succession of flowering splendor from earliest spring till frost time. Don't wait until spring to plant and thereby lose an entire year's growth. *Get started now. Write today* for Wagner's special suggestions for fall planting and for the Wagner Catalog No. 11.

Wagner Landscape Service puts at your disposal the skill of expert landscape gardeners. Their Plans will give to your grounds the same unity and harmony that your architect has embodied in your house. Ask for particulars.

The Wagner Park Nursery Co., Box 735, Sidney, Ohio
Nurserymen, Landscape Gardeners, Florists

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors Carried out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

Private Water Supply Plants
THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY
ANY SIZE — SEND FOR CATALOG — HAND OR POWER
NEW YORK CITY — KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO KEWANEE, ILL. — CHICAGO



Stained with Cabot's Creosote Stains.
William Leslie Welton, Architect, Birmingham, Ala.

Artistic Bungalow Colors

A bungalow *must* be stained—paint takes it out of the bungalow class at once. The soft, rich colors of

Cabot's Creosote Stains

harmonize perfectly with the bungalow atmosphere, and complete the artistic, homelike quality that is making the bungalow the ideal country and suburban residence. Stain them all over, roof and sides. It costs only half as much as paint, is easier to apply, and the Creosote thoroughly preserves the wood from decay.

You can get Cabot's Stains all over the country. Send for samples on wood and name of nearest agent.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Mfg Chemists
Oliver St., - - Boston, Mass



START

A Highly Profitable Orchard

The demand for good fruit is ever increasing at highly profitable prices; nothing else on the farm brings such great returns per acre. Fruit trees in comparison with other crops require little time and can be grown by anyone who follows the instructions we furnish. We maintain permanently a force of reliable and practical men who by experience have become expert in this line; these men assist our customers in getting the greatest profits from their orchards. They tell you what fruit trees are best adapted to your soil and climate; they tell you what varieties can be grown successfully in your locality; how far apart to plant the trees; how to care for them and their cost; they tell you everything you ought to know about planting for profit or home use.

Our Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers



are of the very highest class, Northern grown, healthy, vigorous and productive. Our fruit trees bear early and abundantly; they are hardy, true to name, and free from scale. All of our stock is thoroughly fumigated before shipment, making doubly sure that you get good healthy trees and plants, carefully selected, properly packed and promptly delivered in good condition.

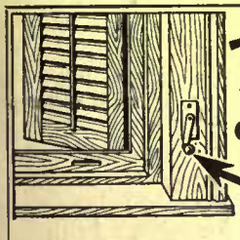
If you contemplate a commercial orchard or the improvement of your home grounds, write us for information and special literature.

800 acres of fruit trees and ornamentals to select from.

We are the originators of the well known Climbing American Beauty and Christine Wright roses; blossoms measure 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS COMPANY
Department "H", West Chester, Pa.

Philadelphia Office:
205 Stephen Girard Building



Just a turn of this little crank opens or closes your shutters

BLUSTERY Winds and Driving Rains can't enter your cozy home when closing time comes at night, if

MALLORY
SHUTTER WORKERS

are installed. They open, close and lock the shutters without need to raise the sash.

Easily placed on old or new houses, stone or frame. Write for booklet or ask Hardware Dealers.

Mallory Mfg. Co.
255 MAIN ST., FLEMINGTON, N. J.

there is little chance for migratory birds to profit by State law. They must be given protection uniformly throughout their entire range if their race is to be spared. At length it became clear to bird protectionists that this happy end could be accomplished only by Federal action, and now after nine years of labor and campaigning in Washington a law at last has been passed which it is generally believed means a brighter day for the persecuted water fowl and shore birds. The McLean bill, which passed Congress last winter, and which was signed by President Taft on March 4, 1913, has this for its object. By the provisions of this measure the United States Agricultural Department is instructed to prepare regulations prescribing times and seasons when migratory birds may be taken. These regulations have been drawn, and we are told they will be presented to President Wilson for his signature on the first day of October. Should he approve of the measures as now presented, we may expect soon to see our migratory game birds enjoying a season of protection to an extent hitherto unknown for many a long year. It was a serious matter for the pot hunter and a glad day for the wild birds when the United States Government took in hand the feathered wards of the nation. Now if the resolution recently passed by Congress calling for a treaty with Canada and Mexico on the subject bears fruit, we may before long see one wise general law covering the killing of migratory birds throughout the North American Continent.



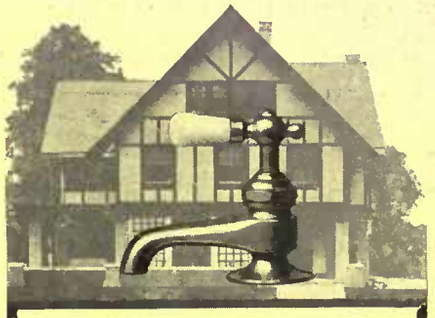
Simplicity in Room Decorating and Furnishing

(*Continued from page 208*)

border, such as can be bought by the yard in any dry goods shop. The unbleached muslin thus served the functions of hangings, curtains and shades, and furthermore did not look out of place with the handsome old mahogany. Some time, when circumstances permit, they will be replaced by far more costly hangings. This exemplifies the advice given at an earlier point.

To return now to our northern living-room. In a room with a fireplace one naturally starts there in the arrangement of the furniture. No better starting point can be found, for it supplies the central point of home life. Directly in front of the fireplace and facing it, or else at the side of it extending lengthwise into the room, set a large comfortable sofa. Somewhere in close proximity social instinct will suggest a tea table or a tea wagon. At the back of the sofa, and close against it, it will often be found convenient to place an oblong library table or table desk on which

QUICK-PRESSION FAUCETS
TRADE MARK
PATENTED



The one Faucet that is:

Durable
Will not leak. Lasts as long as the house.

Convenient
Opens to a full flow and closes with only a quarter-turn of the handle.

Noiseless
Never shatters your nerves with banging, thumping and buzzing.

To get ALL THREE of these things in one faucet wasn't easy. Faucet-Makers tried for years and years to do it. Quick-pression solved the problem by a radical change in construction (with increased beauty of design), proven right by five years of successful use.

Send for free, interesting booklet, "Faucet Facts," and *ask your plumber* to show you the faucets. Always look for the name "Quick-pression" and the guaranty tag.

The Central Brass Mfg. Company
Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Quick-pression Faucets
6119 Cedar Ave., S. E. Cleveland, Ohio



Made to order—to exactly match the color scheme of any room

"You select the color—we'll make the rug." Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. Any length. Any color tone—soft and subdued, or bright and striking. Original, individual, artistic, dignified. Pure wool or camel's hair, expertly woven at short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.

Thread & Thrum Workshop
Auburn, New York



Garden and Hall Furniture
Guaranteed to stand any climate;
Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.
Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages.
The best copies of the best originals

The Famous Martha Washington Sewing Table

$15 SPECIALLY PRICED FIFTEEN DOLLARS $15

From the world's finest furniture shops. Made and offered at this price for the sole purpose of further introducing to the American people

Cowan Cabinet Work

The World's Standard in Mahogany Period Furniture.



The "Martha Washington" is considered the most artistic of all sewing tables, and this Cowan piece has all the grace and charm of the original now at Mount Vernon.

It is made of selected solid mahogany, perfectly constructed and finished, has three drawers, compartment tray, spool racks and two side pockets.

Heretofore the retail price has been $30. This special price, $15 f. o. b. Chicago, has been made possible only by the co-operation of our dealers and the volume of their combined orders in our factory.

You can obtain this "Cowan" bargain only from one dealer in your city. (See his newspaper advertisements.) If there is no dealer in your locality carrying the Cowan lines, we will have our nearest dealer supply you. Write our "Special" Department A.

W. K. COWAN & COMPANY
Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

You can grow Phloxes like this from Farr's Plants



Next to my Peonies and Irises I think the Phloxes are the finest flowers at Wyomissing. For late summer and autumn they are far ahead of other flowers and the range of color is wonderful—from the purest white to the deepest purples. Phloxes are effective in small groups, or as single specimens, but are most beautiful when massed in front of a planting of shrubs. I wish you could come to Wyomissing and see my plants and flowers, but you can grow just as fine specimens in your own garden if you get my plants this fall.

My Book on Hardy Plants

tells all about Phloxes, Peonies, Irises and other hardy perennials for fall planting. Send for a copy, but please tell me what kinds you are thinking of planting. I can help you to make a good selection.

Bertrand H. Farr

106 Garfield Avenue, Wyomissing, Pa.

It is not too late to plant Peonies if you act quick, but don't delay if you want flowers next spring.



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Archts.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S **Art in Shingle Stains**

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH, - CONN.
BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



A General Purpose Fence

WE consider this the best all around general purpose fence money can buy. Its cost is moderate. It is difficult to climb, effectually keeps out even the smallest animals and chickens, and is pleasing in appearance. Posts can be driven without digging holes. Every part heavily galvanized.

Let us know your fence needs and we will send a catalog, showing the right designs for your requirements.

American Fence Construction Co.

100 Church Street, New York City



A Typical Craftsman Home

What We Will Send You for 25 Cents—

1. Our new book, **"Craftsman Houses,"** by Gustav Stickley, giving selected model plans, sketches, interiors and details of real Craftsman homes—122 illustrations in all.
2. The 192-page **Annual Home Decoration Number** of THE CRAFTSMAN—a golden treasury of the newest things for the homelover.
3. A Coupon entitling you to **Craftsman Service** (by experts) on any two home-making problems.
4. A blank worth 25 cents in cash on another attractive offer.

To make sure of getting 1 and 2 (the supply is necessarily limited), send us your quarter without delay.

THE CRAFTSMAN

Room 816 Craftsman Building New York

may be placed one or two reading lamps that will shed a light directly on the pages of anyone writing at the table or reading on the sofa.

If a piano is to go in the living-room, two points must be especially considered before anything else. The light must be good and should fall over the left shoulder of anyone sitting at the piano, and, secondly, the instrument should not be put where it will be subjected to too sudden changes of temperature—preferably *not* near the fireplace. If the piano is an upright and it is convenient to have it standing out into the room for any of the above considerations, the necessity may be embraced as an opportunity and it can form a kind of alcove. By draping a hanging over its back and putting a table or sofa against it this arrangement often acquires a really decorative value.

Corners are sometimes awkward to deal with, but a good expedient in such a case is a screen which destroys the bareness and angularity and may have some other article set in front of it for which it forms a pleasing background. Corner cupboards are also a great help in this way. The space between the two windows, particularly if it is not very wide, sometimes causes perplexity, for a person with ordinarily good taste does not wish to fall into the banality of putting a foolish and meaningless little table there. Instead, why not let a lowboy, standing against the wall, occupy the space? On it can be placed a Chinese bowl for flowers, flanked by candlesticks or else a lacquer box, and above it can be hung a mirror of Queen Anne or late Georgian design. If a lowboy is not obtainable, fill the space with a chest, perhaps putting another smaller chest on top of it.

The one long wall space now left unbroken by door, windows or fireplace affords an excellent opportunity for bookcases which are a desideratum in a living-room. Besides, the backs of books, no matter what may be inside them, have a decidedly decorative value. The number and arrangement of chairs must be determined by individual preference and convenience. As to the pictures, the subject must depend wholly on the taste of the occupants, but let a word be said about their number and hanging. In the first place, do not have too many. If the wall spaces are completely cut up by small scattered pictures, there will be lack of repose and the room will always have a restless atmosphere. If there is a number of small pictures to be hung they should be clustered.

The fireplace, in many ways the most important feature of the room, we have left to be considered last. The andirons, shovels, tongues and other paraphernalia may be of either brass or iron. Both are suitable and may be obtained in good designs. The mantel shelf, which of right belongs with the fireplace, should not be made an "omnium gatherum" of all sorts of odds and ends. Let its appointments be simple and dignified. In the center may

NO, DON'T "SWAT" THE FLY

At least until you have read

CHAPTERS OF MY LIFE

FROM

THE LIFE OF THE FLY

By J. Henri Fabre

Quite recently both the literary and the scientific world discovered an overlooked genius, a modern one at that. They found a simple old French naturalist, neglected and poor, who has written some of the most interesting, inspiring and remarkable scientific studies that have ever been produced. Maeterlinck calls this man, Fabre, "One of the glories of the civilized world, . . . one of the most profound admirations of my life."

IN THE OCTOBER BOOKMAN

25c a copy. $2.50 a year.

Send 25 cents for three months' trial subscription to

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

Publishers THE BOOKMAN

443 Fourth Ave. New York



SPARROW TRAP

by Parcels Post

$500, C.O.D and the Postage

In the autumn is a good time to use our Sparrow Trap, and put up our Woodpecker Nests and other Bird Contrivances.

Circular on request.

THE CRESCENT CO.

Box 252 Toms River, N. J.

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

The latest thing in artistic wall coverings is Shadow Ko-Na. Used in homes of culture to give that elegance of restrained richness. Effective as a background for hand or stencil decoration. Easily put on. Keeps clean. Doesn't crack or fade. In a wide assortment of harmonious tints and shades.

A Highly Artistic Wall Covering

Fab-Rik-O-Na

Woven Wall Coverings

include Art, Kraft and Kord Ko-Na. Dyed Burlaps and other fabric hangings. Write for samples of Shadow Ko-Na and our booklet, "Art and Utility in Decoration."

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,

218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

suitably be placed either a clock or a bust and at the ends two great candlesticks or a couple of elegant vases are always in keeping. Very much more put on the mantel will only serve to detract from its dignity.

The room whose physical character we have thus studied with regard to furnishing is finished. Its main features were a fireplace on the west side, two windows on the north, a door on the south and an unbroken wall on the east. These features were all taken into account. So must we do with every room that is successful. With an infinite variety of rooms, with infinitely varied physical features and exposures, it is impossible and undesirable to formulate any stereotyped treatment. The main thing to be remembered, however, is that we must observe a regular method in our operations and the working of that method we have attempted to show in the foregoing paragraphs. Therein lies the whole value of this study.



Proper Planting of Evergreens

IN planting an evergreen be sure it is not going to rest deeper nor stand higher than it originally did when the hole is finally filled up. Evergreens more than anything else must go into the ground to the exact depth which they have occupied. Put the best earth into the hole first—the top soil, if necessary, or soil brought from somewhere if the top soil is not good and friable—and tamp every shovelful with a round-headed stick.

In tamping be sure that you do not just hammer on top of the roots—this does very little indeed toward firming the tree into its new place—but drive against them from the sides and under them so that there will be no later settling on one side or another, and a consequent tipping of the plant just when it ought to be getting well adjusted to its change of abode. It is, of course, very easy to leave a small unfilled space around the earth ball where it narrows under from the sides, for the earth thrown in may lodge against it where it comes out closest to the sides of the hole before the space farther down is filled at all. Watch this carefully, and do not be in a hurry. Haste is usually responsible for this sort of thing being improperly done.

When about three-fourths or even a little more of the hole is filled in, and the plant stands firm and true and cannot be shaken, turn on the water and let it run, a quiet, gentle stream if from a hose, until the depression is full and running over. Several pailfuls may be used if it is poured from a pail, for it should be tipped in gradually and allowed to sink into the ground as it runs, the object being to gently settle all the earth to its own readjustment, as a heavy rain would do. This



Roofed with fire-proof Asbestos "Century" Shingles —Never require paint—Last forever.

WHEN you stop to think of the beautiful appearance of Asbestos "Century" Shingles on a roof, and the way they stand up year after year with no painting or repairing, it is easy to see why the demand for them is growing so steadily.

Come in three sizes, and many shapes and colors—adapted to every style of architecture.

They cost no more than you would expect to pay for a first-class roof. *And the first cost is the final cost.*

Good roofers know about Asbestos "Century" Shingles—and how to lay them. Write us for their names—and Booklet, "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors

Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers and there were no experts in your locality.

House and Garden is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with Oct. 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, New York

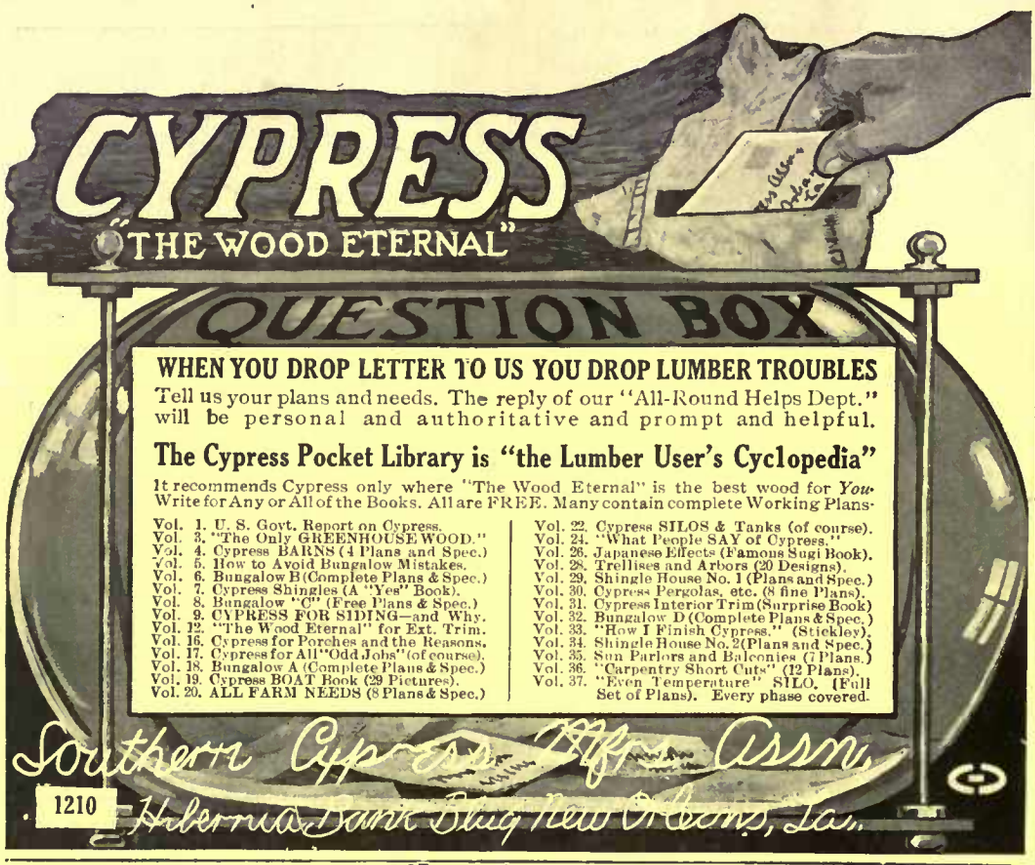
FURNISHINGS *of* TODAY

If one half of the fashionable world knew what the other half were doing, it would be an excellent advertisement for us.

We specialize in decorating in the modern style, using the modern fabrics and papers, of which our collection is the most interesting and extensive in New York, and modern furniture especially designed to meet modern needs.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON

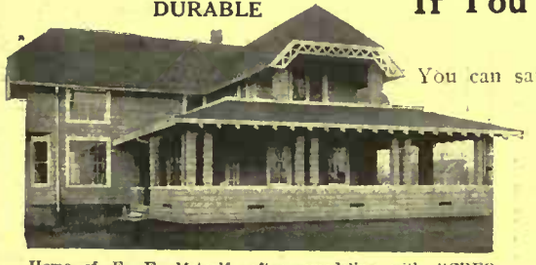
9 West 42nd St., Opposite the Library



RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE DANYSZ VIRUS is a Bacteriological Preparation AND NOT A POISON—Harmless to Animals other than mouse-like rodents. Rodents die in the open. For a small house, 1 tube, 75c; ordinary dwelling, 3 tubes, $1.75; larger place—for each 5,000 sq. ft. floor space use 1 dozen, $6.00. Send now.
DANYSZ VIRUS, Limited, 72 Front Street, New York

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake St., Kendallville, Ind.

ARTISTIC and DURABLE



Home of E. F. Metcalf, after remodeling with "CREO-DIPT" Shingles on roof and side walls. Architect, G. C. Tallman, Auburn, N. Y. To appreciate this work send for catalog in which is shown house before remodeling.

If You Remodel Your House or Build New

You can save painting and other expense and bother by using two shades of

"CREO-DIPT" STAINED SHINGLES

12 Grades, 16, 18, 24 inch. 25 Different Colors.

They come in bundles ready to lay. No poor shingles, no uneven stains.

Write today for sample shingle and color pad.

Special information for architects and owners about "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles, bent and sawed with wavy butts to produce that thatched effect.

STANDARD STAINED SHINGLE CO.
72 OLIVER ST. NO. TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Tree Inspections—Their Necessity

EVERY once in a while a fine old tree friend begins to show dead branches, or the foliage yellows up. Sometimes a big limb that looked strong and solid, is broken out by the wind, leaving an ugly gap in the former beautiful symmetry.

More unfortunate still, the tree itself, that seemed so sturdy and dependable, blows down, revealing, as in the case of the limb, a hollow of decay.

Then again, several seasons pass and some of your younger trees seem to "stand still," and you wonder why.

Or your fruit trees fail to bear as they should, although you think you are giving them every needed care.



The importance of our Tree Inspections, lies in their ferreting out your tree trouble, and the advising how to overcome them. Such inspections are simply a common-sensed, timely precaution. Absolutely no obligation is incurred by these Inspections, that we do the work found needed.

Any work you should decide to have us do, is guaranteed. If anything goes wrong, due to wrong methods or neglect on our part, we cheerfully make it right at our expense.

There is no better time than now for either Inspections or Tree Work. Why not arrange for an early Inspection? Send for Booklet—"Trees—The Care They Should Have."

Munson-Whitaker Co.
Forest Engineers

NEW YORK 473 Fourth Av. Bldg. | BOSTON 623 Tremont Bldg. | PITTSBURG 903 Arrott Bldg. | CHICAGO 513 Com. Bank Bldg.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN

brings it against the roots and rootlets as no amount of tamping possibly can, and is really the nearest approach to restoration that there can be.

After the water has been applied, let it all settle into the ground before putting on another shovelful of earth; then complete the filling in, leaving the upper earth dry and lose to conserve the moisture down below. On top of this put a mulch of leaves, straw or long grasses, covering the entire area above the roots and keeping it covered for the rest of the summer. This keeps the roots cool and gives them the shade above them which is natural to the roots of all evergreens.

When cold weather comes and the ground has frozen, increase this light summer mulch to a depth of six or eight inches, thus keeping the frost in the ground, once it has taken up its abode there. This winter protection is absolutely imperative to everything that is planted in the fall, even though the plant is the hardiest thing in the world. It must never be omitted during the first winter after fall planting.

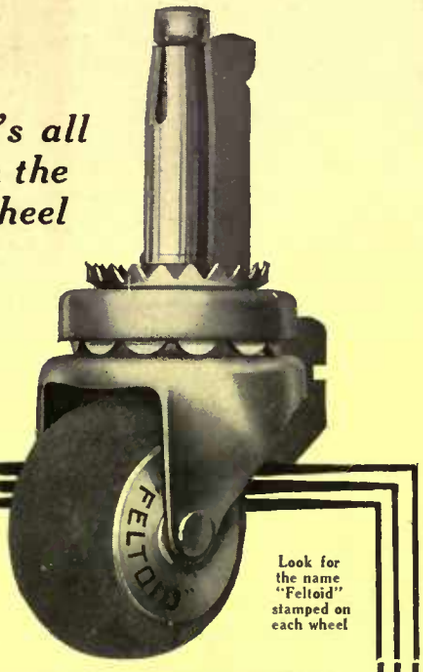
Keep evergreens that are planted now well watered, applying the water always in this same gentle fashion, and applying a lot of it when it is given. If the weather is very dry and hot, water twice a week; if there are rains of any consequence at all, once a week will probably be sufficient. The object is to keep the ground moist enough to encourage root growth and root action—and to get this moisture *down deep*. It is worse than nothing at all if it simply spreads out on the surface of the ground above the roots, for then it entices them toward the surface, where later on the heat will burn them to death. Get the roots to going down by getting the water down; then the future of the plant is assured. Never put on less than three or four or more pailfuls of water, slowly if from a pail, gently from the end of the pipe itself if from a hose. Never use a nozzle—throw it away and avoid temptation! G. T.



Start Your Cold Frame Crops

DURING the latter part of September select a location where the sun does not strike hard all day and which is protected from beating rains, and there prepare a seed bed for lettuce, parsley, pansies, forget-me-nots, hardy perennials and so forth, which you wish to use in the coldframes this fall or carry over through the winter. Grand Rapids (loose-leaved) and Big Boston (solid-headed) are two of the best sorts of lettuce for growing in cool temperature, such as a coldframe. A little pansy seed will go a great ways, so do not fail to get the very best you can procure even if it does cost a little more; you will be more than repaid for it by the extra size and color-

It's all in the wheel



Look for the name "Feltoid" stamped on each wheel

—not metal —not leather
—not wood —not fibre

"FELTOID"
Casters and Tips

are made of specially treated material—they are scratchless, marless, noiseless. They protect expensive hard wood floors from grooves and tracks; they save your rugs from damage. "Feltoids" wear indefinitely.

Fit all your furniture with "Feltoids." Then note the difference in your floors.

Sold at furniture and hardware stores. There's a style and size for every need—all shown in the "Feltoid" Booklet No. 12, sent on request.

The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. X Bridgeport, Conn.

SUN DIALS
Any Latitude

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS," sent upon request. Estimates furnished.
Ask for Booklet No. 4

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Ave., New York
Branches: New York Minneapolis St. Paul London Paris

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc. **The finest selection for lawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce.** We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company
Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903

ing of the blossoms next spring. This seed bed should not be made rich. Having the soil finely worked and full of humus is much more important than having it rich, because you want something that will absorb moisture and will not form a surface crust, preventing the little seedlings from forcing their way to the light even though they may germinate. If a place cannot be found which is in itself sufficiently shady, either make a temporary framework such as will support a glass sash made temporarily opaque with a white lead wash, or a sash covered with protecting cloth.

In this case an unoccupied coldframe is a very convenient spot for the seed bed, as the seedlings will be ready for transplanting before you need it for any fall or winter crop. F. F. R.

New Furnishings for Old Rooms

(*Continued from page 229*)

orate, and most entrancing "Peasant" and cottage furniture. There is no need of having one's home unattractive simply because one is fitting in.

Dark and dreary bedroom furniture, which is not of fine wood, can have wonders done to it by using a varnish remover and then having it painted ivory or cream white. If any member of the family can paint charming wreaths and little nosegays, so much the better. If there is any jig-saw carving on it, have it all planed off before spending any time upon it.

Another very important part played in "fixing over" is that of the wall-paper and hangings. One must be careful to choose a paper which is a good background, a restful and beautiful color and design. Plain silk fiber papers come in lovely colors, and there are many choice two-toned papers. Pronounced designs should be used with great discretion, for a paper that might be charming as a frieze over high paneling might be quite unbearable when used on a whole wall. Figured papers are more often used with success in halls and dining-rooms than in living-rooms because people do not stop in them long enough at a time to grow weary of them. Dark papers make a room seem smaller, and red should never be used in living-rooms as it absorbs light most greedily and is an irritating color to the nerves. How the idea got about that it is a cheerful color for walls is more than I can understand. A little red is often necessary, and very beautiful, striking just the note needed to hold the scheme together. In a library, for instance, rich in tone with old oak paneling, leather and wonderful rugs, there gleamed from a dark corner some velvet cushions of a clear, beautiful pomegranate red, and on a dark oak table lay a few books bound in red and touched with gold tooling, and then



Just What You Want to Know About Heating

Here's a little book on Heating which differs very materially from any book you have ever seen on this subject.

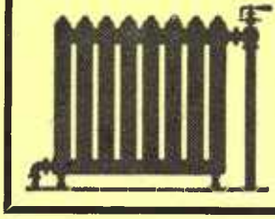
It is written in the simplest, non-technical English and enables you to understand at once how

Vapor-Vacuum Heating
Trade Mark Registered
Kriebel System

can guarantee a full, 25 per cent. saving in fuel. You need not be a heating engineer to grasp every word, for technical descriptions have been purposely avoided.

No matter what other books you have on heating or what system you are thinking about installing, you should have a copy of this book.

Simply ask for it today on a postcard. No obligation. We'll send it **free.** Take a minute now before you forget.



Vapor-Vacuum Heating Company
880 Drexel Building
PHILADELPHIA
New York Detroit
Kansas City

ROSES ROSES

Hybrid Tea Roses for fall planting. A choice collection of new and standard varieties, also Ramblers and Polyantha.

PEONIES

This is the right season to plant Peonies. White, pink and crimson varieties, strong divisions, $2.00 per doz.

Festiva Maxima double white, extra. Duc de Cazes and Ne Plus Ultra, choice pink, 25c. each, $2.00 doz.

Hardy old-fashioned garden flowers in fine variety. See Catalogues, sent free on application.

W. TRICKER, Arlington, N. J.

Don't Wait Till Next Spring To Fertilize Your Shrubs, Lawn or Trees— Do It Now With Alphano Humus

DON'T think that because the leaves are falling and all Nature seems at a standstill—that she is nodding.

Far from it!

Down under the ground this is one of her busiest seasons. She is making root growth so that the grass, shrubs, hardy plants, and trees will be all ready to start leafing out early next spring, and make new top growth.



The more you do to encourage this Fall root action, the better will be the results next Spring and Summer.

Nature keeps a balance sheet that she adheres to faithfully. She balances the top growth in proportion with the root growth.

If you wait till next Spring to fertilize, she will have to divide a greater proportion of growing strength between roots and tops. Such roots being younger and less sturdy cannot withstand the heat and dryness of summer as can the fall ones.

So common sense plainly indicates that now is the time to fertilize with Alphano Humus.

It is a fertilizer in powdered form that is odorless and inexpensive. It is not a chemical mixture but Nature's own make prepared for your use.

It is five times stronger than barnyard manures and lasts many times longer.

It is not a new thing. Its success dates back for years.

When Alphano Humus is used as we direct, the results obtained are absolutely certain.

Send for our Humus Book. It tells the complete facts. Order your Humus at once and lend old Dame Nature a helping hand.

5 BAGS for $5

$12 a ton. $8 by the carload.

F. O. B. ALPHANO, N. J.

Alphano Humus Co.

938 Whitehall Bldg. New York City

Stanley's Ball Bearing BUTTS

INSURE

PERFECTLY HUNG DOORS

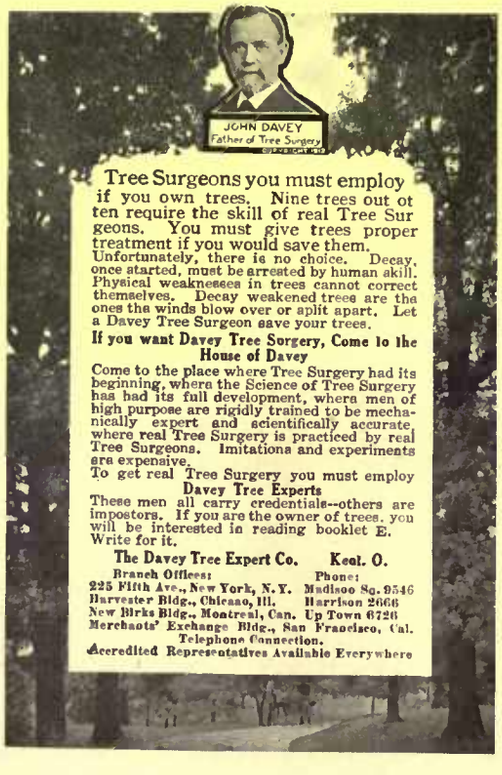
Friction is eliminated by the steel bearings, and the door swings smoothly and softly without creaking or binding. These butts have

NON-RISING PINS

which will not work out of the joint. Write for artistic and instructive booklet "Properly Hung Doors."

THE STANLEY WORKS

Department "H" New Britain, Conn.



Tree Surgeons you must employ if you own trees. Nine trees out of ten require the skill of real Tree Surgeons. You must give trees proper treatment if you would save them. Unfortunately, there is no choice. Decay, once started, must be arrested by human skill. Physical weaknesses in trees cannot correct themselves. Decay weakened trees are the ones the winds blow over or split apart. Let a Davey Tree Surgeon save your trees.

If you want Davey Tree Surgery, Come to the House of Davey

Come to the place where Tree Surgery had its beginning, where the Science of Tree Surgery has had its full development, where men of high purpose are rigidly trained to be mechanically expert and scientifically accurate, where real Tree Surgery is practiced by real Tree Surgeons. Imitations and experiments are expensive.

To get real Tree Surgery you must employ **Davey Tree Experts**

These men all carry credentials—others are impostors. If you are the owner of trees, you will be interested in reading booklet E. Write for it.

The Davey Tree Expert Co. Kent, O.

Branch Offices: Phone:
225 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Madison Sq. 9546
Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Harrison 2666
New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Can. Up Town 6726
Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Telephone Connection.
Accredited Representatives Available Everywhere

as a supreme touch, in the windows hung three panels of wonderful medieval stained glass. In very large and important rooms which have the dignified effect of fine woodwork or marble, red can be used, and the great storehouse of Renaissance design can be called upon for the designs for the velvet and brocade hangings, but it is quite another matter with the average modern room. There are many reproductions of old wall-papers which are delightful to use, but, as I said before, when one is doing over one's possessions, one must be careful in not choosing too marked a style in either paper or furniture, or the new will not harmonize with the old, unless, luckily, the old needs a fine reproduction to keep it in countenance. Walls can be simply painted or tinted and molding put on in panel forms. The molding can be picked out a tone darker than the wall. These simple paneled walls make charming rooms, always, be it understood, if the furnishings are in keeping.

The subject of hangings and rugs is an important one, and a great deal of the success of the house depends on their being right. Stuffs of all kinds and of most beautiful colorings come for all kinds of rooms, and often one's difficulty is to choose among them. One must take for the keynote of the color scheme the piece of furniture or rug which cannot be changed and build up from that, making all the connecting rooms harmonize so the vista will be an alluring and restful one, and not the series of color bumps and shocks one unfortunately too often sees.

As demonstrating these principles, we may take the dining-room and living-room of the country house we have been considering. There is a connecting door between these two, so that the color scheme used for both is the same.

In the dining-room the paper is a very soft two-toned gray, the curtains at the four windows in a large bay and at the French door are of mahogany toned casement cloth, treated as they are in the living-room. The rug is soft colored Oriental with tones of reddish brown, gray and old blue—the sample oak Jacobean furniture and Windsor chairs and the sporting prints on the walls make a charming room with a lovely view across the garden to the sea.

The living-room has a two-toned narrow striped gray paper. The sofa is covered with a linen of very fine Jacobean design in tones of mahogany and green on a cream ground.

The pictures do not give an adequate idea of the charm of the rooms.

The woodwork must be very carefully taken into account, for it also plays an important part in the furnishing of a room. The beauty of the natural grain of many woods is of high decorative value, and should be worked into the color scheme. Wooden walls from the plainest sheathing to the wonderfully elaborate paneling of the different great periods show how important a medium it has always been considered. In bungalows wood properly

treated makes delightful and appropriate walls, and our Colonial houses show how charming simple painted paneling can be.

If one is building one's own house one can see that the woodwork takes its proper place of importance in the scheme, but, sad to say, the trim used in many ready-made houses is very bad indeed, and should not be allowed to stand out too distinctly. Woodwork can often be painted some color to harmonize with the color scheme of the room with amazingly good effect, but it should be done with great care, for if the paint cannot be changed often, one does not want to have a blue door and window frames, for instance, staring one in the face unless very sure they are just what one does want. Country houses where bright sunshine and flowers and green trees help to hold bright colors together are more suitable for daring schemes and combinations than town houses. Town houses should be beautiful and cheerful, but as the weather clerk forces us to live inside them so much, they should also be harmonious and restful.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

Extracts from letters of inquiry as answered by our experts on interior decorating and furnishing

Question—In my apartment, hall, living-room and dining-room open into each other. Woodwork is dull brown English oak throughout, furniture mahogany and dark brown willow; paper in hall, brown, to match woodwork; in the living-room, buff, with narrow gold stripe, and in dining-room, dark brown, plain below plate rail and wide dull gold and brown stripe above. The inner curtains throughout are plain cream-colored scrim, hemstitched.

Now, the difficulty is, what color and material should the over-draperies be to best suit the rooms? I forgot to mention that the rugs in hall and living-room are small Orientals, in colorings a blending of blues, old rose and dull yellow. The dining-room rug harmonizes with these.

I had thought of old gold, pumpkin or old blue hangings in the hall and living-room; and in the dining-room, where the four windows come close together, a valance and curtain at either extreme of yellow figured chintz.

But because the dining-room and living-room open directly upon each other, I am doubtful if this selection would be successful.

Am waiting for your decision before going ahead.

As you know, brown and buff are not a very good background for mahogany, but I am not artist enough to know whether the over-draperies or small objects about the room should give the relieving touch.

There are three bay windows in living-



This won't happen with

Kno-Burn
Expanded Metal Lath

because the mesh of "KNO-BURN" makes the plaster *stick*. Proof against the effects of moisture, dampness, mould and the ravages of time or decay—fire-resisting, durable and absolutely immune from dangers of discoloration or of cracking—"KNO-BURN" is the logical plaster *base* wherever plastering work is *required*.

"KNO-BURN" is worth many times its cost, because as a plaster-gripping base for the walls and ceilings of your home, it is *permanent*. Moreover, as a means of preserving the original smoothness and beauty of exterior and interior plaster work for all time, of reducing fire risks and increasing the value of your property—"KNO-BURN" is supreme in the metal lath field and every home-builder *today* wants to know all about it.

Write for *Your* Copy of the Booklet—"Metal Lath for House Construction"

For the information of up-to-date home-builders we have published a special 24-page booklet "Metal Lath for House Construction." Its pages are replete with timely and helpful building "pointers" that you will welcome:

Methods for Building Permanent Attractive Houses; Illustrations showing how KNO-BURN with its plaster-gripping mesh combines fire-proof **quality** with **lasting beauty**; How KNO-BURN "keys" or "clinches" the plaster, inside or outside, on walls, ceilings, or as an exterior stucco base; Construction details; Material details, tremendously important and valuable to everyone building or contemplating building or rebuilding; Specific Information for those who are about to remodel old buildings; Comparisons of cost, time-saving and permanency, and any number of **other** equally timely construction "pointers" are to be found within the covers of this booklet.

"KNO-BURN" Expanded Metal Lath is the strongest stucco or plaster foundation that is possible to produce. It absolutely prevents the cracks that come from a poor plaster base and makes a crumbling of the wall coating impossible.

"Kno-Burn" Dominates the Field:
—"Keys" the Plaster,
—Prevents Cracking,
—Never Sags or Buckles,
—Never Rusts or Deteriorates,
—Is Fire Resisting,
—Is made from U. S. Standard Gauge Sheets,
—Is shipped plain, coated with carbon paint or galvanized after expansion with prime Spelter.

A post card request for Booklet No. 372 will bring this Mine of Specific Information to you by return mail. Address:

North Western Expanded Metal Company
937 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO, U. S. A.

MEEHANS' means GARDEN SERVICE, plus

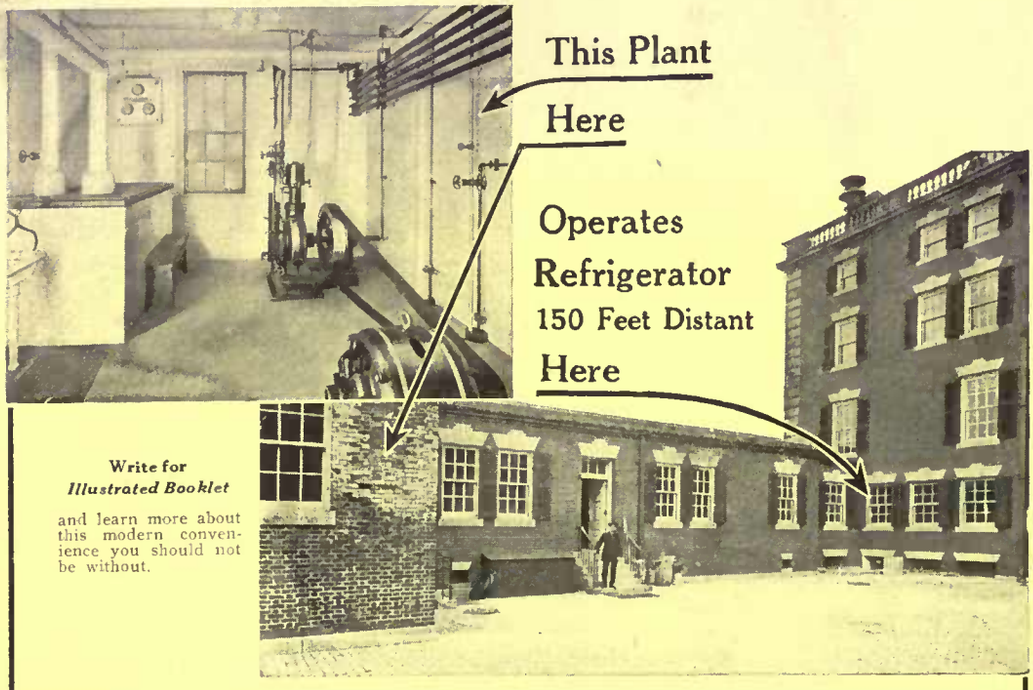
If you have a new property to plant—if you want hardy shrubs, trees, evergreens and perennials of the finer grade, or larger size—put your problems before

TREES & PLANTS MEEHAN

Unusual Plants

—gathered from the far corners of the earth—that will give your garden individuality. Highest quality bulbs for Fall planting. Send for suggestions.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, America's Pioneer Nurserymen, Box 40, Germantown, Pa.



Write for
Illustrated Booklet
and learn more about this modern convenience you should not be without.

Why Not Have in Your New Home the Conveniences and Comforts a Brunswick Plant Can Bring?

A Brunswick Refrigerating Plant provides a pure, dry, germless atmosphere in which your food supplies will always keep sweet. Your refrigerators will be 10 degrees colder than ever before and the temperatures constant.

In the new home get rid, once for all, of the inconvenience, the smell, the nuisance, the positive dangers to health of the ice-cooled refrigerator, with its damp, germ-laden air from melting ice.

A Brunswick Plant makes you entirely independent of the ice crop and of the ice man, yet you can always have for your table use pure ice, made in your own home by the same machine which cools your refrigerators.

With all the comforts and conveniences a Brunswick Plant brings, it does not require skilled labor to run it — just a few minutes of your man's time each day. The machine occupies but small space; it can be located in the cellar or in an out-building.

Ask your architect. He will tell you that there is just as much real need for a Brunswick Plant as for a heating system, and will recommend it for its simplicity and economy. He will probably tell you of Brunswick Plants he has had installed — there are over 1,500 in use; some in the finest houses in the country. *Your* plant would be designed especially for your home, and we guarantee your satisfaction.

Brunswick Refrigerating Co., 103 Jersey Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

LEWIS & CONGER

Housefurnishing Warerooms

Cooking Utensils and Moulds of every description

Fine China, Earthenware and Glass, Cutlery

Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, House-Cleaning Materials,
Brushes, Dusters, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, etc.

Refrigerators { Metal-lined Glass-lined Enameled Steel-lined
Sanitary, Efficient and Economical

Best Quality Only

45th Street and Sixth Axenue, New York

room, and I forgot to add that the center table lamp is dull green glass, decorated with yellow flowers.

Answer—The entire color scheme of your walls being in browns and tans, your rooms ought to be very harmonious. Crinkled repp in old blue and gold I should suggest for the cushions in your willow chairs, and also for portieres, and for any upholstered pieces of furniture you may have.

You are quite right in thinking that the smaller objects in a room—pictures, vases, lamps, overdraperies, etc.—should give the contrasting note of color. I therefore suggest old blue for the living-room, old blue and mulberry for the dining-room, and in the hall you could successfully introduce some old pieces of copper.

Question—We are building a home of English architecture, the first floor being built of tapestry brick and the upper portion of stucco and half-timbers. The house has a center hall with living-room and dining-room opening on either side.

The living-room measures 15 by 24½ feet, and has a sun-porch at the far end, connected by French doors. The mantel breast in the center of the south wall measures 7 feet, and we have been considering a brick mantel of the same material as the house. The fireplace is flanked by four-foot bookcases, above which are casement windows. The finish is to be mahogany and the room is beamed.

The hall and dining-room are to be finished in Early English. The latter room is also to have a beamed ceiling and panel strips. The size of the room is to be 13 by 18 feet, with a bay-window at the end, in which the china-case is to be placed. The hall and dining-room are also to be connected by French doors.

We should like to select suitable color schemes for these rooms. We prefer green for the dining-room, and are considering burlap for the wall.

We think that brown would be suitable for the hall, but are quite undecided about the living-room. Do you think green would also be preferable in this room, or would you furnish with a brown rug and tan wall?

Would it be satisfactory to mix white and écrue curtains in these rooms, or should they be of uniform color? Also, what style of curtains should be used in the French doors? The dining-room, by the way, has an east and north exposure, while the living-room is exposed to the east and south.

Answer—Burlap collects the dust and fades badly, and in place of it I would suggest that you use in your dining-room a paper of this kind. Java canvas, this is called, and is to my mind much handsomer and, at the same time, much less expensive than burlap ($1.10 per roll of eight yards).

I should suggest that you make the living-room brown, and use a mixed brown and green for the hall. This will carry one color into the other harmoniously.

Grass cloth is handsome and very practical and durable for a wall covering. It fades very little and does not show the holes made by pins or tacks.

I should keep the sash curtains the same throughout the house.

Question—I am building a house in which the small hall, living- and dining-rooms are quartered oak. Den, pine stained a dark brown.

Now, A thinks a silver gray stain would look well in hall, living- and dining-rooms, while B wants a dark brown stain. The finish in either case to be rubbed. Which do you suggest here?

We have decided on a brick fireplace, either red or the light colored brick.

The furniture for the living-room is mahogany piano, bookcase and table, one mahogany chair, two tapestry upholstered chairs—in old blue, rose and green—with one wicker chair stained brown.

I shall purchase a rug for this room. What color shall I get?

The dining-room is furnished in quartered oak, rubbed dull, while the den is in Craftsman style, stained brown.

Answer—Of course, whether the color scheme of your hall, living- and dining-rooms shall be in grays or browns is purely a matter of individual taste. A gray color scheme is a little more unusual than brown.

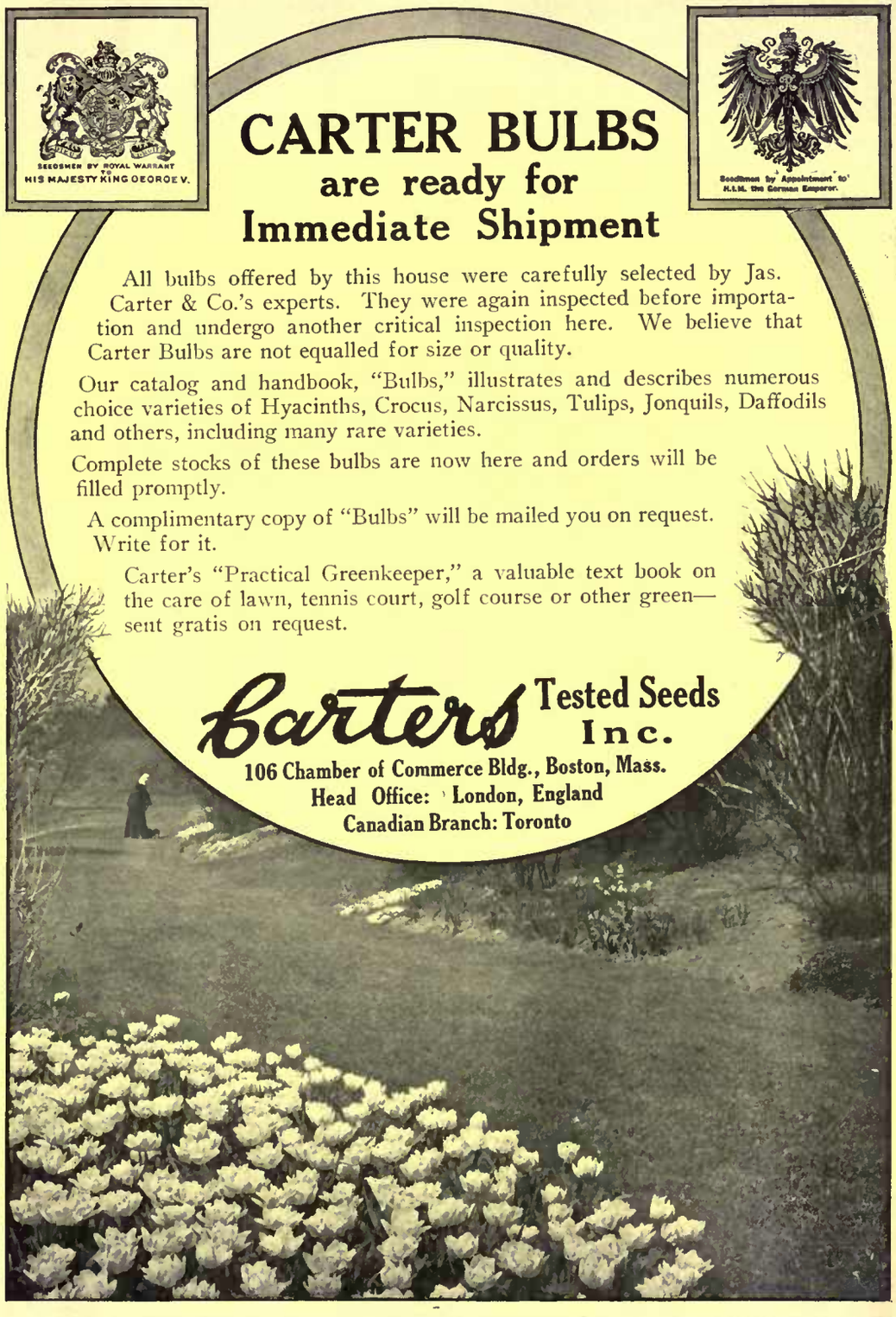
The woodwork might be stained a warm gray that would harmonize with putty-colored silk fiber paper. This paper is beautiful on the wall, an excellent background for pictures, and there are many charming fabrics which harmonize so well with it.

If you have the woodwork stained gray and rubbed dull, as you suggest, and use this silk fiber for the walls, I should suggest that you carry out the color scheme of the living-room in tones of old blue, rose and green as in your upholstered chairs.

I should use the same paper in the dining-room and small hall. In the dining-room the overhangings and lighter draperies could be of a linen tapestry. The heavier draperies, portieres, pillows, and some chair seats would look well if of amethyst velvet, the color of which is repeated in the linen, and the rose tone of which would harmonize it with the adjoining room.

Why not use a grass cloth in the den? It is an exceedingly satisfactory wall covering, does not show marks, and is very handsome. Japanese chintz, I think, would make an exceedingly pretty room, and quite out of the ordinary. Overhangings, pillows, portieres (lined with some heavy material), and other furnishings could be made of this material. One or two Japanese prints for the pictures in this room would carry out the scheme admirably, and make an unusual and very attractive room.

The rug for your living-room should embody the colors in the tapestry which you use, or be a plain color. In the latter case, the predominating color of the other



Seasonable Titles in the House & Garden "Making" Books

MAKING A GARAGE By A. Raymond Ellis
This book gives valuable advice for building and equipping a place for your motor, consistent with fire department cautions and insurance regulations.

MAKING PATHS AND DRIVEWAYS By C. H. Miller
The layout, construction, drainage and upkeep of the various kinds of walks and roadways on a small or large place.

MAKING A POULTRY HOUSE, By M. Roberts Conover
One of the most important factors in raising poultry successfully is the house. The author answers all the questions that will arise in building the proper kind of shelter.

MAKING A FIREPLACE By Henry H. Saylor
Whether a fireplace is to smoke or not to smoke should not be left to chance. There is a right way to construct a fireplace and it is not difficult to follow.

Illustrated. Each 50 cents net; postage 5c.
Your bookseller can supply you. Send for complete catalogue.
McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers* UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY



McCutcheon's
Linen
Catalogue

Free on Request

Everyone who is interested in fine Linens should write for our 48-page Illustrated Catalogue, just issued.

It contains a great number of the newest designs in Table Cloths, Napkins, Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens, etc., and about two hundred illustrations of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs of all kinds.

The purpose of this Catalogue is to give some idea of the great range of flaxen products which you can find at "The Linen Store," which is generally recognized as "headquarters for Fine Linens".

For over half a century the McCutcheon name has been an absolute guarantee of trustworthiness and reliability.

Copy will be mailed free upon receipt of name and address.

Ask for Catalogue No. 24

James McCutcheon & Co.
"The Linen Store"
Fifth Avenue, 33d and 34th Sts., N. Y.

THE KENNEL DEPARTMENT
of House & Garden

will furnish upon request any information relative to the selection, raising and care of the dog. Address, enclosing stamped return envelope,

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
House & Garden
31 East 17th Street, New York City

furnishings of the room, and of a deeper tone. Double-faced Kalliston Smyrna rugs can be made to order in any color which you desire. A rug measuring 9 by 12 feet, made to order, would cost about $50 to $55.

Question—We are building a modern Colonial house, exterior of gray, shingles stained, white trimmings and green blinds. The house fronts east, with living-room on south side extending entire depth on that side—30 by 15 feet. A group of three windows on east end, and fireplace in the centre of south wall. Window each side, French door to living porch on west wall, flanked by built-in book shelves.

Simple Colonial fireplace with pilasters each end; high baseboard and cornice near ceiling. The woodwork is to be either enameled ivory white or birch mahoganized: Which shall it be? And what color for tiles about fireplace? Hall extends full depth of house. The living-room (or drawing-room and living-room, as it is) opens into hall, with French doors. The dining-room on northeast corner, with group of three windows on front and two to north, is 17 by 14½. This opens into hall also, with French door directly opposite drawing-room. The hall is to be white enameled with mahogany trimming; rail at top of paneled wainscoting (long panels), stair rail and treads to be mahogany. Shall the doors other than French doors be of mahogany as in the hall? The dining-room and balance of house is to be entirely in white enamel. Will you give me suggestions for color scheme for entire lower floor.

The staircase goes up at rear of hall with window on landing door at rear of hall which leads to flower garden. I need draperies and curtains for entire house, rugs for living-room and much furniture for it. Please give me suggestions as to what color to use on walls; don't wish expensive wall coverings, and prefer a plain or neutral effect in living-room—with color in rug and draperies. What sort of curtains? How shall they be used on group of three windows, and what shall be put on French door to porch that can be drawn at night? I have a number of fine water colors framed in gold, and thought of using large one over mantel.

There are two fine mahogany tables—one an antique, beautiful old San Domingo mahogany about 40 inches square, with very unusual base. Also a fine clock of French porcelain, a pretty table electrolier (old brass with shade of soft, delicate green and two shades of old rose), and three handsome mahogany chairs in the living-room. I have a Louis XVI table, small sofa and two straight mahogany chairs for hall, and have selected Colonial brass side lights for living-room with cut glass prisms and a lamp effect to match on either end of mantel. In the hall is a drop electrolier of groups of cut glass prisms—not large or conspicuous—with one side light at rear. For the drawing-room there are side lights of Colonial sil-

Your Decorating and Furnishing Problems :: ::?

SO many inquiries have been received in HOUSE & GARDEN seeking hints and advice for the decorating and furnishing of houses that some time ago we made the experiment of organizing this work into a special department.

We invite you to solicit our services regarding the perplexities of furniture arrangement and style; the proper treatment of walls, woodwork, floor coverings, lighting fixtures, and hangings appropriate to your need. We also wish to assist those living far away from the great shopping centers to get ideas of the new and interesting things that are constantly appearing in the beautiful shops of this city.

We hope in this way to give auxiliary information to that contained in the magazine—and to help practically those whom we have directed through our columns.

Requests for any information should be accompanied by return postage. The case should be stated as clearly and tersely as possible, giving enough data to make the requirements of the situation evident.

HOUSE & GARDEN DECORATIVE DEPT.
McBride, Nast & Co.
31 East 17th St. New York City

ver, one on either side of group of three windows and one either side of sideboard. But what shall I have in the centre over table?

The rug is Anglo-Persian, in soft tones, large, medallion effect, with soft tans, browns and old roses, the latter predominating. My furniture is fumed oak, in simple, good design. It consists of round table, china cabinet, sideboard and serving table, cabriole legs. I had thought of a pretty, warm gray in living-room—plain effect on wall, with perhaps a landscape paper above wainscoting in hall and perhaps a foliage or all-over paper in dining-room to harmonize. Shall I have one large rug for living-room with smaller ones at either end, or shall I have two rugs to cover the floor? I shall be grateful for information about these problems. I should be very grateful also for any suggestions for second floor, where I had thought of having walls the same throughout and varying the decorations in each room. There is a small morning-room—three east windows—for southeast bedroom. In the southwest bedroom are a brass bed, dressing-table, table, chairs (one rocker, birds'-eye maple). Northeast bedroom: Birds'-eye maple set of three pieces. Have to have new rugs and one fine old Khiva, about 7 ft. 6 ins. x 10 ft., but don't know where to use it. Will have to have domestic rugs for living-room.

Answer: I should have the woodwork in the living-room enameled white by all means, and the color scheme which I am sending will suggest to you the color for the tiles. They can be matched up to some color which is employed in the room.

Rugs can be made in any color, and many different grades, styles and prices to harmonize with the color scheme of each room. For your living-room, I would suggest some of the beautiful reed furniture which is now being made, of a color to harmonize with the walls; a trifle darker, so as to make sufficient contrast.

I should think one large rug for the living-room, with a smaller one at each end would be the better arrangement. Your Khiva rug I should think you could use to the best advantage in the southeast bedroom.

Concerning Novelties

I AM disappointed in love and I am going into a decline. I love my annual border and I decline any longer to let my hopes go "up like rockets and down like sticks" over other people's descriptions of strange things that grow.

I felt, last spring, that my universe would be lop-sided unless I grew schizanthus. I read of it and saw its photograph in various places, the same a flattering likeness showing something between a petunia plant and a gooseberry bush, for size, with flowers apparently as large as nasturtiums. The catalog called it a "wonder-

KING

King Greenhouses are Productive



Strong and economical to operate; the result of years of experience in building for professional growers.

For private use we have developed a special type of construction in which we are able to retain all these necessary features, yet offer, in addition, rare architectural beauty.

King Channel Bar Greenhouses

can be built in an infinite variety of sizes and designs to harmonize with any style of architecture or landscape arrangement. So no matter how simple or elaborate a greenhouse you want, there's a King to meet your requirements.

Write today for Bulletin No. 43 and let us send you a brief description of the Channel Bar and some pictures of King Houses of this type.

King Construction Co., 239 King's Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

All the Sunlight All Day Houses.

KING

NECESSARY BOOKS FOR THE PROSPECTIVE BUILDER

The Dutch Colonial House. By AYMAR EMBURY, II. The one authoritative book for the layman on the planning and building of this charming type of house. Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20c.

Reclaiming the Old House. By CHAS. EOW. HOOPER. How to reclaim an old house so as to preserve the charm of the past while incorporating present-day conveniences. Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20c.

Concrete and Stucco Houses. By OSWALO C. HERING. All about the planning and building of an enduring, fire-resisting house by an acknowledged authority. Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20c.

The Half-Timber House. By ALLEN W. JACKSON. This admirable type of country house is treated in this book so that the home-builder may realize from it both inspiration and practical help. Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20c.

Architectural Styles for Country Houses. Edited by HENRY H. SAYLOR. From this discussion of the more prominent styles of to-day you may clarify your ideas as to what kind of a house you wish to build. Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20c.

Bungalows. By HENRY H. SAYLOR. If your dream has been a bungalow, you will need this book to make it come true. It covers every point. Colored frontispiece. $2 net; postage 20c.

Send for complete descriptive circular — *From your bookseller or sent upon receipt of price.*

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Square, New York City



A BEAUTIFUL SPRING GARDEN OF FLOWERS FROM BULBS for $1

What is more beautiful than a tastefully arranged display of early Spring flowers?

And Now is the Time to Plant Bulbs for Spring Blooming

Our experience with flowers—111 years—has enabled us to select the most novel and beautiful for your Spring garden, and we have put a good deal of thought and care into the following

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT:

12 Mixed Crocus 12 Mixed Narcissus 12 Mixed Spanish Iris
12 Mixed Tulips 12 Mixed Anemones 12 Blue Glory of the Snow (Chionodoxa)
(If planted indoors these bulbs will flower about Christmas time)

A Dollar Bill pinned to your order will bring this collection, postage prepaid.

THORBURN'S BULB CATALOG has been distributed. Have you received your copy? If not, drop us a postal for it. A copy goes with an order for the collection.

Thorburn's Bulbs

"The Most Reliable"

Are Full Sized and True to Name

J. M. THORBURN & CO. - 53-E Barclay St., New York

A New Invention That Guarantees a Permanent Tone



Since piano making began there has been a constant endeavor to produce a soundboard in which the crown or arch would be permanently maintained. The long sought for, has at last been achieved, by a newly discovered combination of laminated rims and pressure posts, resulting in a piano in which the original tone is preserved in all its purity and volume. This wonderfully improved soundboard is built exclusively in the

Melodigrand

The Piano with the unequalled and unchanging tone. A tone which in the upright equals that of the ordinary grand, and in the grand attains a volume never before equalled.

UPRIGHTS **PLAYERS** **LITTLE GRANDS**

ART CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

Henry & S. G. Lindeman

5th Ave. at 142nd St. **New York**

"Thrilling with human interest," says the New York Times

Through Our Unknown Southwest

By AGNES C. LAUT

This book tells of the remains of one of the world's oldest civilizations, antedating perhaps that of ancient Egypt; of the Cliff Dwellings, the Pueblos, the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and the National Forests—all within the borders of the United States. Every American who wishes to know his own country should read this remarkable portrayal of some of its greatest wonders.

"It is no ordinary book of travel."—*Buffalo Evening News.*

"This book will prove a revelation to those who think they are well informed in regard to their own country."—*Albany Argus.*

Illustroted. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Square, New York City



FRENCH & SONS PLAYER PIANOS

Art Products of high quality and exceeding good value

ONE touch changes it from a hand-played piano to a player piano. By pulling forward a little drawer under the keyboard the devices for personal musical expression are brought into operation, the keys are automatically locked, lower panel opens and the pedals swing out into position. A great improvement over instruments in which all these operations are performed separately, often necessitating stooping to adjust the pedals.

As a player, the French & Sons is incomparably superior to any other. As a hand-played instrument, it betrays not the faintest trace of mechanism—it is superb. Other desirable features are the Automatic Music Tracking Device—Automatic Sustaining Pedal Device—the Compound Motor, which reduces friction 50 per cent.—Pneumatic Self-Cleaning Device on trackerbar—and many other interesting points demonstrated in our beautiful Illustrated Booklet—sent free on request.

French & Sons' Player Pianos are welcomed with the cordiality of old friendship by music lovers in the most refined and cultured homes in America. Before deciding upon any piano or player, send for our catalogs—they are *free* for the asking. Write today to

JESSE FRENCH & SONS PIANO CO., New Castle, Ind.

"The House of French, established in the Piano Business since 1875"

fully showy annual valuable for garden decoration or pot culture—plants of branching growth literally sheeted with exquisite butterfly-like flowers much larger than the ordinary schizanthus." I'm very glad I didn't get the ordinary kind because my microscope isn't very strong and I can't afford a new one. Another glorifier of the sausage—yclept posy called it dainty. Well, perhaps.

I spent sound money, too, for seeds of *Dimorphotheca aurantica* because it was so new, so belauded and unpronounceable. It had early sowing, the best place and care, everything of the best except results. In August, weeks after less considered annuals had given richly, it had daisies. "Shining, deep orange" one enthusiast had called its flowers. I don't see any shine to them, nor take any. Deep orange—yes; the exact shade of a good, honest pie-pumpkin. Nor does mid-August, which sees its first bloom, leave it the "greater part of the summer" for blossom time, according to standard calendars.

Why pay much labor and the cash fool-tax that would have bought a tea rose for this unbeautiful annual thing when over the fence and down the hill bloom big daisies of harmonious yellow and brown, hardy and hearty and long of stem, ready to come to us by the armful or live with us for the asking? Or, if it must be a yellow annual, are not California poppies, marigolds or portulaca a thousand times more willing and desirable?

Then there are the much extolled double annual larkspur, double Drummond phlox, double cornflowers. Now, when an annual larkspur is so poor a thing as it is, why double it? Good ground must be at a discount and poor flowers at a premium when any one wants annual larkspurs, unless for a particular color in an especial place or to put in a bloomy zoo.

Truly, P. T. Barnum was a shrewd observer when he said: "The dear American public loves to be humbugged."

GLADYS HYATT SINCLAIR.



The Right Place for Callas

A RUNNING stream of water on the place settles the question as to the the right situation for callas. As my deed failed to include that valuable feature, I have done the next best thing. I planted my callas in a double row, with a ditch between—which was partly filled with manure. With the thick growth of the leaves, the ditch is not conspicuous. A short length of hose screwed to a nearby faucet allows the complete filling of the ditch twice a month through the hottest part of the season. No more water is used by this method than is required by the general method of an everyday sprinkle—which never reaches the roots. The double row of plants—twenty-five feet long—has eas-

ily produced fifty dozen flowers at one time, not including buds, which are always coming on. Very large, perfect flowers on stems three feet long, the leaves of fine proportions, are produced. Let this same variety, unfertilized and merely sprinkled overhead—would be of spindly, stunted growth, with small blooms. After several months of strenuous bloom, it is well to withhold all water, and cut back the tops half way. This will give the plants complete rest. After several weeks commence watering sparingly—and you can count on renewed vigor in the new growth—and a fine fall crop of blooms—extending into December—and beyond, if the season is a mild one. One real sharp frost is likely to set back the plants until spring. Nothing in color that I have seen compares with the snow white variety—though Elliotiana is a very beautiful rich golden color—and is well worth growing.

E. S. A.

SOUTHERN GARDEN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by JULIA LESTER DILLON.

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

"THEN, if ever, come perfect days," might have been said as truly of October on the banks of the Savannah as of June on the banks of the Charles. If there is a time of the year when the colors of the blossoms seem most gorgeous, when our gardens are most attractive, it is the time of the Harvest Moon. There is a charm, a witchery, about a garden in the glory of the October moonlight that is to be met there at no other month of the year. It must be that the chill of the almost-frosty nights, that the seeing of the garden-children droop under the tang of cold in the air and watching them fade one by one, gives to those that are left a supreme wizardry that their more tender brothers and sisters did not possess.

Always the fall roses are richer in color and in fragrance, finer in every way, than those that queened it in the spring. Never does the scarlet sage shine so brightly as when on some frosty morning it stands alone—sole survivor of an onslaught from Jack Frost. The phlox holds up its snowy masses to the autumn suns and the glory of the regal chrysanthemums is only another marvel of an October day.

The beauties that stand amidst impending desolation serve to remind us that time presses and Christmas gardens must be made now. With good soil, an exposure that gives the morning sun, pansy

Vantine's

The Oriental Store.

DESCRIPTION AND PRICE OF CANTON CHAIR

Chair No. 17 (as illustrated): height of back, 37 inches; width of seat, 17½ inches; height of seat, 17½ inches; weight, 10 lbs.

Price $6.00.



YOU CAN SHOP BY MAIL AT VANTINE'S

We maintain a perfectly equipped mail order department through which you can order by mail with the same assurance of satisfaction as though you personally purchased in our store. Booklets descriptive of Oriental objects of art and utility mailed postpaid upon request.

CANTON—"THE CHAIR OF COMFORT" FOR WINTER USE

FROM the luxury-loving Far East comes this artistic creation of Oriental craftsmanship — the "Hour Glass" chair — suggesting in its every line fireside comfort and restful repose. Graceful in design, sanitary in construction and inexpensive in price, it is the ideal chair for bedroom, sitting-room, library or den. For years the popular studio chair of the country's most famous artists. Woven by hand, without a visible nail in its entire construction, this chair may be placed on a highly polished floor, rug or carpet, without any fear of scratches or marking. Harmonizes wonderfully well with furniture of severer lines, and because of its lightness may be frequently moved with only the slightest exertion.

An interesting booklet illustrating and describing this unique furniture mailed postpaid upon request.

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO·

Boston — Broadway & 18th St., New York — Philadelphia

SYRACUSE CHINA

Where luxury and necessity are combined in table service. Write

ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Send for our illustrated booklet about

BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLINDS

It's a picture-story telling better than mere words just how the adjustable Burlington Venetian Blinds shade your porch or your rooms—insure comfort and privacy. It's FREE. Send post card To-day

BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLIND CO., 355 Lake St., Burlington, Vt.

"SCALECIDE"

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

DON'T NEGLECT FALL SPRAYING. GET READY NOW.

Many trees can be saved that would die before Spring if unsprayed. "SCALECIDE" will *positively destroy San Jose* and *Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla*, etc., *without injury to the trees.*

Many of the finest orchards in the country have been sprayed with "SCALECIDE" for the past eight years, producing record crops and prize winning fruit. It costs less to spray with "SCALECIDE" than Lime-Sulfur, and does better work. We stake our reputation on this assertion. Write today for our booklet, "Scalecide, the Tree Saver." Sent free on request.

Our Service Department furnishes everything for the orchard at money-saving prices. Tell us your needs. B. G. Pratt Co., Dept. 2. 50 Church St., New York City.

"NO OIL TO SOIL"



Made with Fine Quality Long Fibre Cotton. Will Wear for Years

The Last Word in Dustless Dusters

Howard Extension Handle Dusters

Will dust where no other handle duster can reach. Covers more surface than any other duster made. Will dust equally well Furniture, Floors, Walls or Ceilings; under and around Radiators without stooping. Treated with our exclusive process. *Clean and Sterilize with Hot Water and Soap.*

HOWARD

TRADE DUSTLESS-DUSTER MARK

PRICE
including three-foot extension handle
House size $1.25, Janitor's size $1.75, Postpaid

Twelve kinds of Howard Dustless-Dusters for all purposes

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO., 200 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Dust Book

"The world should be better for reading

The Children in the Shadow"

By ERNEST K. COULTER **Introduction by JACOB A. RIIS**

says Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt, of the New York Children's Court.

CHARACTERISTIC OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS

"The public conscience receives another jolt in regard to child welfare."—*Springfield Republican.*
"Plain truths are stated in a convincing manner."—*Utica Daily Press.*
"A stirring appeal for better living conditions for the citizens of to-morrow."—*Boston Transcript.*
"One of the best discussions of this terrible subject that has come to our attention."—*The Outlook.*
"It is a terrible indictment, but it is also a promise of better things."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Illustrated. $1.50 net; postage 15c.

From your bookseller, or sent on receipt of price. *Send for catalog.*

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers* **Union Square, New York City**

The November House & Garden

will be replete with timely, suggestive articles along the lines of activity in which the country dweller is most vitally interested.

You will find both pleasure and profit in reading these features, whether your especial interest is centered

INDOORS or **OUTDOORS**

PLANNING THE KITCHEN. Practical guidance for the housewife who desires to make the most important room in the house more efficient.

A RESUMÉ OF OLD CLOCKS. An expert collector's remarks and advice on a fascinating hobby.

THE WINTER GARDEN. Every phase of the house plant problem as it is presented to the ordinary owner.

STORING VEGETABLES AND FRUIT. How to keep for winter use, some of those delicious things your garden produced the past summer.

REPAIRING THE TREES. Now is the time to save that favorite tree that was injured by storm or disease.

THE FALL CLEANUP. Valuable pointers on putting the garden and grounds in shape for the winter so that they may be in the best condition for next spring.

OUR NON-GAME MIGRATIONISTS. A sequel to the finest article in this issue, and by the same author. It deals with the insect and seed-eating birds.

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS. A continuation of C. H. Claudy's entertaining story with a message.

25 cents per copy ***$3.00 per year***

McBRIDE, NAST & CO.

Union Square North ***Publishers*** **New York**

plants put in the open now will be gloriously beautiful in December. I purchase from the nurseries my first planting of pansies in October, for Christmas blossoms in the porch boxes and borders. The South is so hot in July and August that closer attention is required for the seedlings than I have time to give, hence, my dependence on the florists for the first blossoms—which I must have for the love I bear for the unexpectedness of the winter flowers. For the cultivation of pansies in the South, the article of this Department, in the HOUSE & GARDEN for April, 1913, covers the subject in detail.

If you would have a green and grassy turf for the winter now is the last minute in which you have to work. Many Southern gardeners spade up the lawn as soon as the summer suns begin to turn it brown, put in fertilizer, and sow the seed. This gives a soft and beautiful green grass and is good to look at, but it does not give a turf. Every footstep sinks into the soil, and if all the planting in the borders is not done before the grass seed is sown, there must be a constant making over of the parts stepped on, or else all plantings must be delayed. In either case the garden picture is not attractive.

If the turf is very badly worn, if the lawn needs to be re-graded, if the drainage is not what it should be, and it must be made over, the sooner it is done the better results you will have. If you have a Bermuda or Kentucky Blue grass sod use bonemeal liberally, reseed thickly with the best quality evergreen lawn grass seed, sowing in one direction and then across at right angles to the first sowing, rake it in carefully and in a few weeks you will marvel at the freshness and beauty of your turf. You will think that springtime has come to your door again.

Any householder in the South who allows his lawn to become brown and stay so all winter is cheating himself, his family, and his neighbors—to say nothing of his section of the country. Nothing appeals to the tourists, from the snowbound sections, more than our green, mossy lawns, and dooryards, when January snows have driven them to our more favored clime. Plant, then, grass seed and plant it generously now.

As the summer flowers wither and die, fertilizer is put in, the perennials carefully attended to and the bulbs planted. If the lawn does not have to be made over from the beginning it is possible to plant the bulbs as the borders are ready for them and, in this way, a succession of bloom is assured. All the standard ones, hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, daffodils, crocuses, jonquils, and snowdrops, may be put out until December and are perfectly hardy in the South. It is only when a sharp cold snap comes after the blossoms are well above ground that disaster results. This does not often happen. In buying bulbs remember that the best are always the cheapest. Plant in masses and follow any good article on the planting of the same and no mistake will be made.

When making out your list of bulbs—which ought to have been done in August—do not forget to include as many Spanish Irises, *Iris Hispanica,* as you can afford. They are unusual in the South and are well worth while. The earlier the planting the better the results will be.

October is truly the between-time in our gardens. The borders are still filled with blossoms bright and flowers gay, the summer vegetables are not yet over, the seed-beds are filled with plants waiting to be put out and yet all we can do is to wait. Fortunately, the best scheme for the garden-maker is the same as the best scheme of life: do each day the duty that lies nearest, enjoy to the full the beauty and fragrance of each one of the passing hours and flowers, and living in the happy present, the future will take care of itself.



The Value of Whitewash in the Poultry Yard

WHITEWASH, or limewash, is a very essential thing in the poultry yard. I have used it considerably during the past ten years and find that it keeps lice, mites and vermin out and makes the houses and coops lighter and sweeter, and is also an excellent disinfectant. It can be used for many different purposes, is easily prepared and cheap in cost.

Whitewash is best prepared from unslacked lime, which can be procured by the barrel at a very reasonable cost. I make it a point to spray my hen-houses, brood coops, brooders, etc., twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. I have tried several methods of preparing the whitewash and have had very good results with the following: Slack in boiling water one-half bushel of unslacked lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process of slacking; add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in hot water; three pounds of boiled rice, mashed to a thin paste; one-half pound of clear glue, dissolved in hot water, and one-half pound of Spanish whiting. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed together, strained and applied to the building as hot as possible. The rice and glue may be omitted from the mixture, but I find that if they are used the wash will stick better and will not peel off. Add water enough to the mixture so it will go through the sprayer without clogging.

Before spraying my building I take out all the windows, as well as all nesting material, and sweep all cobwebs and dirt down. In spraying I use a spray force pump attached to a barrel containing the whitewash and which is easily moved about. Two men are required to do the work, one to pump and the other to handle the spray nozzle. I take great pains and

SCRIBNER'S *October* **MAGAZINE**

Begin Your Subscription Now The Fall numbers and the contents of SCRIBNER'S during the new year will be among the most remarkable and interesting in the history of the Magazine—and the history of the Magazine is one of "consistent achievement and progress."

The African Elephant
Its Life History Narrated by
Theodore Roosevelt
With Pictures of Living Elephants and Drawings by Philip R. Goodwin

The New Republic: Some Impressions of a Portuguese Tour, by Charles Lincoln Freeston, F.R.G.S. Author of "The High-Roads of the Alps," etc.

The Man Behind the Bars, by Winifred Louise Taylor
A first-hand record, by one who has helped them, of the human side of *prisoners*, and of the effects of *prison life*.

Pictures by A. B. Frost and Guy Rose accompanying an article on **Trout-fishing in Normandy**

The New Revolt Against Broadway, by John Corbin
Why Drama Leagues help to improve *The Theatre*

Good Short Stories By Katherine Fullerton Gerould, Barry Benefield, Simeon Strunsky

The Two Great Novels of the Year (Continued)
The Custom of the Country, by Mrs. Wharton
The Dark Flower (The Love Life of a Man), by John Galsworthy

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a number
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS :: FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



STORIES BY THE KIPLING OF THE U. S. NAVY
THE HAPPY-SHIP
BY STEPHEN FRENCH WHITMAN
Author of "Predestined," "The Isle of Life," etc.
Mr. Whitman has Kiplingized the American Navy in these rollicking stories of *Shorty* and *Patrick* with their own versions of many exploits and adventures afloat and ashore in many lands. Here is a new and distinct brand of humor with a universal appeal. You'll chuckle. You'll laugh. You'll roar! Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.
$1.25 *net; postage* 8c.
McBride, Nast & Co., *Publishers,* Union Sq., New York City



From a Photo

The Byzantine Wonder Lily in Bloom

Decorate your dining-table and sitting-room with this beautiful flower—Delight your invalid friends and shut-ins with this wonderful blossom. It needs **no soil** and **no water**—only a warm spot to unfold its fairy petals—silvery rose surrounding a corrola of golden stamens—bulbs produce 10 to 20 flowers. We deliver post or express paid.

	1	3	6	12
Large Bulbs	$0.20	$0.50	$1.00	$1.75
Monster	.30	.80	1.50	2.75

Jumbo (scarce) 40 cents each.

Our SUCCESS LILY COLLECTION

One Bulb each, Lil. Auratum, Lil. Rubrum, Lil. Superbum, Lil. Album, Lil. Candidum, Lil. Tenuifol, Lil. Umbellatum—Seven Hardy Lilies delivered free, for **ONE DOLLAR**, after Oct. 15th. For full description of Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissii, Crocus, etc., send for our Fall Bulb Book. It's free.

Address H. H. BERGER & CO., 70 Warren St., New York City

Unless your

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

is as up-to-date as your lighting and heating, you are taking a great risk. Write for literature about the

ATEN SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The most modern and sanitary method of sewage disposal.

THEODORE ATEN, 288 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

THE CHARM UNUSUAL



One of our Pompeian Stone Bird Baths will give new charm to your garden. We manufacture a large variety of sundials, benches, vases, fountains, bird baths, statuary and pedestals. Send for free handsomely illustrated catalogue.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS

226 Lexington Avenue, New York

The Largest Manufacturers of Ornamental Stone.

Your Music Room Is your music on top of the piano or stored in a Cabinet on shelves? Are you obliged to hunt through a big unsightly pile of music to find the piece you want?

Tindale Music Cabinets keep your music where you can always find it—where each piece is always at your finger's end when you want to use it.



STYLE E.

Tindale Cabinets are beautiful pieces of furniture, constructed on simple, artistic lines; in Mahogany or Oak.

PRICES $15.00 UPWARD

Portfolio of Designs, No. 6 sent free on request.

Tindale Cabinet Co., One West 34th Street NEW YORK

soak well every crack and crevice. It requires only a short time to go over your buildings twice a year, and by so doing you will never be troubled with lice, and, besides, it gives the buildings a good appearance at comparatively small cost.

I also use a whitewash mixture for outside work, applying it to the houses, yards, and fences. This gives them a very neat appearance, lasts well and costs very little. Here are two receipts for making this outside wash: Receipt 1: Slack in boiling water one-half bushel of lime. Strain so as to remove all sediment and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, one pound of common salt and one-half pound of Spanish whiting, thoroughly dissolved. Mix this to proper consistency with skim-milk and apply when hot if possible. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade. I have found this wash much superior both in appearance and durability to ordinary washes, and some who have tried it declare that it is much cheaper than paint and compares very favorably with some lead paints. It is much cheaper than paint, and gives the houses and yards to which it is applied a very attractive appearance. Receipt 2: Slack in boiling water one-half bushel of lime and strain thoroughly. To this add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt, dissolved in hot water. Thin with hot water to the proper consistency and add about half a pound of clear glue dissolved. For coloring add about three pounds of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in the preparation of their paints. Yellow ocher will make a beautiful cream color. Browns, reds and various shades of green may be just as easily obtained.

If you have never used whitewash, get some lime and go over your buildings now and again next spring. It will brighten up your houses, and free them from lice, and in turn your hens will do better for you.

A. E. VANDERVORT



Setting Out Fruit Trees

THERE is no period like the early part of November for planting deciduous trees of all descriptions, and therefore fruit trees among the number.

The process of planting involves many considerations. It is necessary to bear in mind that the roots of plants are the organs through whose agency they derive much of the nourishment from the soil, the extreme point of the roots, or spongoles, acting as mouths, and imbibing the sustenance necessary to maintain the plant's vitality.

Plants having vital powers adapted to their peculiar nature, these powers require to be kept in full exercise if the greatest amount of success is to be attained; in order to do this, they must be supplied with as much food as they are capable of consuming. It is therefore evident that in planting successfully, the fibrous roots must, as much as possible, be preserved from injury; and when placed in their new position the elements causing growth must be within their reach.

Two of the most powerful agents in inducing growth are heat and moisture combined; but the pulverization of the soil is also of great importance.

For some distance around the plants, the soil should at least be equally stirred, and loosened, and nothing but fine earth should be put in immediate contact with the roots. In order for the roots to obtain nourishment properly, the latter must be readily accessible.

The next operation is to prepare a hole for each tree. If the situation is dry, and the soil light, this may be done by taking out enough soil to bring the main roots about six inches below the surface whence they are to be spread out in all directions, in a slightly inclined place; but the space, when prepared, should be large enough for all the roots to be laid out quite straight, without being crumpled, or crossed, or bent in any way.

When the roots are laid out, they should be covered with fine soil, and in most cases it is desirable to give them a soaking with water, in order to settle the earth.

The tree if furnished with any extent of branches should be staked immediately to prevent its being blown about by the wind. One of the firmest ways of tying a tree is by means of three stakes placed at equal distances around it, the base sloping outward, and the upper ends of all, meeting two or three feet up the stem. The effect is similar to that of the ordinary photographer's or surveyor's tripod.

The advantage of this plan is that the tree is able to meet the force of the wind blowing from any point, while a single upright stake is acted on alike on all sides, and has but little power of resistance.

Were it possible to preserve every root and fiber in the removal of a tree, it would be desirable to do so, but as this is impracticable the least possible amount of injury should be inflicted, bearing in mind that it is not by the coarse roots that absorption of food is carried on, but by the youngest parts, and especially by the points.

Under any circumstances a portion of the roots will be mutilated, and in this case the bruised parts should be removed by cutting them with a sharp knife at rather an obtuse angle. This aids the formation of new roots, while the bruised parts, if allowed to remain, would probably decay, and communicate injury to the adjacent parts.

Rank manure should not be used anywhere near the roots, but a little well-decayed manure mixed with the soil or used as a mulching is beneficial.

W. R. GILBERT

Glass always pays—for it makes its own weather

It admits the sunlight and holds it to its work in spite of zero outside. It insures early and profitable crops. Even the old atyle single layer sash pay, but do not compare with

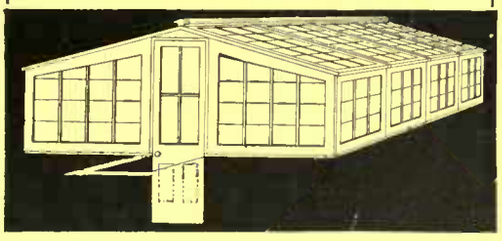
SUNLIGHT Double Glass Sash for Hot-beds and Cold-frames

These are complete in themselves, eliminating mats and shutters, labor and all; keeping the plants growing by conserving the heat day and night; making crops early and doubling profits.

The Sunlight Double Glass Sash idea is carried into the Sunlight Greenhouse—a small and inexpensive structure. It is 11 ft. x 12 ft. in size, and the roof and two sides are covered with the Sunlight Double Glass Sash. It is quickly and cheaply heated. The sash are readily removable and in the Spring may be used on cold-frames and hot-beds. The framework is made in sections, easily put together.

Write today for a copy of our free catalog, and for 4c we will send you a copy of Prof. Massey's booklet on how to make and use hot-beds and cold-frames.

Sunlight Double Glass Sash Co.,
944 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.



The Poultry department of House & Garden will furnish upon request any information relative to the selection, raising and care of poultry. Address the

POULTRY DEPARTMENT
HOUSE & GARDEN
31 EAST 17th STREET NEW YORK CITY



SAVE years of waiting and *at once* add a definite market money value to your property. The trees in the above picture were planted from our nursery two years ago. They are now fifteen feet high and twenty-five feet wide.

Why buy a number of small trees and have to wait years and years for any really satisfactory results, when you can, for surprisingly little additional cost, secure one or more of Hicks' big Maples, Lindens, Oaks, Catalpas and such, that will at once overcome that fifteen to twenty years' waiting for small trees to grow up?

Surely all the logic of common sense argues for Hicks' large trees.

We have trees in all sizes from six inches up to thirty feet high, with a 15-foot spread, but we strongly recommend our larger trees, because we believe them a better investment for you.

Don't hesitate, fearing big trees cannot be moved successfully. We have been doing it with marked success for over thirty years. They can be shipped safely 1,000 miles.

Come to our Nursery and pick out just the ones you want.

If you can't come, send for catalog, or tell us what you feel you want and we will advise you what seems best for your particular needs.

Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, Long Island



The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu

By Sax Rohmer

"Imagine a person, tall, lean and feline, high-shouldered, with a brow like Shakespeare and a face like Satan." That's Dr. Fu-Manchu.

"I had never seen a face so seductively lovely. * * * With a skin of a perfect blonde, she had eyes and lashes as black as a Creole's." That's Karamanèh. The cruel machinations of the Chinese genius, the lure of the Oriental slave girl, the workings of the most surprising criminal system ever devised, and the cunning of Nayland Smith, detective, go toward making this the most stirring, gripping, and altogether fascinating adventure tale in years.

Detective stories are generally compared to the work of Poe, Gaboriau, or Conan Doyle. BUT THIS ONE IS INCOMPARABLE. It won't be long before something "similar to Fu-Manchu" will be written, for this novel marks a CRITERION IN DETECTIVE STORIES.

$1.25 net; postage 12c.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY, *Publishers*
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY



INTERIOR DECORATIONS *and* FURNISHINGS

Our facilities in this department are unusually adequate, and the most painstaking attention is bestowed upon every order, whether it be merely the making over of a piece of furniture or the entire furnishing of a home.

Representative sent to study requirements and submit estimates and decorative schemes.

McGIBBON & CO.
3 West 37th St. New York

LEAVENS FURNITURE



¶Repeated orders from satisfied customers, and their frequent letters of commendation place Leavens' Made Furniture in a class by itself. It is furniture that meets every requirement of the particular purchaser. A large variety of styles, all good, and each purchaser's individual taste in finish, insure the measure of satisfaction that has resulted in a marked increase in sales during the past year.

¶Leavens' Made Furniture is designed on the plain, simple lines that give style and character. It is strong but not clumsy. Each piece has individuality. An inspection of unfinished stock in our ware-rooms shows how good is the material, and how honestly it is built. It is finished to your order if so desired.

¶A package of over two hundred prints and a color chart will show you possibilities for every room in your house. Send for them.



WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

This is the best season for

GOLF FOR THE LATE BEGINNER

By HENRY HUGHES

The title describes precisely the purpose of this practical book. The author himself took up the game in middle age, and with his experience fresh upon him, explains the correct principles of golf in a way especially helpful to the late beginner. The illustrations are from actual photographs, showing correct and incorrect methods, also the positions for the different strokes.

Illustrated. 60 cents net; postage 5 cents.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*
Union Square, New York City

The Root Cellar

WHERE roots are intended to be used as feed, it is usual—as it is more convenient—to put them below the feed room, where they may be readily obtained and prepared. As previously pointed out, such root cellars are likely to freeze in extreme cold weather, and some method for heating them under such conditions should be provided. The best way to do this is to build a chimney containing a large flue, 16 x 20 in., which does service as a ventilating flue when not in use as a chimney. Ventilation for the root cellar is as important in preventing undesirable conditions as ventilation for the cow barn or horse stable. Roots mold and spoil very quickly if deprived of a circulation of air, so that the root cellar must be so ventilated as to insure a circulation of air throughout every part of it. The volume of fresh air here need not approach in extent that required by the buildings for housing the animals. If the ventilation is arranged so that the air will come in at the extreme end and be taken out at the other, it will provide all that is necessary.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether the floor is better of earth or concrete. Some farmers prefer the latter, for its possibilities of cleanliness, while others will tolerate nothing for the storage of roots but the soil in which they are grown. The character of the site and the position of the cellar with respect to it are important factors. A dry cellar must be assured at all times, and good drainage and a sandy soil are the necessary natural conditions. If such conditions prevail, the root cellar is best without a concrete floor. Where other considerations place the farm buildings on low ground, every precaution should be taken to provide a dry cellar—waterproofed floors and walls and careful drainage of the foundation. After a dry place has been provided, sand may be put in over the concrete floor.

The difficulty of the root cellar under the feed room is that it frequently thrusts the cellar so deep in the ground that in some localities it is difficult to keep it dry. To obviate this the author has tried several times to construct a root cellar above ground, forming the walls of three thicknesses of building tile or of studding, and filling the spaces between with sawdust or granulated cork. This construction has been entirely successful in keeping the contents from freezing, but only when this room has been placed in the farm building. For the isolated root cellar the only satisfactory one is found by going into the side of a hank and constructing a chamber whose top as well as sides are completely covered by the earth. The ground above the top should be at least three feet deep; the entrance—the one side exposed to the air—had best face south, though its exposure may incline to the east or west but never to the north. Ventilation must be provided, which can be arranged by an inlet in the door and a flue carried up above the ground at the back. Though this is a perfect type of root cellar, it is not automatic with all degrees of temperature, and some regulation of the ventilation is necessary in extreme weather conditions. A concrete roof, which must drain as shown, is the best. C. E. H.

Ice House Construction

AFTER many experiments in building ice houses of various materials and placing them in various stages between entirely above and entirely below ground, it has been pretty well demonstrated that the structure of wood, placed if possible in the shade, serves its purpose better than any other type of construction. The plan calls for a building of 6-in. studs, sheathed on both sides and filled between with sawdust. Upon the outside sheathing and placed vertically, are 2 x 4-in. studs, 24 in. apart, also sheathed or clapboarded and forming a 4-in. air space around the entire building. This space, left open at the bottom and at the top, allows the air as it becomes heated by the rays of the sun to pass up and out. A ceiling is formed at the level of the tie beams, insulated with sawdust in the same manner as the side wall. It is necessary to ventilate the space between the ceiling and the roof, which in small houses (under 200 tons) is adequately done by louvers at each end. In larger houses an additional ventilator—or two ventilators—on the roof is desirable. The earth itself forms the best floor, although it should be supplemented by a foot or eighteen inches of sawdust, upon which the ice is laid. The sawdust and the earth will absorb whatever water may result from melting ice. A bell trap should never be put in the floor, as this allows the air to reach the ice and invariably causes it to melt faster at that point. The nearer the mass of ice intended to be stored approaches a cube, the better it will keep. With the construction described above, the ice may be put directly against the outside wall, and with ice so placed 45 cu. ft. of space is allowed for every ton.

The author never builds an ice house, nor thinks of one, without recalling to mind an experience he had some years ago in connection with the construction of a large ice house at Skylands Farm. Wishing to obtain as much reliable information as possible, he went to see the manager—in fact the president—of one of the largest ice companies in New York, to profit by his experience and his advice.

"Well," said the manager, "we have built ice houses of wood, we have built ice houses of brick, we have built ice houses of stone, and put them above ground and below ground; we have ice houses along the Hudson that hold 50,000 tons of ice, and the building which keeps ice the best is the one I have described to you. Your theories are interesting, but my grandmother used to say that one fact was worth a dozen theories." C. E. H.

Have you anything in common with your husband but domestic troubles?



Ellen Glasgow

¶ Why should a woman outlive her usefulness?

¶ Is complete absorption in her children, to the exclusion of all other interests, the *real duty* of a married woman?

¶ Will the old idea of a sheltered life, seclusion from the vital work of the world, and self-sacrifice hold its own against the awakening to larger interests among women of to-day?

¶ Who is to blame, if, through her inability to share one thought with her husband outside of their domestic life, a woman's married life is a failure?

¶ These are the thoughts which one finds uppermost after reading the powerful new romance.

Virginia 3rd Large Printing

By Ellen Glasgow, Author of "The Battle-Ground," "The Voice of the People," "The Wheel of Life," etc.

HEAR what some of the critics have to say of *"Virginia."* The New York *Sun* writes: "A 'powerful' book, a demonstration of the way woman is abused by man, that rouses indignation more effectively than any plea for the suffrage can."

Gene Stratton-Porter, author of "Freckles" and "The Harvester," says: "What a gift of expression she has! I know of no other woman and very few men who can equal her on this one point. Chesterton does the same thing, with a champagne sparkle and bubble, but I would hesitate to say that even he surpasses her, for while he is bubbling and sparkling on the surface, charming, alluring, holding one, she is down among the fibres of the heart, her bright brain and keen wit cutting right and left with the precision of a skilled surgeon. Not so witty, but fully as wise. You have only to read 'Virginia' to convince yourself."

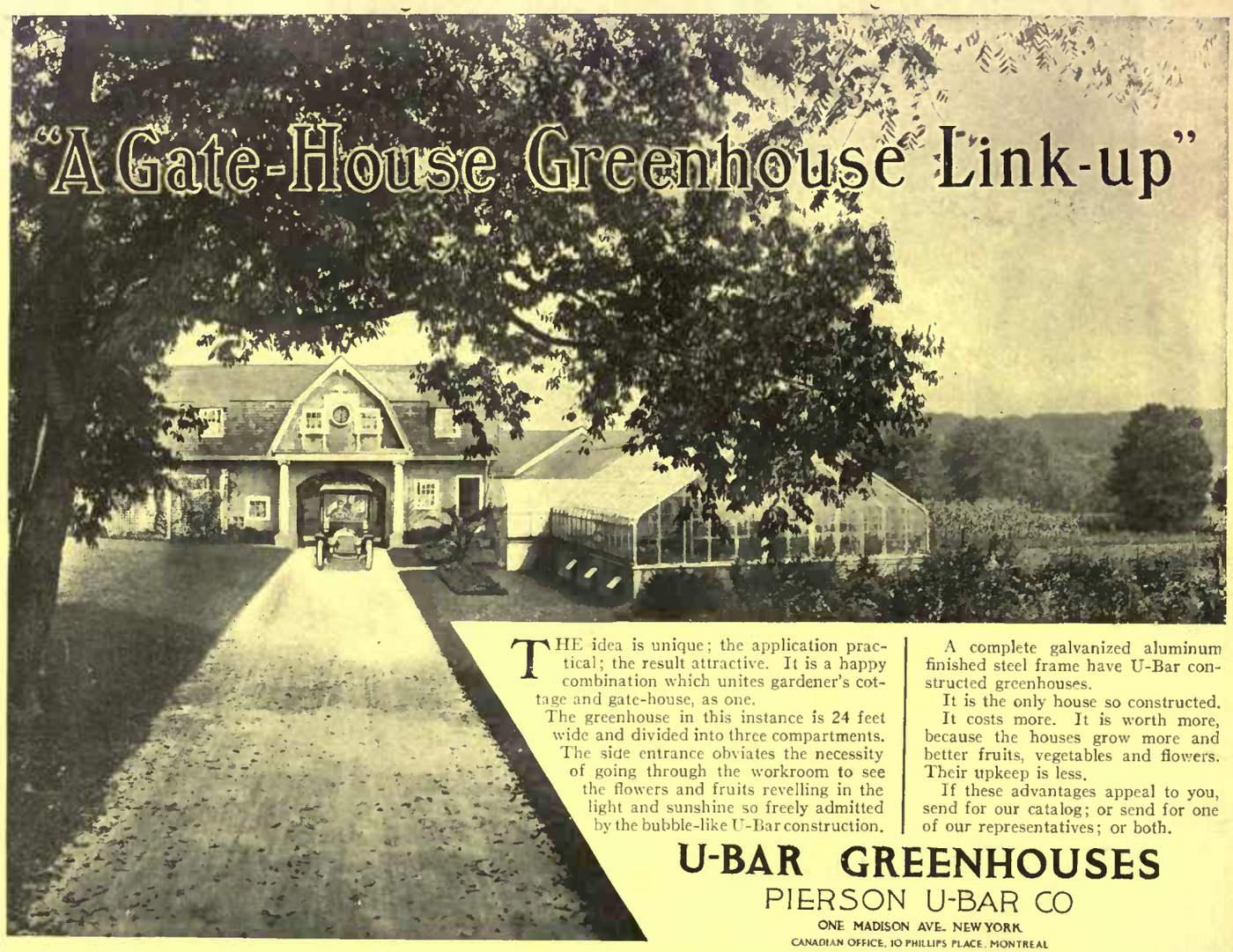
"It is a story for any man and any woman, but it has a special significance for the man who has hypnotized himself into believing that his grandmother was the sum of all womanly perfections, and for the woman who is content to be 'just a wife and a mother and nothing else.' ".—This from Elizabeth Calvert Hall.

And the Critic of the *London Punch* thus surrenders "unconditionally:" "I confess to a prejudice, based upon painful experience, against transatlantic fiction. I admit this the more readily because I am about to prove that, confronted with work of real and outstanding merit, it becomes a thing of naught. Unfortunately such occasions are rare. The more honor then to *'Virginia,'* before whose compelling charm I have had the pleasure of unconditional surrender. Miss Ellen Glasgow has created a single character, complete in absolutely human form. Virginia herself, as girl, wife and mother, one seems to have known as a personal friend; and to have admired her youthful beauty, and seen it change and develop into the matured charm of the woman. Other women, or I am mistaken, will specially appreciate her. Throughout I was haunted by a wish that Virginia could have been drawn for us by Du Maurier, who could have done her justice. If American novels are going to display such quality as this, their historical definition as 'dry goods' will become meaningless."

Decorated Wrapper and Photogravure Frontispiece. Net, $1.35.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., Garden City, N. Y.

¶ At all Book-shops and at our own in the New Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. C



THE idea is unique; the application practical; the result attractive. It is a happy combination which unites gardener's cottage and gate-house, as one.

The greenhouse in this instance is 24 feet wide and divided into three compartments. The side entrance obviates the necessity of going through the workroom to see the flowers and fruits revelling in the light and sunshine so freely admitted by the bubble-like U-Bar construction.

A complete galvanized aluminum finished steel frame have U-Bar constructed greenhouses.

It is the only house so constructed.

It costs more. It is worth more, because the houses grow more and better fruits, vegetables and flowers. Their upkeep is less.

If these advantages appeal to you, send for our catalog; or send for one of our representatives; or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE. NEW YORK

CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

Save Our Native Birds

You can keep native birds about your place many weeks later than usual by setting out



The Dodson Sheltered Food House for Birds

and you will save the lives of many birds by so doing. It is a fact that birds do not freeze to death—they starve to death. Many native birds will remain North all winter if they get plenty of food. This is true of Robins, Thrushes, Bluebirds, Downy Woodpeckers, Flickers, Nut Hatches and many other birds.

This Shelter-Feeding House should be set out right now—for the birds' sake.

Built of clear, white pine—24 x 24 x 18 inches. Price, with 8-foot pole, $8.00 f. o. b. Chicago—with copper roof, $10.00. A smaller Shelter and Feeding Table (different design), with 8-foot pole, $6—with copper roof, $7.50.

Trap For Sparrows

You can get rid of English Sparrows—the pests that drive away song birds.

The Dodson Sparrow Trap

is catching thousands of sparrows. Used all over America. Works Automatically all the time. Remove sparrows once a day.



This is the Dodson Sparrow Trap. It catches as many as 75 to 100 sparrows a day. Made of tinned wire. Size—36 x 18 x 12 inches. Price, including receiving box, $5.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

For illustrated folders about birds, bird houses, shelter and feeding tables, or for any information on the subject of native birds, write to Tha Man Tha Birds Love—address

JOSEPH H. DODSON, 1201 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

(Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society)

THROUGH SIBERIA

An Empire in the Making

By Richardson L. Wright and Bassett Digby

The authors of this book crossed the breadth of Siberia with only one passport between them. They traveled by rail on the Trans-Siberian, by sledge across the frozen steppes, and by boat down the ice-choked Shilka and Amur Rivers to the Manchurian border.

"The volume is so replete with human interest and thrilling personal incidents that the facts and statistics become immensely readable. The pictures are vivid and startling indeed."—*New York Times.*

"Abounds in adventure and incident."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The text is dependable for accuracy."—*Buffalo News.*

Illustrated. $2.00 *net; postage* 16c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*

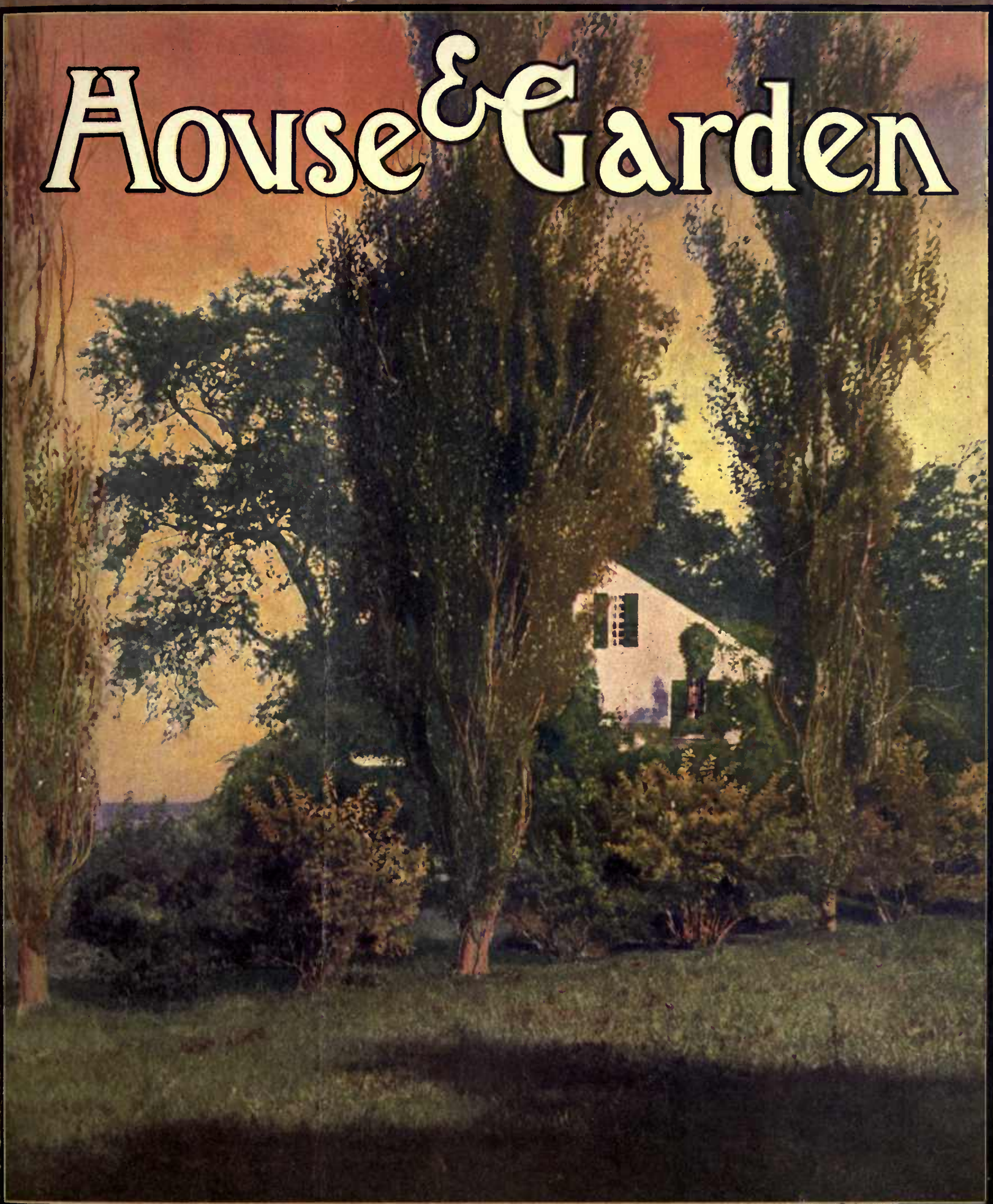
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

OVEMBER
9·1·3

An Architect's House
Old Clocks – Tree Surgery
The Way to Plan the Kitchen

25c.
$3 a year

House & Garden



McBRIDE, NAST & CO.



One of Our Fields of Ornamental Shade Trees

BOBBINK & ATKINS

"World's Choicest Nursery *and* Greenhouse Products"

Autumn Planting

OUR Collections of everything necessary for Autumn planting were never more extensive and in finer condition than this year, placing us in a position to fill orders of any size. By planting in the Fall a season is saved, as when the Spring arrives the roots are already established and the trees prepared for results.

We offer the following in the finest grades:—Ornamental, Deciduous, Standard and Weeping Trees—Flowering Shrubs—Hedge Plants and Vines—Ordinary Trained and Dwarf Fruit Trees and Small Fruits—Hardy Old-fashioned Flowers and Bulbs—Our New Hybrid Giant—Flowering Marshmallow.

We Have a Complete Collection of Plants for Interior Decorations

A visit to our Nursery is advisable. Ask for our Catalogue No. 40.

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT PLAN AND PLANT GROUNDS AND GARDENS EVERYWHERE

Nurserymen, Florists *and* Planters, RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

"VIYELLA"

"REG'D"

FLANNEL

The Queen of English Flannels for Fall 1913

"VIYELLA" can be obtained at all leading retail stores.

STRIPES! PLAIDS! AND PLAIN COLOURS!

AVOID IMITATIONS

Facsimile of Label on Every 2½ Yards

DOES NOT SHRINK "*Viyella*" (Regd) For FROCKS, KNICKERBOCKERS, NIGHT DRESSES, DAY SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, etc.

DOES NOT SHRINK



Each Tree and Plant is Treated as an Individual at Biltmore

BILTMORE NURSERY, located away up in the mountains of Western North Carolina, has succeeded in giving an individuality to every specimen it grows. The location of the nursery gives it many advantages. Painstaking care and scientific cultivation enable the nursery to offer splendid specimens of practically every plant and flower grown—specimens that will grow for you, wherever your garden is located.

You need not speculate as to what you will receive when you order trees, shrubs or plants, for Biltmore Nursery has prepared a series of books concerning its products which give accurate descriptions and perfect illustrations of each specimen. These books are sent free of charge to persons seriously interested in flower culture.

"Biltmore Nursery Catalog." A guide to the cultivated plants of North America. 196 pages, 212 illustrations.

"Flowering Trees and Shrubs." Beautiful Biltmore specimens described and pictured in a helpful way. 64 pages.

"Hardy Garden Flowers." Full descriptions and complete pictures of perennial plants and their uses. 64 pages.

"The Iris Catalog." Magnificent flowers shown in all the colors of nature. A fascinating book. 16 pages.

"Biltmore Rose Book." Hundreds of illustrations, many in natural colors. The only book of its kind in the world.

Write today for the book you need and tell us of your planting plans.

BILTMORE NURSERY, Box 1715, Biltmore, N. C.

Use Oxide of Zinc Paints

THE Strictly Modern Residence is painted inside as well as outside. Sanitary science is responsible for this practice. The modern flat wall paints are washable. They are also adaptable to a great range of decorative effects. Oxide of Zinc is an essential ingredient of these modern finishes.



THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
55 Wall Street, New York

Lists of manufacturers and brands of Flat Interior Paints and Enamel Finishes free to any address.

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips



Have you ever grown the Darwins? Few bulbs are easier of culture—none as glorious when they bloom. They bloom during May, not when you're away. Big bowl-like flowers on strong gigantic stems with broad deep green massive foliage. In order to get you acquainted with their merits we are making a special offer of five distinct varieties.

If you have grown them and want a more extensive list our catalog will give you the best. Bulbs and the varieties have been selected by us during the blooming season in Holland and are the finest quality obtainable.

SPECIAL OFFER

Five Distinct Varieties

Clara Butt	Clear pink, salmon, rose flush
Europe	Bright crimson
Lantern	Pale silvery lilac
Mme Krelage	Bright rose margined pale pink
Philippe de Commines	Dark polished mahogany

5 Bulbs each, 5 varieties, 25 bulbs $.75 — 10 Bulbs each, 5 varieties, 50 bulbs $1.25
20 Bulbs each, 5 varieties, 100 bulbs $2.25

Delivered anywhere in the United States.
Send for catalog of best bulbs for fall planting.

Stumpp & Walter Co

30-32 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

TO HELP YOU SAVE YOUR WOUNDED TREES

Practical Tree Repair

By ELBERT PEETS





How to diagnose and treat tree diseases successfully is told concisely in this book by an expert in arboreal surgery. The directions are for not only curative but preventive doctoring, telling, as they do, the necessary occasional care to keep the trees in a healthy condition. Mr. Peets shows how to treat wounds, fill cavities, get rid of boring insects, and brace limbs that require support. His directions are clear and practical, and no one who has trees on his grounds ought to be without the book. Illustrated with line-drawings and half-tone reproductions from photographs. 12mo.

$2 net; postage 14 cents

Modern Farm Buildings

By ALFRED HOPKINS, A. A. I. A., Architect

The only authoritative book of the subject—over 60 illustrations—giving plans of Farm Buildings for accommodations for two cows up to 200; also plans showing various arrangements of the horse stable, cow stable, garage, chicken house, sheep cote, piggery, root cellar, manure pit, corncrib, etc. All the dependencies of the large or the small country estate are given in detail. Although the work is eminently practical, yet the author points out in no uncertain way the delightful architectural possibilities of the farm buildings, and emphasizes his views with many photographs of buildings erected by him.

$3 net; postage 24 cents

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, NEW YORK

What do you think of a people whose dentistry consists of

"BURNIN' HOLLER TEETH OUT WITH A RED-HOT WIRE"?

Savages? No, Americans! Right at home, people living in the way their ancestors did 150 years ago.

A people famed by the fiction of John Fox, Jr., but hardly known except through the medium of the novel or lurid accounts in the newspaper of some "killin'!" Horace Kephart's book,

Our Southern Highlanders

describes this people in an interesting, authentic way. Tells of their occupations, privations, thoughts, feuds, etc.

A Big Book on a Big Subject written from material gathered by long residence among these people.

All Bookstores or Direct — *$2.50 net. Postage 16c.*

Complete Catalogue on request

OUTING PUBLISHING CO.

141 W. 36th ST. NEW YORK CITY

Real Estate

This department aims to acquaint its readers with real estate offerings, either in the shape of homes for sale or new developments in suburban communities. It offers its readers a splendid medium through which to buy, sell or exchange property. The real estate agent operating in the better class of residential property will find here an unusual opportunity of interesting a large buying clientele.



"Edgemont Estate"
At Scarsdale Station

Picturesque woodland surroundings,
Far-reaching views, invigorating air,
Within 19 miles of Grand Central Station,
Efficient planning and building service.

Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York — 503 Fifth Ave. New York City.



Select Country Places
and Superb Waterfronts
At Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. 866 Greenwich — Smith Building

A WONDERFUL RESIDENCE SITE, 20 TO 30 ACRES, in the high altitude (640 feet) pure air belt of Chappaqua; magnificent scenery and roads. Address Brevoort Hill, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.



PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., NEW YORK

Attractive house, consisting of 13 rooms. New sanitary plumbing. Large back and front veranda. Two minutes' walk to street cars. Grounds in rear of house extend to Neversink River.

Mrs. O. P. Howell, Port Jervis, Orange County, New York

RESIDENCE PLOTS, 3 TO 30 ACRES, SPLENDID roads; wonderful views; 500 to over 600 feet altitude; high class residences only. Address Perry Heights, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

ONE OF THE FINEST HIGH ALTITUDE RESIdence sites in Westchester County; 40 acres; beautifully landscaped; no finer residence site. Address Treeholme, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

MODERN STUCCO RESIDENCE, JUST FINISHED, with 3 to 70 acres; 600 feet altitude; magnificent water supply; wonderful natural scenery. Address Spring Cottage, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Attractive, 7-room cottage. Bath; large, sunny porch; big living room with fire place. In Blue Ridge Mountains near Asheville. Fine climate. $1500.

A. A. CAPPS,
483 Brunswick Avenue, - - Toronto, Canada

Are You Looking for a

Country Place?

Have You a Place For Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a suburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of the

Real Estate Bureau
HOUSE AND GARDEN
Union Square New York

SOUTHERN GARDEN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by JULIA LESTER DILLON

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

Satisfactory Deciduous Shrubs

AS a rule, November is the acceptable time for the planting of all deciduous trees and shrubs, but no cut-and-dried formula will ever apply to our Southern gardens. If your order has to be sent to other than a local nurseryman, note on it, "Ship after the first hard frost," then you will be ready at the proper time. All the small fruits, as well as the deciduous trees and shrubs, should be planted during this month.

Individual selection, largely a matter of personal preference, size of grounds and amount of money to be expended, must all be taken into consideration in choosing the shrubs for the beautifying of the home grounds. Remember that shrubs stand for permanent improvements. The first thing to do is to make a drawing of the ideal to be achieved, making due allowance for habits of growth, time of bloom, and so forth. Decide how much can be afforded at this time for the plantings. Then selection may be made. Vacant places may be left for the later evergreen plantings and quick-growing shrubs may be put in with the intention of cutting them out later when the slower-growing evergreens are large enough to cover the desired spaces.

Both the blossoming trees and shrubs planted in masses give distinction to a place. Who has not heard of the beautiful avenues of cherry blossoms that make the roadways of Japan the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the world? In North Georgia there is a turnpike which is bordered by apple-trees for a distance of forty miles. Some day, when the motorists discover its fairy-like beauty in the early spring, it will also be a famous trysting place for the beauty lovers of the world. High up among the old red hills its beauty and charm are worth while from early spring until latest fall. One home in Augusta, Ga., is known far and wide for the white and pink crape myrtles, *Lagerstræmias*, which fill the air with fragrance and delight the eye with beauty, all through the long, hot summer months. Another home is the delight of all the passing throng, in the early spring, on account of the wonderful vistas framed by the blossoming dogwood trees, both the *Cornus Florida alba*, and *rubra*. I might cite instance after instance of places made beautiful and become famous by massed plantings, but these are mentioned, in passing, as it were, to stress the suggestion

(*Continued on page 276*)

The House Furnisher's Bulletin

New York is the market place of the world and into its shops, great and small, pour all the best products of the artisan, the decorator, and the furniture maker. All that goes toward making the home of good taste, may be purchased in this city. To give the readers advantage of the city's shops, the sharp eyes of experts are to be constantly employed in ferreting out for this column all that goes to make the house distinctive.

A CONVENIENCE for the guest room that is, in fact, almost a necessity, is a light-weight folding stand for a suit-case or a small automobile trunk. It looks like an ordinary camp stool, except that it is larger, and, of course, stronger, and in place of the carpet or canvas seat, there are wide bands of webbing on which to place the piece of luggage. It is quite as easily handled and disposed of when not in use as is the camp stool, and can be tucked away out of sight when there are no visitors in the house. For larger trunks, there is a more substantial stand, made entirely of wood. This, too, can be folded up and put away, as the supports at either end are hinged and can be doubled under the top.

THE wardrobe trunk has been used as a model for a new piece of furniture that will be particularly appreciated by persons who live in limited quarters, although it is an addition to a dressing room of any size. It is a small wardrobe, not much taller, in fact, than the largest of the trunks, with fittings in the shape of clothes hangers similar to those in the trunks. The same conveniences are shown, with the top rods that swing outward, making it easy to get at any particular garment, the crosspiece that holds the clothes in place, and the arrangement is such that every inch of space is utilized. The wardrobes may be had with single or double doors, in oak or mahogany finish, or with a frame of wood and sides of gay-colored cretonne.

THE little telephone table, made heretofore of comparatively inexpensive woods, has proved itself so useful that it is now shown in handsome models, quite suitable for furnishings of the most elaborate character. The original design has been followed in the little square, rather tall, table with a swinging bracket for the telephone receiver over the top, the shallow compartment for the telephone book just below, and a small square stool that fits in under the table when not in use. Instead of being made in a cheap grade of stained wood, intended only for an out-of-the-way corner or an inconspicuous place under the staircase, these later models are of English oak, combined with cane that matches it in color, just at present the newest and most popular style of furniture. The top of the table, and also of the stool, is of cane, and the legs are in a twisted design, making an unusually attractive-looking piece of furniture.

AN unusually pretty after-dinner coffee set, and one that is thoroughly practical as well, has in place of the regulation tray a rather thick section of highly polished wood, with handles at either end, and slightly indented places for the various pieces of the set. Metal rims finish these sunken places and serve to hold the pieces securely in place when carried about. The set is of Dresden china, with beautiful decorations of tiny flowers, and the handles of the tray are little china bars that match the pieces, set into metal ends.

THE double vegetable dish, usually seen in Sheffield plate, has been utilized as a model for a breakfast dish that ought to prove useful and popular. The familiar vegetable dish, either oval or square in shape, has a cover with a handle that can be removed so that when reversed the cover makes a second dish, only a little smaller than the lower section and exactly like it in shape. The new dish for the breakfast table is of perfectly plain silver, circular in shape, and only about six inches in diameter. With the cover on it makes a serviceable porridge dish, or the handle of the cover can be removed and the dish used for serving two kinds of food.

A SIMPLE and inexpensive night light that is quite as serviceable as gas or electricity, and safer than kerosene, has a standard like an ordinary glass candlestick into which is fitted one of the short, thick candles made especially for the purpose. Over the candle is a glass bell or wind shield, with a small opening at the top. The candle, which has the advantage of being perfectly safe when protected in this way, will burn for about eight hours, and the glass standard may be had either in candlestick shape or with a handle attached.

ONE of the newest forms of flower decoration for the dining-table is a rather elaborate set, consisting of a large central holder for the flowers and four smaller ones in the same design. These new pieces come in cut glass or the more popular rock crystal, and the large central holder is shaped like a vase or urn, the four smaller ones being exact miniatures of it. Chains made of long oval links of glass extend from the large vase to each of the smaller ones, and the effect under artificial light is very lovely. Much the same idea is carried out in an elaborate silver centerpiece shaped like a large basket, with four smaller baskets swinging from the corners.

The COWAN TEA WAGON SOLID MAHOGANY

$20 SPECIALLY PRICED TWENTY DOLLARS **$20**



This is one of the most artistic of all Tea Wagons and a perfect example of Cowan "Cabinet Work"—The World's Standard in Mahogany Period Furniture.

The Cowan Tea Wagon is the universal choice in fashion centers, where it is displacing the side table quite generally.

It is made of solid selected mahogany. All its joints are dovetailed or tenoned together instead of nailed and screwed, following the hand construction of "Old Colonial" furniture.

A removable tray top, with a selected glass bottom, protects from heat or stain the natural beauty of this solid mahogany top without concealing its richness of grain.

The wheels with their narrow running edges assure quiet moving and are constructed to add staunchness to the entire piece.

A lower mahogany shelf, with beaded edge and graceful curve, gives the final touch of beauty and serviceability.

The Cowan Tea Wagon is of similar value to the Cowan Martha Washington Sewing Table which we advertised last month at $15.

Both these pieces COWAN trade marked (be sure you find this COWAN mark) can be had of the Cowan furniture dealer in your city. If there is no dealer in your locality carrying the Cowan lines we will have our nearest dealer supply you.

W. K. COWAN & COMPANY
476 EAST OHIO STREET : CHICAGO

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

¶ Send for our catalogue of books—see what it offers in new fiction, travel, home-making, gardening, and other ideal Christmas remembrances. Write us your needs. We can recommend a fitting book for every taste.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Sq., NEW YORK



Gustav Stickley
THE CRAFTSMAN

For $1.00 You Can Get

1. My new book, **"Craftsman Houses,"** containing 62 pages working house-designs, with floor plans and full details—122 illustrations.

2. Personal advice from us on any question of home-building, furnishing, gardening or handicraft free.

3. THE CRAFTSMAN for four months' trial (regular price $3.00 a year).

We do this simply because, having new and enlarged facilities, we wish to introduce our ***personal*** service and our publication to about 5,000 more persons. We send THE CRAFTSMAN to any address you specify.

Date.....

Mr. Gustav Stickley,
THE CRAFTSMAN,
The Craftsman Building, New York City.

Dear Sir:
Enclosed find $1.00 for which send THE CRAFTSMAN for four months and "Craftsman Houses."

Name.....
P. O. Box or Street No.....
Post Office..... State..... H.

Yearly Subscription Price Three Dollars ($3.00)

GUSTAV STICKLEY
THE CRAFTSMAN

The Craftsman Building **New York City**

NEW AUTUMN FICTION

The Iron Trail
BY REX BEACH

Of course you remember Kipling's "If" about the man who could keep his head in every emergency. Well, here he is, the hero of Rex Beach's new Alaskan story. There were plenty of things to stand up against, too; other men's scheming, lack of funds, storms, glaciers, and misrepresentation. But he won his fight against Nature as he won the heart of an unusual heroine. The scene of their wild wooing on the bridge threatened by the flood is more dramatic than anything the author has ever written.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Way Home
BY BASIC KING
Arthor of "The Inman Shrine",

This new novel touches greater depths of human nature than even "The Street Called Straight." It deals with the most important things of life, single life, married life, and church life, and portrays the inner motives of a self-centered man. It is the story of the struggle between the spiritual and the material in the average man—a series of tense emotional situations in which a strong man who has far from being a hero found himself.

Illustrated. Post 8vo. $1.35 net.

The Coryston Family
BY MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

Admirers of this distinguished author's talent will be glad to know that she has returned to the style which made "The Testing of Diana Mallory" such a delight. First it is a love story, with a heroine who will rank as Mrs. Ward's most charming portrayal of young womanhood of to-day, then an absorbing representation of the dramatic struggle between the radical and aristocrat elements of present English society.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.



The Passionate Friends
BY H. G. WELLS

The story of the turbulent lives of one man and one woman—separated by the barrier of the law, yet attached by something stronger than any law—stronger than themselves. A love story with a background of high idealism and prophecy of the future. Vivid personalities, a love story which reminds you of the great love stories of the world, and the invigorating breath of international movements make this novel the most important fiction the author has yet done.

"The character of Mary is the finest and most complex that Mr. Wells has ever created."—*London Athenaeum.*

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The House of Happiness
BY KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

There is a love story in this book, the wooing of a charming girl by a splendid man; but it is the boy, Cricket, who wins the heart of every reader. Who that knows "Mary Cary" can forget her sweet, sunny nature? Cricket is surely kin to her. His cheerful outlook on life, no matter how dark the day, his loyalty, and his roguish drolleries combine to make him a delight. The lovers are sharply tried, but they rise to heights of self-sacrifice and devotion, and at last achieve, in their souls, "The House of Happiness."

Frontispiece. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.25 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

of HOUSE & GARDEN, published monthly at New York, N. Y., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.
The Managing Editor is Wm. A. Vollmer; Post-office Address, 31 East 17th St.. New York.
Publisher: McBride, Nast & Company; Post-office Address, 31 East 17th St., New York.
Owners: McBride, Nast & Company, a corporation.
Names and addresses of stockholders holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Robert M. McBride, 31 East 17th St., New York.
Condé Nast, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding one per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:
Harris-Dibble Company, 71 West 23rd St., New York.
Architectural Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
This statement is signed by Wm. A. Vollmer, Managing Editor, for McBride, Nast & Co.
Sworn to and subscribed before
JOHN T. ELSROAD,
Notary Public New York County, No. 8,
Sept. 17, 1913.

(*Continued from page 274*)

that if you can have only a few shrubs or trees you should plant these in worthy numbers, revel in their beauty in season, and live on the memories of them for the rest of the year. Leave the planting of the borders that will give blossoms from month to month to the spacious grounds of those who are not limited either by lack of means or space.

Of the flowering trees that should be planted now, the most satisfactory will be, the dogwood; the Japanese cherry-blossoms, *Cerasus hortensis;* flowering peach, *Persica,* double white, pink, and crimson; the flowering plum, *Prunus japonica;* the crape myrtle, *Lagerstræmia,* white and pink. All of these are beautiful in their season and desirable and hardy throughout all the Southern States. The Persian purple-leaf plum, *Prunus pissardi,* is the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, and the maidenhair fern tree, *Salisburia adiantifolia,* or ginkgo, is beautiful from the first leafing in the early spring until its leaves are painted with October's pot of gold.

Of the shrubs, the list appended gives those which can be depended upon for blossoms in season and out of season and which will thrive without being an undue tax upon the gardener's time. They are all beautiful.

For January bloom, there is the *Jasminium nudiflorum;* February, the golden bell, *Forsythia viridissima; Cydonia japonica,* the burning bush; fragrant honeysuckle, *Lonicera fragrantissima,* which is almost an evergreen; March, the early spireas, *Prunifolia fl. pl., Reevesiana,* and *Reevesiana fl. pl.;* the lilacs, *syringa vulgaris;* the Manchurian honeysuckle, *L. Ruprechtiana;* April, Japanese snowball, *Viburnum plicatum;* flowering crab, *Pyrus floribunda;* Tartarian honeysuckle, *L. Tartarica;* globe flower, *Kerria japonica;* early in May, Van Houtte's spirea; mock orange, *Philadelphus coronarius;* later, the *Deutzia gracilis;* weigela, *Diervilla florida;* the flowering pomegranates, *Punica granatum alba* and *rubra,* are very showy June shrubs, with very beautiful foliage, and, for midsummer blossom, the altheas, *Hibiscus syriacus,* are most pleasing when planted in groups or as a hedge. The hydrangea, *Arborescens gr. alba,* is the earliest to come into bloom and lasts almost the entire summer. The hydrangeas, *monstrosa* and Otaksa, are old favorites and generally known, and the *paniculata grandiflora* deserves a place in every shrubbery border.

Even though it is November and the year is in the sere and yellow leaf, we do well to cherish the summer blossoms that still brighten our gardens. My garden book shows that last year there were roses, zinnias, salvia, and chrysanthemums for cutting until late in December. Not just a few, but in quantity, even though the winter flowers, violets and tea-olive, were also in bloom. If the garden is still barren of bulbs do not hesitate to put them

in. Even late November plantings will give you spring blossoms in rich and fragrant luxuriance. It is good to make gardens in the South, for one can go to sleep and wake up in midwinter and still have a spring garden—but, it is the wide-awake gardener who gets the earliest flowers and the best of the lot.

Poultry in the Suburbs

WHILE there is a certain percentage of luck and chance with raising poultry as with other pursuits, yet the one who succeeds must study up well to start out in his vocation. One misstep often means a lot of time and money wasted. Especially is this true in relation to incubators.

After moving to our country home we decided to invest in an incubator, which we set with fifty eggs. We managed to get a good hatch, but, oh, the care of an incubator to a novice! My wife often waked me from a deep sleep to take a peek at the thermometer, for, somehow, this particular incubator had a way of fluctuating, and we could not depend on the self-regulator, because we were new at the business. To such as we, I declared it was more nightly trouble than a wakeful baby in the house.

The eggs we had set and hatched were of the silver-lace Wyandotte breed, and we killed off all cockerels, and by November had fourteen pullets, which started to lay that month and kept at it all winter and all spring, when not sitting, for we went back to hens for hatching. In January we received sixty cents a dozen for some eggs. In February we secured 230 eggs from the pen. The hens were laying every day as late as July.

Of course, to get eggs like this, correct feeding is the main thing, though a good breed counts. Do not feed too much corn; by killing a cockerel now and then you can "keep tab" on their interior physical condition.

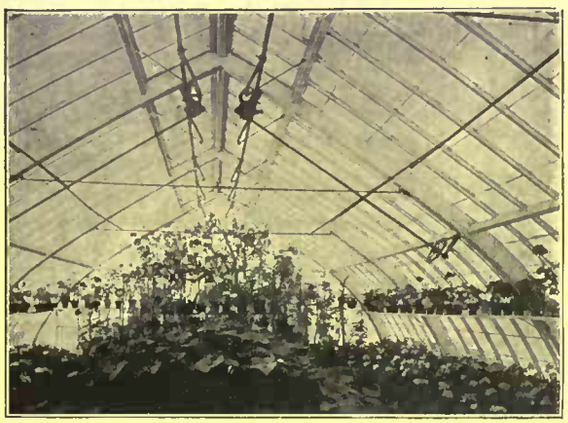
Give plenty of green feed. Alfalfa meal makes a splendid mash for every season. If the chickens haven't clover in their runs, go foraging for them and secure it for them. Kale or cabbage for winter is a good green feed.

Our mainstay for feeding is a balanced ration, supplied by our local poultry supply house. This contains corn, wheat, oats, Kaffir corn, barley, millet, sunflower seed, etc., in the right proportion for an ideal feed.

Charcoal, grit and fresh drinking water must not be neglected. And for laying hens, the oyster shell (crushed) is indispensable.

We have faith that the silver-lace Wyandottes are unsurpassed as a general-purpose breed. Laying in winter as well as spring and summer, good mothers, yet not overbroody, a good table bird, rapid in maturing, healthy and hardy—these are their characteristics and those that go to

"HAVE YOU A LITTLE GREENHOUSE IN YOUR HOME?"



A Cypress Greenhouse owned by C. C. Converse, Malden, Mass. Lord & Burnham built it more than 30 years ago—it is still in prime condition. Made of CYPRESS, it is making a record for endurance that is fully worthy the marvelous qualities of "the Wood Eternal."

The wet and dry, cold and hot, conditions inseparable from a greenhouse are the hardest test that wood can be subjected to. Professional greenhouse men know that the substitutes for wood are not successful nor economical. The best builders insist on Wood. Metal sash-bars leak the heat you pay for—concrete posts crumble in a short time—temperature must be kept fully 5 degrees higher to keep soil at same temperature as if wood was used; also concrete benches break under the barrows. And among all woods CYPRESS is the *first and only choice* of all experienced and successful greenhouse builders. "Go thou and do likewise."

WRITE TODAY for VOLUME 3 of the CYPRESS POCKET LIBRARY, 20 PAGES, FREE

Let our "ALL-ROUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel.

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
1210 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL DEALERS. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY*

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

Five-Section Poultry House—10x50 ft.

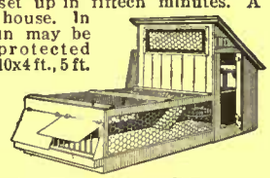
Sanitary, durable, up-to-date—made of red cedar, clapboarded outside, interior sheathed. Made in 10-ft sections, each fitted with roosts, nests and fountain. Open fronts, with canvas-covered frames. You can add sections at any time. Easily erected.



First Section $75.00
Additional Sections $60.00 Each

No. 0 Colony Laying House—for 12 hens

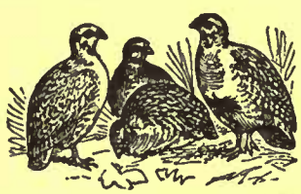
Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in fifteen minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 ft. high.



$20.00

Send for catalogue.

E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 326, 116 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercailzies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist
Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.



G. D. TILLEY
Naturalist

Beautiful Swans, Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Ducks and Geese, Flamingoes, Game and Cage Birds

"Everything in the bird line from Canary to an Ostrich"

I am the oldest established and largest exclusive dealer in land and water birds in America and have on hand the most extensive stock in the United States

G. D. TILLEY, Box H, Darien, Connecticut

VIM CULTURE

VIM CULTURE is a practical system of instruction for those who wish to increase their power. In it the author has blended oriental wisdom with occidental science and produced a general vitalizing system affording maximum benefit for a minimum of effort. A few of the subjects treated are: A Hidden Force of Nature; Nerve Massage; Vitalizing Calisthenics to Stimulate Nerve Centers; Increased Efficiency for Brain Workers; How to Move the Little Used Muscles; The Invigorating Bath; The Water Cure for Constipation; etc., etc.

For 10c. we will send VIM CULTURE complete instruction booklet and three months' trial subscription to HEALTH—the magazine in which the up-to-date physician tells you how to live healthy and happy without him. In each issue there are articles on health, outdoor life, diet, hygiene and kindred topics. Free consultation department conducted by C. S. Carr, M.D. Send 10c. now to Health Magazine Co., Dept. 688, Holyoke, Mass.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT



A FLUFFY KITTEN

makes a joyous Christmas Gift. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and sales lists.

ALL COLORS AND AGES.

Well bred "Domestics" and rare foreign varieties.
Ideal Summer and Winter board for Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTERY
Oradell, N. J.
N. Y. Office, 112 Carnegie Hall.



THE BEST DOG

for a companion or watchdog is the Collie. Alert, intelligent, faithful, handsome; he meets every requirement. We have some fine specimens to sell at low prices. Send for copy of "Training the Collie," price 25c. We are selling many fine dogs.

Frank R. Clark, Sunnybrae Kennels, Bloomington, Ills.



Delight the Child's Heart

A Shetland Pony

—is an unceasing source of pleasure. A safe and ideal playmate. Makes the child strong and of robust health. Inexpensive to buy and keep. Highest types here. Complete outfits. Entire satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalog.

BELLE MEADE FARM
Dept. 3 Markham, Va.

THE KENNEL DEPARTMENT
OF HOUSE & GARDEN

will furnish upon request any information relative to the selection, raising and care of the Dog. Address, enclosing stamped return envelope.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT
HOUSE & GARDEN
31 East 17th Street, New York City



A "House Beautiful" illustration greatly reduced

IF YOU CARE

ABOUT

the appearance of your home

you need

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

READ OF OUR UNUSUAL OFFER

Have you ever wondered what color to paper your Dining-Room, or what disposition to make of the Attic Chamber, or how best to treat the Staircase or Veranda —then you need "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" for the practical assistance this charming magazine offers.

Many modest homes reveal far better taste, possess a higher artistic atmosphere and give more actual comfort than mansions that have cost fortunes.

The Purpose of The House Beautiful

is to lead the way to such homes; to discuss and illustrate the architectural possibilities of the home that is to cost, say, from $1,500 up; to take up the scope of landscape gardening; to treat on decorative schemes of effective, though economical character; to familiarize its readers with the value and proper uses of things old—Colonial furniture, old china, silver, pewter, and to guide them safely in the selection of things new.

Its Contributors are Authorities

Every detail of every room and corner of the house and garden is specifically considered by unquestioned authorities in the pages of "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL," the keynote of its policy being to show

Wherein Taste Goes Farther Than Money

If you are a lover of HOME and THINGS BEAUTIFUL you will quickly discover this magazine to be indispensable.

Special Trial Offer

The yearly subscription price is $3.00. But to introduce "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" to new readers, we are making the special trial offer outlined below. For only $1.00, we will send you "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL" for six months, beginning with the current issue, and also make you a present of "THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Portfolio of Interior Decoration." The Portfolio is a collection of color plates picturing and describing rooms which are unusually successful in their decoration and furnishing. To avail yourself of this offer, cut out the attached coupon, pin a dollar bill to it, fill in your name and address and mail today to

The House Beautiful Publishing Co.,
Inc.
315 Fourth Avenue
New York

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, 315 4th Avenue, New York.
You may send me your Portfolio of Notable Examples of Inexpensive Home Decoration and Furnishing FREE. I enclose herewith $1.00 for a special rate six month trial subscription to "The House Beautiful."

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
State .....
Key H.....

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

the making of a first-class breed. We have nearly a hundred chicks of this one kind in our pens, which vouches for our faith in them.

Finally, for success with young chicks, do not feed them sooner than forty-eight hours after hatching, except small grit and some water. Their needs have been supplied by Nature for the first two or three days of their existence. When feathering out feed plenty of beef scraps. Watch out for head lice during the first month, and study well the ways of those who succeed, and copy them. ULYSSES R. PERRINE



Book Reviews

SEEING NATURE FIRST. By Clarence M. Weed. Illustrated by W. I. Beecroft and from photographs. 8vo, pp. 309. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.00 net.

Commencing with the first swelling of the maple buds and alder catkins in the spring, Mr. Weed leads his readers through the four seasons of the year, pointing out and explaining many wayside things of interest as he goes. He tells of the curious forms of plant and animal life which, though all about us, are often unsuspected, and his book has a distinct personal charm that ought to interest any normal reader in the things of which it treats. No attempt has been made to write of the strange forms of distant lands; on the contrary, the information concerns the every-day natural history of any average country district in the Eastern States.

PRODUCTIVE SWINE HUSBANDRY. By G. E. Day, B.S.A. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 330. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A manual for the swine owner and breeder, treating of different breeds, their points, care and value, the construction of pens and buildings, diseases and treatment, and many other points of value to all who are interested in the improvement of swine. There are some seventy-odd illustrations, both from photographs and line drawings.

SCHOOL AND HOME GARDENS. By W. H. D. Meier, A.M. 8vo. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams. Pp. 319. New York: Ginn & Co.

Now that interest in practical manual training is increasing so rapidly in our schools, there would seem to be a place for a book such as this that demonstrates clearly and distinctly the practical side of gardening. "School and Home Gardens," as its name implies, has a double appeal, for it is perhaps equally valuable to schoolteacher and pupils and country home owners. The first two-thirds of the volume treat of flower gardening, both inside the house and outdoors, while the last hundred pages are devoted to vegetable gardens.

Get the November 1st Vogue
Winter Fashions Number
any news-stand

AT the top of your Shopping List for today be sure to write "Get the November 1st Vogue." If you expect to spend another penny for clothes this Winter it will pay you handsomely to make such a memorandum. For this Winter Fashions number of Vogue tells you just where to shop, just what to buy, and just how to make your money gain for you the greatest possible distinction in hats and gowns.

THE long experimental period of Autumn is over; only a few weeks ago nobody knew for certain just what would be good style and what would be bad. Now, at last, Paris has uttered its final judgment on the Winter mode.

AND if *you* want to know just what gowns, hats and wraps are to be worn at the Horse Show, the Opera, and the other social functions of the season, you will find the whole answer now awaiting you on the newsstands. Don't forget this Winter Fashions number of Vogue—a great picture gallery of new and beautiful clothes.

And—at the same time—be sure

BE sure to tell your newsdealer today to put aside for you a copy of the next Vogue, the mid-November "Dramatic and Vanity" number. Fashions from the theatre and opera—fore and aft the footlights, and pages and pages on the little but important accessories of the fashionable toilettes—all the news of the latest perfumes, creams, soaps, powders, and other preparations that make fair women fairer. Reserve this number now, as your newsdealer may be sold out on the very first day.

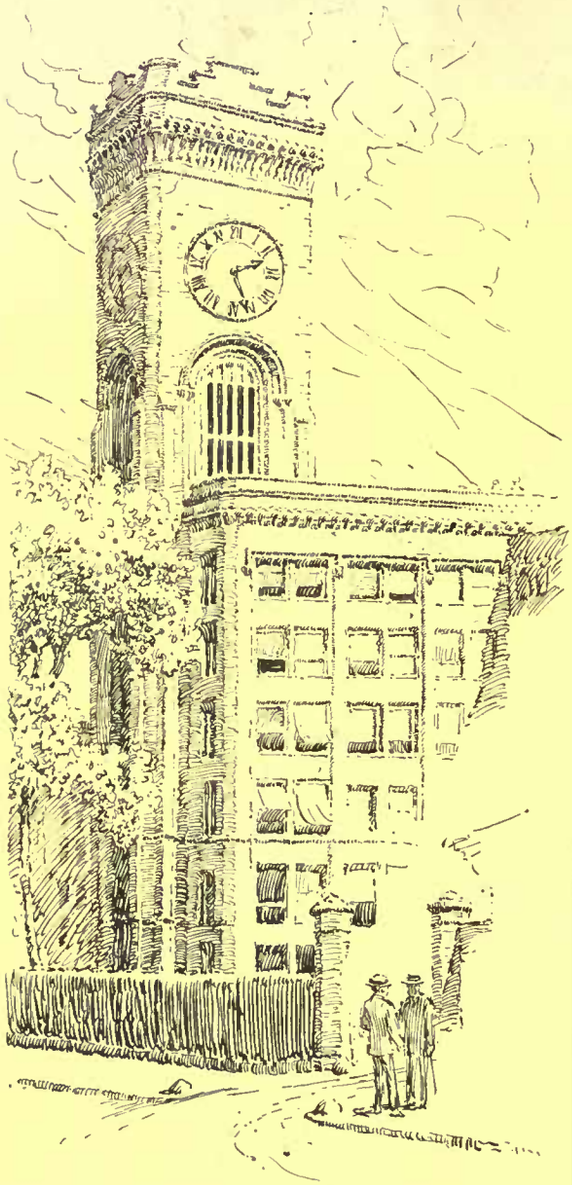
VOGUE

FOUR FORTY-THREE FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

25 cents a number
Twice a month

Condé Nast, Publisher

$4.00 a year
24 numbers



Elgin National Watch Co. has a Seth Thomas Clock

EVERY room should boast its Seth Thomas Clock. These magic markers of time's passing add a touch of sociability and cheerfulness that is almost human. They are untiring in their truth-telling—inspiring in their faithfulness.

Seth Thomas Clocks are handsome and trustworthy. They are indispensable in domestic economy. No one should be obliged to step from any room to find the time of day while

SETH THOMAS *Clocks*

are to be had in such a comprehensive variety of designs, patterns and styles and at such convenient prices.

Seth Thomas Clocks are true in adjustment, perfect in balance and reliable in workmanship.

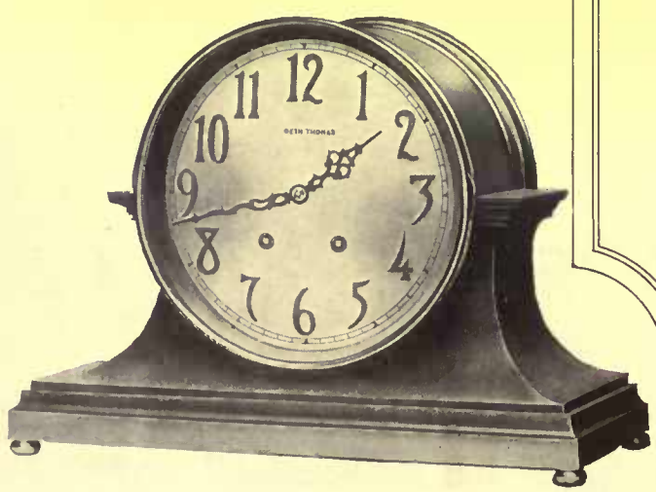
For a Century the National Timekeeper

These clocks are dependable and accurate. Their masterly mechanism is fully appreciated only after years of unfaltering service.

Sold by all leading dealers.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY

15 Maiden Lane, New York City



COLOSSAL

8-day, hour and half-hour rack-strike movement. 8-inch silvered dial. Height 10¾ inches. Base 14½ inches.



Contents

NOVEMBER, 1913

COVER DESIGN:
Photograph by Ella M. Boult

CONTENTS DESIGN:
Photograph by Edwin W. Kendrick

FRONTISPIECE: THE PORCH OF ALLEN W. JACKSON'S HOUSE

WHO VISITS YOUR GARDEN? 283
By T. Gilbert Pearson

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 286
By C. H. Claudy

BATIK—ITS MAKING AND ITS USE 289
By Amy Mali Hicks

CHRISTMAS GARLANDS GATHERED IN THE FALL 291
By Martha McCulloch-Williams

HOMES THAT ARCHITECTS HAVE BUILT FOR THEMSELVES 292
By Allen W. Jackson

TREE WOUNDS AND THEIR TREATMENT 296
By Elbert Peets

THE MODERN KITCHEN AND ITS PLANNING 299
By C. E. Schermerhorn

OLD CLOCKS AND THEIR MAKERS 302
By N. Hudson Moore

A PROBLEM IN GARDEN REMODELING 305
By Grace Tabor

PREPARING THE GARDEN FOR WINTER 308
By D. R. Edson

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE VAUX, JR 310

THE HOME OF MR. GAGE TARBELL 311

INSIDE THE HOUSE 312
Some Good Window Plants
The Telephone Memorandum Pad
A New Hatbox Idea

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 314
Garden Uses for Concrete
The Winter Mulch
Plants Under Glass

EDITORIAL 316

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY - - Union Square North, New York

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published Monthly, 25 cents per copy; $3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 5

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER, Managing Editor

Copyright, 1913, by McBride, Nast & Co.





A corner of the terrace of the home of Allen W. Jackson. Instead of appearing an appendage to the house, the terrace is in reality an intimate part of it, and it is so planned that it is adaptable for informal furnishing. There are nooks where it is pleasant to gather when country living finds most of its interests out-of-doors. An old oak tree was cleverly made use of to act as a live awning for this porch

House & Garden
REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

VOLUME XXIV November, 1913 NUMBER 5



Who Visits Your Garden?

BIRD CALLERS WHOSE LIFE STORIES YOU SHOULD KNOW—INCIDENTS WHICH HELP TO DEMONSTRATE THE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC VALUE OF OUR NON-GAME BIRDS

BY T. GILBERT PEARSON
Secretary of the National Audubon Societies

Photographs by Howard H. Cleaves

AT Montclair, N. J., there lives a man who receives visitors every day of the year and he asserts that he never grows weary of their presence. They are a lively set of callers, and all day long they disport about the lawn and garden at will. They never find fault with their host, talk about themselves, nor fail to relish the food which is spread for them with a bounteous hand. Constantly they move about from place to place, singly or in groups. They chatter much as they go and often burst into song. There is no member of the household who does not regret when one of them departs. Some of these merry guests make their home there the year around. Some come in winter, others in summer, and still others, whose homes are in the Far North, pause only for a few days in autumn or drop in for a song or a bite to eat in spring when returning home.

Do you ask who are these joyous visitors—these marvelously welcome guests? Here are some of their names; perhaps you are acquainted with most of them. There are the brown thrasher and the wood thrush, the robin, the bluebird and the pewee—these are to be seen almost every day in spring and summer. Often the chipping sparrow and some of the warbler family are to be found at the same time. Late one summer evening I heard the long-drawn, shivering cry of a little screech owl issuing from the pine grove that surrounded the house.

"He is one of the most welcome of guests," said my host, "and sometimes his big cousin, the barred owl, pays us a visit. I like the cries of night birds," he continued. "The shriek of the owl, the wail of the whip-poor-will, and occasionally the plaintive note of an awakened pewee, or the midnight song of the field sparrow, all have the effect of making me forget for a time the fact that I am near a great city, and in fancy I live over again those times when I camped in the wilderness far from the abode of man."

Then he told me many things about his little trusting friends and how he has to guard them constantly or they would be destroyed. Boys, he said, sometimes tried to kill them with slings and air rifles, or would slip on to the place, when they thought neither he nor the gardener was on watch, with a view of robbing the nests.

The English sparrows, he declared, were a great nuisance and should be exterminated as far as possible on every estate, for not only do they eat the food placed on his feeding shelves for the other birds, but they constantly steal straw and grass from the nests of the robin and thrush and make a practice of attempting to take possession of every box that is erected for the accommodation of the wrens and bluebirds.



If there are cedars or other evergreens, or even junipers, about your place, the chipping sparrows are quite sure to choose them as nesting sites

A colony of foreign laborers had their headquarters perhaps a mile away, and these sons of sunny Italy are all pronounced killers of birds. Sundays and other holidays find many of them in the woods and fields with their guns. No bird's life is safe when these hunters are near, for they seem to eat with marvelous relish any feathered creature which may fall to their guns, regardless of its size or beauty.

Of all the enemies with which wild birds about a town have to contend there is none so destructive as the domestic cat. These household pets, so docile and harmless when sleeping on the hearth, assume



The downy woodpecker is found in every old apple orchard as well as about the other trees, where he searches out insects' eggs and larvæ

all their wild prowess and eagerness to kill once they cross the threshold into the yard. There are untold thousands of these animals which have been abandoned and are to-day living in a half-wild state in thickets and about outhouses. These cats are constantly alert and ever on the watch for birds, day and night, through the year. It is exceedingly rare to find a cat that will not kill a bird if the opportunity comes. The fact that one is well cared for and fed to the utmost does not in the least change its nature in this regard. They play great havoc in spring with young birds which have just left the nest and are not yet able to fly. In short, the man who would have birds plentiful about his place must use strenuous efforts to decrease the number of these night-prowling, soft-footed scourges of the feathered tribe. Boys, sparrows, Italians and cats must be kept under control if the birds are to be saved.

Entertaining one's friends is one of the greatest joys of any household, but to do this continuously on a large scale generally taxes not only the endurance but the means of the man in ordinary circumstances. The good man with the open house at Montclair, however, is never wearied a moment by his feathered guests, and the simple fare which he provides for them in winter, in the form of crumbs, suet, seeds and cracked grain, does not add heavily to the month's expenses. On the other hand, he derives great benefit from their visits. Every moment that they are with him they are at work, and their labor means much to the welfare of his flowers, his vegetables and his orchard.



Soon after it leaves the nest the young cuckoo will commence his endless and effective warfare against noxious caterpillars about the lawn trees

If you will go to his place some summer morning and quietly take a seat in the apple orchard, you may see what the birds are really doing for him. One of the first you are sure to encounter is the chipping sparrow. In fact there is scarcely a garden or lawn in the eastern or central United States where it may not be found at this season. It is a very quiet, demure, little bird that keeps much out of sight. Look sharp, though, and you will see it slipping along through the grass at times more like a mouse than a bird. It is exceedingly active, and constantly it is striking out with its bill as it seizes ants, beetles and plant lice, which infest the vegetation. Out in the garden it hops with alacrity along the rows of vegetables. It eats the worms it finds on the leaves of the beets, the caterpillars that destroy the cabbage, and it greatly enjoys the coddling moth, the leaf hoppers, and in fact almost any form of insect life which it can discover.

Everyone knows of the widespread devastation caused to



A yellow-billed cuckoo at its nest. This species is a persistent enemy of the well-known tent caterpillar, of which it destroys countless numbers

shade and forest trees in New England of recent years by the gipsy moth, and how millions of dollars have been expended in fighting this national plague. It is in the larva or caterpillar stage that the moth does its mischief, by eating the foliage from the trees. But woe to the gipsy caterpillar that is spied by the chipping sparrow! No cat ever enjoyed a canary more than the "chippy" loves this juicy morsel. Some years ago, when scientific experts were experimenting with gipsy moths in captivity in order to learn, if possible, some adequate means of destroying them in wholesale numbers, their work was actually retarded by the chipping sparrows which constantly broke through the nets of the enclosures to get at the caterpillars.

A lisping, plaintive, long-drawn *pe-a-we* reaches your ear, and turning you behold on a dead limb nearby a bird somewhat larger than our little neighbor on the ground. It is light beneath, dark gray above, and it sits very erect on its perch. A moment later it darts suddenly away, makes a quick turn or two in the air, snaps its bill with an audible click, and returns to its lookout tower. It is the pewee, and it is playing its part in the great economy of Nature. All day long, if you should find time

to watch it, you would see it repeating the same performance over and over again, only shifting its location occasionally, and perhaps being more active during the morning and evening hours. The pewee gathers its food largely from the air—no slipping through the grass for it. The flying forms of life are usually good enough, although now and then it will flutter before some plant in distress and relieve it of the caterpillars that cling to its leaves.

It is a little difficult to discover just the kinds of insects the pewee eats, unless one is a trained naturalist and makes his observations with great care. If we turn, however, to the published records on economic ornithology we learn that it is known to consume such annoying creatures as beetles and flying ants, flies, gnats, mosquitoes and a long list of other insects, the names of which are seldom used outside the laboratory and the museum.

Birds differ remarkably in their characteristics; some, like the chipping sparrow and pewee, being so modest and retiring that their personalities seem almost colorless when compared with the elusive, search-compelling cuckoo, or the big crested blue jay, whose calls and hilarious shoutings instantly draw attention when one is near. There is just one time of the year when the jay controls its ever-burning desire to make a noise, and that is when there is a nest with eggs or young to be guarded from danger. Then he and his mate will advance through the grove with great stealth, usually pausing many times before going to the nest. But as soon as the young are strong upon the wing, the whole family appear to combine in an effort to acquaint everyone in the neighborhood with the fact that they are about. Sometimes several families unite, until as many as a dozen or twenty birds may be seen flying from tree to tree, voicing loudly the feelings of ecstasy with which their exuberant natures are so well endowed.



Everyone knows the robin, whose hearty, chuckling notes and aldermanic plumpness fit the sweep of well-kept lawn so well. And yet these birds are shot and sold for food in parts of the South

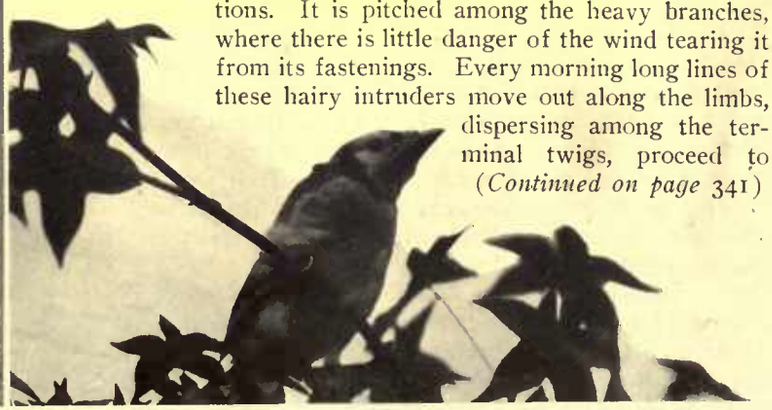
The jay bears a rather unsavory reputation with some people who have discovered that it sometimes pilfers the nests of other birds, and there appears to be no doubt but what some individuals at least enjoy now and then the taste of an egg. Most of us, however, have our faults, but in many instances these might be more easily overlooked did we have as many redeeming features as the naughty jay. It takes a great amount of food to keep its active body in condition, and it destroys many insects. In the autumn, when acorns are in prime condition, jays troop to the oak trees to feed. They tear the acorns off with their feet and a few blows with the bill serve to tear away the outer covering. When feeding, or while flying from place to place they drop many uninjured acorns, either by accident or design, and these falling to the earth help decidedly in reforestation.

Another visitor that comes to the garden in Montclair is the cuckoo—that long-tailed, skulking, mysterious bird so often heard and yet so seldom seen. In a neighboring fruit tree there dwells an army of tent-caterpillars. You can see their great white tent, two or three feet across and with many filmy partitions. It is pitched among the heavy branches, where there is little danger of the wind tearing it from its fastenings. Every morning long lines of these hairy intruders move out along the limbs, dispersing among the terminal twigs, proceed to

(*Continued on page* 341)



The chipping sparrow is one of our most domestic and valuable birds. This picture shows well the striped back and distinguishing brick-red crown



Do not consider the young blue jay solely as an evil-doer in the making. When he reaches maturity he will be a valuable aid in reforestation



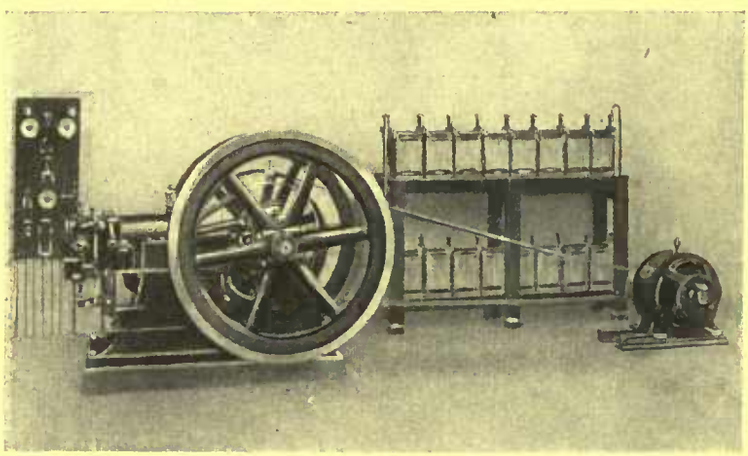
The Motor Emigrants

THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT THAT WAS STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR—CHAPTER V—THE ELECTRIC PLANT AND ITS ADJUNCT, THE ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE—MRS. SPENCE'S SURPRISE

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district made possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enabled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and time-table, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment. This narrative was begun in the July issue.*

BY C. H. CLAUDY

SINCE the day he had had a telephone conversation with the Countryside Electric Company, Mr. Spence had been revolving a plan in his mind which, he hoped, would complete and round out their Castleton home in a manner not dreamed of by his family. His plan was nothing less than the installation of a private electric plant and a number of motors and accessory pieces of apparatus which would do much of the work about the place now done either by human hands or left undone for lack of time.



When the engine and motor and all the other appurtenances of the electric light plant were installed and it was in operation, Mrs. Spence was introduced to her latest labor saver

"The automobile has made me a complete convert to mechanical assistance," Mr. Spence explained to the representative of the Electrical Company. "You don't have to use any argument with me to show me why an electric motor is better than a pair of biceps. All you have to do is to talk prices and sizes!"

"That makes it very easy, then," was the smiling answer. "Usually we have first to convince a prospective customer that he really needs electric power, and then show him where he can get it at a minimum price. But, I take it, you are a business man, and you know that in this world you get just about what you pay for, and no more. It is perfectly possible for you to beat our prices. You can go to some companies which will sell you a gasoline engine, a generator, and a set of accumulators, furnish you wires, bulbs and accessories for two or three hundred dollars. Their outfits are good, as far as quality goes, but they are entirely too small for such a place as you have. You need about fifty-five lamps, and you want several motors. As I figure it, you want our type K outfit, which will run seventy-five lamps with something to spare."

"Well, what will it cost? And how long will it take? Those are the things I am interested in just now," responded Mr. Spence.

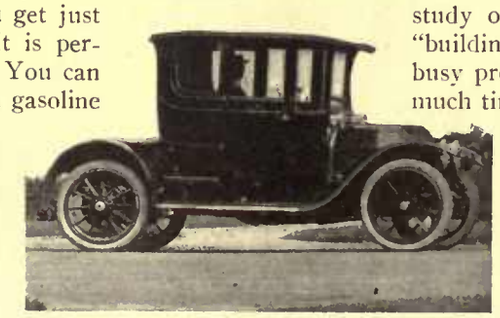
"Well, I'd rather go over the place and make a detailed survey, first; then I can give you exact figures."

"You can do that, all right," said Mr. Spence. "But you musn't tell any one on the place what you are doing. I don't care whether you are a tax assessor or a building inspector, a carpenter or a bricklayer, but you musn't be an electrical expert! I want to surprise Mrs. Spence."

"That's all right—I can be a building inspector very nicely," laughed Mr. Emmons. "But how can I have workmen install this plant without your wife knowing it?"

"Oh, I am going to send her into the city for a visit, and you are going to do the work while she is away. That's why I want to know how long it will take."

Mr. Emmons arrived the next afternoon, and made a detailed study of the house and outbuildings. He was a "building inspector" to Mrs. Spence, and as she was busy preserving some of her own fruit, she had not much time for curiosity.



The next day plans were laid before Mr. Spence.

"I can do the job for $450, for $570, or for $950, Mr. Spence," announced Mr. Emmons. "The first price includes only exterior wiring in your house, use of your present fixtures, installation of

engine, generator and accumulator. The second price includes interior or concealed wiring, your present fixtures, and installation of generator, engine and accumulators. The third price includes all that the second one does, nine additional fixtures, six electric fans, a motor pump to your water supply, to take the place of your windmill, a motor with power sufficient to drive a churn, a saw or a silage cutter, and also includes steel conduit wires for lamps in garage, milk house, wood shed and your chicken houses, and a switch panel with provision for connections to charge an electric automobile.

"As I told you before, there are plenty of people who will do it much cheaper. But you don't want undersized accumulators and generator for a plant like this, and it'll pay you better in the end to get them large enough to have a reserve than to buy an outfit just up to the capacity of your lights and motors and have to run the generator all the time."

It was on this basis that it was arranged. Mrs. Spence was duly invited for ten days to the city, the children were sworn to a delighted secrecy, and the workmen arrived "ready to tear the place to pieces," as Mr. Spence ruefully confided to Jack. But the concealed wiring was put in place with only the removal of a few floor boards, and Larry neglected his chickens to watch the men "fishing" their wires through the walls; the "muss" was surprisingly small.

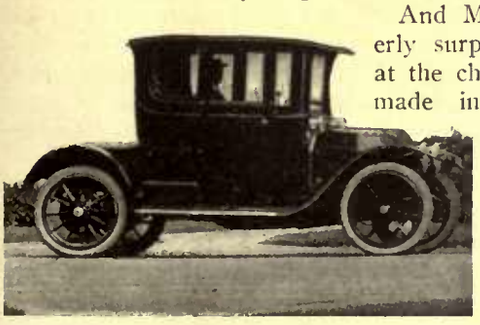
A carpenter built a small outhouse to hold the generator engine and accumulators, and the pump was duly connected with the well. A small circular saw was bought, to Jack's great delight and Larry's pleased anticipation, until he was forbidden to touch the thing or even to go near it. The hand churn which had proved too much for the maids' strength, and which Jack had grudgingly turned at infrequent intervals, was connected to the "motor-of-all-work," as Dorry dubbed it, and a washing machine similarly arranged brought pleased smiles to the faces of the domestics.



Instead of being upset by the automobile operating expenses, Mr. Spence felt that whatever gave evidence of usage of his car showed that the country place was productive of a better sort of living than he enjoyed in the city

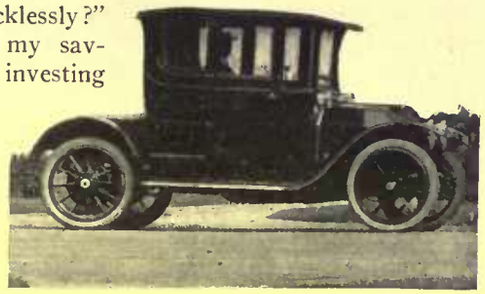
But the expression on Eliza's face when Mr. Spence came home one evening with an electric vacuum cleaner was, as he said afterwards, worth the price twice over.

"Shure an Oi'll hov a bonfire wid all the brooms, bad cess to the back-breaking things," she cried. "'Tis a clane house ye'll be havin' now, Mishter Spince, wid elictric whind to blow the dhirrt out av iverything!"



And Mrs. Spence was properly surprised and very happy at the changes which had been made in her home in her absence.

"Though you ought not to have done it, John!" she chided her husband. "What will become of your savings if you spend them so recklessly?"



"I'm not *spending* my savings, my dear—I'm investing them! Don't you know that I can sell this place for more than a thousand dollars more than I paid for it, because of these improvements? Of course, the investment won't pay tangible, handle-able money. But it will pay in many other ways. You know I count the principal gain we have had here in our home in the health and strength, the comfort and the happiness, which we have all had. It's more than the money gain. If we had just 'broken even' on the money, and not saved a cent, I'd still think we made a fine investment when we bought this home and Good Fairy. And this electric plant will add to your comfort, make housekeeping easier, and I think will even pay a money profit, in one way."

"How will it do that?" Mrs. Spence asked, preoccupied and experimenting with an electric button which shut off and lit the electrolier in the living-room.

"Listen then, and I'll tell you. It will save Jack's time on sawing wood—it will give us butter, and it will make our house clean with less expenditure of time, and the time saved can be put, on Jack's part at least, on the garden next year. But there is another saving which I can't explain just yet!"

For the surprises were not yet finished for Mrs. Spence. Her husband loved the theatrical, and although Larry and Dorry nearly exploded with news several times that evening, and she more than once looked at her family to see what made them act as if they were sitting over a bomb shell, the evening was finished and sleep reigned over the household without the secret being told.

It burst immediately after breakfast the next morning.

"Mother," said Mr. Spence, as casually as he could, "Jack is busy this morning. I want you to drive me to the station, please."

"Why, John! Are you crazy? You know I can't drive the machine."

"Yes, but *why* can't you?" inquired her husband.

"John Spence! How could I ever learn to run a car with all those levers and pedals and things? If it was just one lever—but there are too many things. Get Dorry to drive you down."

"No, I want *you* to drive me!"

"But, my dear man, I can't—I'd be frightened to death—and I couldn't crank it if I weren't. I'm not strong enough."

"Well, come to the door and see if you haven't made a mistake," he pleaded.

Bewildered, Mrs. Spence followed him. For a moment she looked blankly out on the familiar driveway. Then she gasped and gave a cry of delight—for there, rolling up the road, was an

electric runabout, with Dorry laughingly directing it, and Larry capering before, uttering Indian-like whoops of delight.

"I guess you can drive *this* machine," said Mr. Spence, struggling hard to repress any signs of delight. "It's only got two levers, and it steers, starts and stops at a touch!"

This was the surprise he had been planning for months—that Mrs. Spence should have an automobile of her own, which would not only relieve Good Fairy of too much hack work, and this leave him more free for the usages which were always cropping up about the place, but which would make her independent of a driver and enable her to go shopping, calling, or to the station at her own sweet will and pleasure and without regard for time, season, or the other purpose for which an automobile was required.

If Mrs. Spence's eyes were full of tears as she stepped into the runabout, and if, after she guided it out on the main road and out of sight of the house, she stopped and threw her arms about her husband's neck to the imminent danger of the car running into a telegraph pole, there was no one to see but Mr. Spence, and he never told. To her great surprise, Mrs. Spence found that she could manage the machine with ease.

"Why, there isn't *anything* to driving this," she said, wonderingly. "You just can't help but guide it right!"

"Yes, and stopping is instinctive—*push* on the handle and *push* with the foot—and she stops. Release the foot, pull on the handle, and she starts."



The surprise he had been planning for months was an electric runabout which Mrs. Spence could operate herself, which would make her independent of a driver and relieve "The Good Fairy"

"But—but, John," demanded Mrs. Spence. "Aren't they fearfully expensive to keep? I've heard people in town talk about electric bills all the way up to seventy-five dollars a month."

"Perhaps that's the case when you buy current, but we make our own! Costs but little more to run this way than Good Fairy. And the extra time he will have to haul produce and run errands will more than make up for the difference!"

"But the savings, dear—it must have taken them *all* for the electric plant and this—this splendiferous surprise!"

"It didn't—not all—and there is more to be made. Seems to me a little woman who was born and brought up in a city but who comes happily to the country and helps make a home in the wilderness and stifles her regrets, ought to have some tangible reward beside the happiness of others. And this was the only thing I could think of we needed and didn't have!"

The new "investments" prospered amazingly. Mrs. Spence, whose strength had never been all that her husband wished, found a new pleasure and a new happiness in a car of her very own. From its newness and strangeness she was enticed into the daily drive she had often had to deny herself because Good Fairy was otherwise engaged. She found her social duties easier, and her shopping tours more quickly made that she did not have to depend on a time schedule for the gas car, but could order her own for any moment and keep it as long as she wanted it. Trips to school to fetch the children, to the station to get Mr. Spence, were suddenly a pleasure to look forward to, and as the car was charged at their own plant every day if it needed it, the expense never entered very heavily into her calculations.

"Nor must we figure our income as a stationary proposition," protested Mr. Spence to his wife, when she again chided him on the unexpected expenditure. "I'm going to make more money. It's not only the new acquaintances I've made out here. It's the broader outlook and more especially the saner life. Look for a minute at the difference between our manner of living here and what it was in the city or in Willisport. In the city there was no mad rush to get off in the morning to catch the early train that there was in Willisport, but there *was* the mad rush home, the crowded cars, the strain of city life in the evening as well as the day. If it wasn't a theatre, it was a party of some sort—if it wasn't that, it was a dinner or a supper at a restaurant. We spent more money, and had less fun than we do here, and we certainly spent more vital force!

"Here we never go to bed much later than ten unless for our weekly call or trip to town, and we live such a sane, out-of-door, fresh air, unworried, unharried life that I feel ten years younger. The result is that I work harder, do my work more easily, and I can see right now where I won't make much less than nine and perhaps more thousands this year right in the business. Of course, any business ought to grow, and I'd expect to increase my income even if I lived in town. But as it grew, I'd grow older and more worried and thinner and go more to the doctor. I see it all around me. I don't mind my work as I did once—I don't forget, as I used to, and I don't have the hard time thinking up new schemes that I once had. And it's nothing in the world but the country, the garden, Good Fairy and the health, strength and peace at home which accounts for it."

The home prospered as the business prospered. The second year of gardening, though it brought new problems, brought also a greatly increased yield. Dorry was older and made fewer mistakes, and had more strength to give to the garden. Jack had much more time to devote to it, now that he no longer had to drive the children to school if they missed the 'bus, or to go and call for Mr. Spence. Mrs. Spence did this with the electric—not to save Jack's time, it must be confessed, but for the pure love of being out in the open in a car of which she was not afraid and which she could operate with safety and pleasure for herself and her friends.

The whole electric investment meant much to her, and the bloom on the cheeks which had been too pale and the sparkle in the eyes which had grown lifeless in the city, were rewards enough for Mr. Spence, for the expenditure, not counting any

(*Continued on page* 339)

Batik—Its Making and Its Use

A PROCESS OF WAX-RESIST PRINTING THAT IS ADAPTED TO MANY DIFFERENT FABRICS AND EFFECTS—HOW IT IS DONE AND SOME OF ITS POSSIBILITIES

BY AMY MALI HICKS

THE various printed cottons and woven fabrics of the East are daily coming more and more into vogue. They are used for dress fabrics, furniture coverings, table covers and just now as the colorful background for an ivory bas-relief or a drapery on a bare wall. Though Batik, the Javanese printed fabric, has been known and used here for some time, it is not generally known that the handicraftsman can create these interesting results himself. A great many fabrics may be used, and many interesting designs worked out without especial talent or technical training.

Batik-making is a method of printing fabrics by a process of wax resist, and the process of wax-resist printing, or, as it is sometimes called, "reserve" printing, is the method of protecting certain portions of a piece of cloth from the coloring matter in the dye vat when the cloth is dipped. The wax is melted and deposited on the surface of the cloth, and the hot resist penetrates thoroughly the fiber, thus protecting from the dye the portions it covers.

The wax resist is, of course, always laid on in a design or pattern. When it has been finally removed, the pattern appears on the surface of the cloth and is properly called a "reserve."

Batik can be applied to all kinds of material, but on some with better results than on others. For instance, silk and cotton are the most easily handled. Next would come leather, and, last of all, linen, because in the dyeing of linen there are certain technical difficulties. Wool is never used in batik-making.

Through their possession of the island of Java, the Dutch got their intimate knowledge of the craft of batik-making. The native Javanese are masters of this craft. The lowest illustration on page 290 shows a *sarong*, or native loin cloth. These loin cloths are made of lightweight cotton, a material specially well adapted for the process of wax-resist printing, as the hot wax penetrates the fiber freely and easily. Cotton can be dyed beautiful and permanent colors; and, moreover, it gets an unusually beautiful texture from the handling necessary in the dye process. The texture it finally acquires through the application of dye and the wax resist has somewhat the effect of velvet in color quality and tone. Where the original color of the unbleached cotton appears in any pattern, it has the look of old parchment. This is because the wax of the resist is never completely removed from the fiber of the material and adds depth of tone to its color and texture.



The end of a chiffon scarf, printed in black, blue, red. white and green on an orange ground

The *sarong* in the illustration is a wonderful example of the art of design and the dyer's craft. In almost all Javanese batiks the design is purely abstract and dependent on its beauty for the relation and arrangement of the line and mass.

However, the type of design applied to batik may be either representative or naturalistic, as it pleases the designer. The pliable technique of batik offers few obstacles in the carrying out of any kind of detail. Indeed, in some instances textures can be reproduced; on general principles, however, it is well for the beginner to restrain a desire for naturalistic ornament, and to try at first for the simpler effects obtained by the wise use of mass and line arrangements.

There are certain features of batik which, so to speak, have grown out of the manner in which it is made. The illustration of the *sarong* shows one of these—a network of fine lines throughout the background. This network is caused by the crackling of the wax resist, as it dries and shrinks, or when the cloth is wrinkled or bent. One can see that the network is thickest where the cloth has been most bent, that is, where it has been hung in the center over a pole to dry the wax. The color in the dye vat gets into these cracks and penetrates the fiber of the cloth when it



Good examples of tied and dyed work, or reserve printing without a wax resist



The *tjanting*, or wax container



The tube is for pouring the wax



One of the modern examples of Batik work

is dyed. This leaves a print of cracks or wrinkles when the wax is removed. This is the most decorative and characteristic feature of the batik, and under the guidance of the wise designer can be used with effect, instead of just being a more or less unhappy accident.

The tools and materials for batik-making are simple. Beeswax, paraffin and rosin are used for making the resist. Denatured alcohol is needed for the spirit lamp to heat the wax, and benzine for cleaning the wax resist from the batik. The



little instrument used as a container for the hot wax is not unlike a small copper teapot with a long handle. It is called a *"tjanting"* by the Javanese. These *tjantings* have spouts or tubes for conveying the hot wax resist. And these tubes are of various sizes, regulated for making fine or coarse lines. This little instrument can be made by any metal worker or skilled tool maker. It is wisest to make it of thin sheet copper, because it is then lighter to hold and heats more easily. The Javanese make their *tjantings* also of copper, using bamboo for the handle.

All the line work of design can be done with this tube. Large masses or spaces, however, are more easily filled in with very hot wax and an ordinary paint brush.

A small spirit lamp, a tripod to hold the wax receptacles and several small enameled bowls complete the equipment for wax-resist printing. A spool of copper wire might be added, because it is convenient to use a piece of it in clearing the spout of the *tjanting*. Even after the wax is carefully strained particles of dust are apt to get into the tubes and interfere with the free flow of the wax.



A Madras Batik, with corner turned over

The different kinds of fabrics—cotton, silk and linen—each call for individual treatment, which in each is determined by the character of the fiber of which the fabric is woven. These treatments are carried out by mixing the resist of different proportions of wax paraffin and rosin, and by using different degrees of heat in its application. The paraffin assists the crackle in the resist, and the rosin helps it to adhere to the fiber.

For drawing on silk, where a clean, unbroken line is needed, pure beeswax, moderately heated, should be used. Silk is more easily penetrated by the hot wax resist than other materials and requires careful handling.

In order to keep the wax resist at a moderate temperature, pure beeswax should be cut up, melted and strained through a piece of fine cambric into one of the small enamel bowls. The bowl itself should be kept hot in another and larger bowl of boiling water. The hot wax can be dipped out of the bowl with a spoon, or, if the vessel has a spout, poured into the *tjanting*. Do not, on any account, when drawing on silk, fill the pot itself with unmelted beeswax and then hold it over the spirit lamp to heat. The Javanese purposely make their *tjantings* with the bamboo handle extending out under the base of the metal container, so that it cannot be held directly over the flame without injuring the handle.

If the crackled or broken line is needed, add one-half paraffin to the beeswax. The kind of line used in batik should correspond with the character of the applied decoration. If this is unconventional or naturalistic, a crackled or broken line is appropriate. If the design is formal or abstract, a clear and distinct line should be used. It is then that great care must be taken with the temperature of the wax resist. Very hot beeswax flows quickly through the spout of the *tjanting,* and spreads unless carefully guided. Then drops of wax are apt to form at the end of the tube, and unless watched will fall off and spot the fabric.

For all backgrounds on silk, where a crackled effect is desired, a mixture of half beeswax and paraffin should be used and a little rosin added. Sometimes a purposely crackled background can be effectively combined with spots and figures which have no detail.

On heavy linen and on cotton or velvet, beeswax should be used very hot for beginners' experiments, and until the possibilities of the wax-resist process are more perfectly understood, it is always safe to use clear beeswax, for it insures with less skill a more even line.

After the wax resist has been applied to the material it is left to dry and harden. It can be then removed by one of two processes. If the reserve has been made on silk it is removed by dipping in a bath of benzine. Benzine dissolves paraffin and beeswax and rosin, and whatever remains can be pressed out of the silk with a moderately hot iron over blotting paper. On velvets the nap must be raised. If it is in small pieces, this can be done over the teakettle; but if in larger pieces, it had best be taken to the commercial dyer. Boiling with hot water and laundry soap will remove resist from linen and cotton.

The treatment for leather is the same as for other surfaces, except that in general a broader and freer line may be used. On leather the crackle of the batik is most effective. Great freedom, too, may be used in the matter of design, especially for screens and wall hangings, where more or less naturalistic motif may be decoratively treated, and where textures may be reproduced.

Probably the most satisfactory colors for dyeing batik on linen and cotton are those dyes



among the natural and artificial pigments which are set by oxidation. The advantage of these dyes is that they can be used in a cold dye bath, which does not destroy the wax resist.

Among the natural pigments, indigo comes first of all and is most important. It is the most beautiful and permanent of all dyes and the base for many others. The vat method for cotton, linen and silk

(*Continued on page* 318)



A sarong of Javanese Batik

Christmas Garlands Gathered in the Fall

THE BEAUTY THAT AUTUMN WOODS AND FIELDS PROVIDE FOR HOLIDAY DECORATION—WHAT TO GATHER NOW AND HOW TO KEEP IT BRIGHT FOR CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION

BY MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

BY mid-October, at the latest, begin looking forward to Christmas decorations. Then all the wealth of road and hedgeside is at the fullest; ferns also have reached their best development; wild roses, dogwood, mountain ash, the strawberry bush, bitter-sweet and partridge vine show jewelwise amid the thinning leafage; then, too, milkweed pods are ready to burst into silken fluff, and the wild clematis, known variously as Traveler's Joy or Virgin's Bower, has changed its milky constellations into other constellations of fringy green seed. Each and several these have potentialities of household beauty attainable with a trifle of forethoughted care.



The fluffy milk-weed pods, if properly dried and hung head down, will stay together when they burst

Gather all these late upon a warm, dry afternoon—never in morning damps, nor sharp wind, nor, above all, when it is wet. If a light frost or two has nipped tender greenery, these other things will be but the better—riper, yet less sappy. Cut branches of berried things, instead of breaking them. Use a sharp knife, and make slanting cuts. Beware avarice! Take only the best branches, and those but sparingly. Keep each sort to itself, laying them without crowding in something flat—a wheelbarrow or shallow basket, or, lacking other things, a square cloth, the corners tied over a light pole, and held out at the bottom with strips of lath. Unless frost is imminent, gather one thing at a time. Take home branches quickly, cull and trim, then stand them in earthen crocks with six inches of water in the bottom and lumps of fresh charcoal to keep it untainted, else thrust the cut ends, four inches deep, into clean, wet sand—which must be kept wet constantly. Set crocks or sand boxes in a light, airy place, away from frost or artificial heat. Once a fortnight trim a quarter inch from the cut ends; removing water-logged pores thus keeps the branches fresh. The small ruby-red rose hips should be cut with their parent stems as close to the ground as possible. From the tall-running roses take only the flower stalks laden with big scarlet or yellow-red urn-shaped fruit. A cellar that is clean, light and well ventilated keeps all such things well, provided there is no heat.

Trails of bitter-sweet, cut low, the ends stuck in sand or water, and set high, with vines trailing in clean, cold air, scarcely shrivel. Partridge vine, if possible, should be lifted in clumps the depth of a sharp spade, the clumps potted, well watered, and given air and sunlight without heat. Thus the waxy green leaves and coral-red berry clusters keep their beauty till New Year—and beyond. Unfortunately, the root, perennial, is deep and creeping, but as it haunts cultivated ground, especially creek bottoms or light hedgerows, removal is not so difficult.

Cut clematis with a free knife—never minding the waste. Untangle, pick out trails most richly fringed, take home and spread flat on big sheets of cardboard or thin boards, or tack up against a wall. Cardboard is best. Stick stout pins through from the under side, and with pincers bend over the ends so as to hold the vine stems in place. Tacks weaken them to the breaking point; hence avoid them. If drying against a wall, attach them with strips of leather or cloth, tacked at either end. Curve the vines gracefully, or make into wreathes before tacking. Once dry, they hold the shape. To frame a mirror or picture, cut a pattern of it in cardboard, fasten the sprays to it, and lay flat to dry. An airy attic is excellent for such drying; also for storing packed ferns.

Pack only perfect fronds of lace fern, stag horn and maiden hair. Spread first many thicknesses of newspaper, smooth and flat, cover it with ferns well spread; lay on more newspaper—three thicknesses, at least—weight corners; lay on more ferns, more papers, shifting weights to hold them steady, and repeat till all the ferns are packed. Then weight the pack with light boards. Sword ferns, the hardest of all, can be thus packed, but should be dug up, taking care not to bruise them, freed of old and inferior leaves, then the roots packed close and tight in a box or trough, with a very little earth. sprinkled very well, and set under a shed or on the north side of a building. Throw something over them when it is very cold, or remove indoors. In mild or moderate weather they do better in the open, and will stay green all winter if not frosted. Let alone the tall, branchy brake fern, however tempting; it will crisp and twist to worthlessness, no matter how carefully handled.

Hang milkweed pods, head down, where it is dry, cool and still. By slow drying they will not shatter when they burst. Goldenrod, picked in prime and carefully dried, makes rather handsome fluff, but much less so than a dull pink perennial, whose herbaceous stalks spring up in damp places, and produce great, round heads of small, fine blossoms.

(*Cont. on p. 329*)



When the roadside clematis has formed its silken clusters it may be carefully brought in to grace the house in winter



The great oak tree determined the physical form of the house and became a factor in shaping its plan. In summer it shades the entire side of the house and the brick-paved terrace. In winter, when the leaves have fallen, the tree keeps off no desirable sunlight

Homes that Architects Have Built for Themselves

THE CAMBRIDGE RESIDENCE OF ALLEN W. JACKSON—A HOUSE THAT TURNS ITS BACK TO THE ROAD AND ADOPTS THE ENGLISH IDEA OF PRIVACY FOR THE GARDEN AND THE MAIN ROOMS

BY ALLEN W. JACKSON

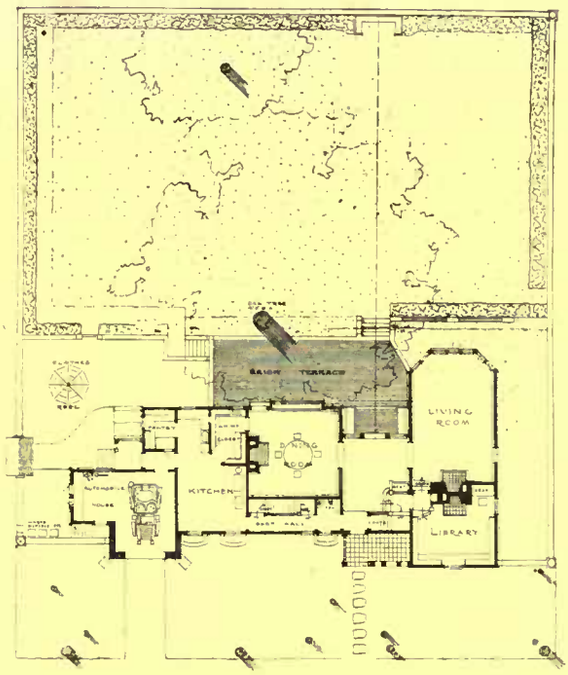
THE architect who builds his own house sometimes has an uneasy feeling that, like the lawyer who handles his own case, he has a fool for his client. The perfect freedom which he has always looked forward to as such an ideal condition for success, he is surprised to find quickly becomes positively irritating. Like a child in a garden who rushes from flower to flower and cannot decide which to pick, he, too, finds so much to attract him in all the styles, with their heterogeneous appeal, that he is soon in a fever of excitement and turns over his books in a flutter of enthusiasm. He realizes that there is not one thing that he has always wanted to do, but fifty. He has visions of a Tudor-Colonial-Dutch manor house, with Italian arcades and steep French roofs. If it were possible to construct a half-timber, brick, plaster, stone, shingle wall, one would really fear for the consequences.

His mind races, like an engine with no load. He begins to wish vaguely for instructions, for limitations imposed from without; something fixed and definite and circumbscribed, to make a problem to be solved. For, as the glory of an artist is to work within the limitations of his medium, so it is of the architect to wring success from the imposed conditions as he finds them. With no crochety owner, who must have *all* rooms on the second floor; or his wife, whose motto is to look after the closets and the rooms will look after themselves; or the daughter, who demands that her chamber must have light on four sides—without these aids to design, what shall he do? Luckily, however, he too has restrictions. His pocketbook will supply one of the most immutable, his location another—and, happy thought, his wife the rest!

I do not know whether, as a general rule, the houses that architects build for themselves are better or worse than the general run of their work. Looking over those one calls to mind, they seem on the whole to be worse. I am not quite sure why they should be less thoroughly and carefully done, although I have an idea that there may be something of the feeling of desire of getting away from the shop. He is rather tired of "architecture," and is quite content to get away from it and surround himself, not with moldings and cornices and the rest of the *mise en scene* of his trade, but rather to refresh himself with the less familiar arts of other men; pictures, furniture and *objets d'art* with the architecture, just enough for a background to tie the thing together. It may be also that if he happens to be in a stale and jaded state when the great time arrives, or extra busy with im-

portant professional duties, he will weakly prefer to do nothing at all, so that all the world will say, "He didn't try," than to make the supreme effort that all his friends will expect of him. Whether or not these are the reasons in some cases, I fear we shall find no blanket reason to explain their frequent shortcomings.

With the house we are illustrating, the location provided the first problem. The lot of land is situated on a well-traveled thoroughfare of a populous suburb. It is on the south side of the street, with its two distinguishing features a mammoth oak tree exactly in the center and an open park on the west. The lot itself is ninety-five feet on the street and one hundred and fifteen feet deep. There was no question but that the oak, a handsome tree with good spread of foliage, must be kept. It remained to be decided whether to build between the tree and the back line, so getting away from the street and having the remaining land and tree in front of the house; or to build between the tree and the street, with a garden behind. The house would, in either case, have to be long, narrow and parallel to the street. This latter location was decided on, because it was thought that while placing the house in this location would bring it near the highway, it would, nevertheless, bring the south side overlooking the garden and away from the traffic. This idea, it was found, could be carried still further, as will be seen from looking at the plan, by placing all the important rooms on the south and garden side of the house, leaving the halls, etc., to form a buffer, as it were, against the noise and dust of the street and the cold winds of the north.



The house faces north, but the long hall serves as an insulator, keeping the rooms warm



The decoration of the interior was inspired by the contemporary work in English homes. It is made livable with wide easy chairs and bright cretonnes

Having decided on this motif of turning one's back to the road, the logical step was to develop and make the most of the long south side of the house overlooking the garden.

The front hall, running through the house, was made to let on to a wide brick terrace, running by the dining-room, and overhung and shaded by the oak, like a great green parasol. This shades the entire side of the house in summer, but its bare skeleton ribs in winter lets the sun pass through to flood the rooms with its cheerful presence. A weatherproof table and chairs serve for meals in front of the door to the dining-room, and a window above the counter in the butler's pantry serves as an admirable slide for serving and clearing away. At these *al fresco* meals, the shade of the oak is very grateful, its large, close-growing leaves making a surprisingly thick, dense shade. This terrace, owing to the conformation of the land, is some few feet above the garden level, so that one looks off and down among the flowers.

The front door from the street, the hall and the door to the terrace, are on an axis which is continued across the terrace by a flight of brick steps leading down to the lawn and across beneath the sweeping boughs which in places touch the ground, to a seat descried through the foliage against the boundary wall beyond.

The east end of the terrace, beyond the butler's pantry, is stopped by a seat the width of the terrace, whose high back serves to shut out and form one side of the laundry yard behind. Another flight of rough stone steps, covered with a pergola, runs down from this end and connects with brick walks bordered by flower beds flanking the lawn on the east. Thus the outdoors is linked with the rooms within, and is really a larger and more airy living-room, the transition being made as easy and without jar as possible. In planning the outdoor part of a house, one must hold his hand in the treatment of gardens, etc., and careful planning is as necessary here as elsewhere. It is important to concentrate the interest and avoid confusion. One's prize effects must not be dissipated, but carefully conserved and bound together. Here, as elsewhere, not the least part of the impression will be due to the foil afforded by unadorned settings. Nothing is more stupid than the sight of what might have been a dignified, unaffected lawn, entirely spoiled by



The newel posts are capped by little carved and painted wooden figures of saints, probably from a long-forgotten piece of church furniture

being dotted over with timid flower beds or lonely little trees, each carefully insulated by a bit of turf from contact with the other. These pitiful affairs, placed with the idea that they take care of the decoration of a certain number of square feet, are evidently used with the feeling that there is something shameful or bold in a plain surface of honest grass. We will avoid any such lifeless mixture by keeping our flowers together, and in this case use them in a general way as a wall or boundary about our level lawn in the center.

Now, if our garden is to be the great outdoor living-room that we desire, where we can take off our coats and romp with the children without hurting its rugs or scratching its furniture, where we may have tea and gossip with our friends, we shall want walls or high hedges to make it cosy and shut us in from the world. This was the aim of the place we are considering. The lawn has the unbroken center, the flowers, vines and shrubs making a border all around, backed on the east by a high-clipped hedge of Siberian maple, and on the south and west by a high wall. The house forms the fourth side of the quadrangle to the north.

So much for the layout in a general way of the small estate.

The interior arrangement of the house was arrived at by following the direction pointed out by common sense, a path in this instance unusually



To give the subtle charm that permeates an old house, Mr. Jackson built in the antique architectural features he had collected. This is an Italian carved doorway of Sixteenth Century workmanship



The craving for the dignity and atmosphere that clings to old furniture led to the use of several pieces. They are of different styles, but each piece is intrinsically beautiful and harmonizes with the color scheme

clear and well defined; the points of the compass and the desirable views fitted well with the owner's desires in outlook and accommodation. The land adjoining on the west is a large undeveloped park, and this outlook was selected for the living-room, with the small library between it and the street; next, toward the east, is the hall; then comes the dining-room and kitchen, with its appurtenances. Beyond, at the extreme end, is the garage, a name which use has proved it should share with that of "shed." It is a place for the ice chest, waste barrels, bicycles, ice-cream freezer, mops, bottles and all those things that in most houses are put—where are they put? This portion of the land has the least desirable outlook, and this utilitarian area serves, by thrusting itself between the world and the inner sanctuary, to have an ancillary value apart from its main functions.

The bedrooms follow out the central idea of utilizing the south, the view and the garden to the utmost.

The house, being a long, narrow one, it is necessary to string the rooms together by a hall, and this is placed to run along the north, throwing the important rooms on the more desirable side. Here, also, are placed the stairs and public closets, leaving the choicest positions for the more important rooms. No architecture is attempted on this floor, the problem being taken to be the squeezing the

(*Continued on page 322*)



The terrace is as much a room of the house as any part of it and makes a delightful lounging place free from the prying eyes of passers-by



Casement windows, a paved terrace, a walled-in stretch of lawn, these are some of the elements which add to the hominess of the English house. To adapt them to our conditions is but the recognition of some sounder building ideas than are used in the average American country dwelling

Tree Wounds and Their Treatment

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR INJURED TREES SO AS TO PREVENT OR CURE THE ROT-PRODUCING FACTORS THAT ARE ALWAYS PRESENT—VARIOUS KINDS OF WOUNDS

BY ELBERT PEETS

WOUNDS are perhaps the most frequent primary cause of the decay and death of trees. The vast majority of the destructive rot-producing fungi can make their entrance into the framework of the tree only through wounds. By wounds I mean all exposed surfaces of wood, all interruptions in the normal bark covering. Wounds are not simply esthetically displeasing, marring, for instance, the fine texture of the bark, nor do they merely interfere more or less seriously with the physiological processes of the tree. Wounds are breaches in the tree's great wall of defense, its bark, laying the precious treasures of its wood open to the unresisted attack of its thousand omnipresent enemies. If you come upon the brown shelf-like fruiting bodies of certain rot fungi in the woods on a bright day in fall, you will see coming from their lower surfaces little clouds of brown dust. Each particle of this fine dust is a spore which has the power to grow and cause decay and to reproduce the mother plant. How certain it is, then, that every wound in a tree will sooner or later become infected by some tree disease, and that every wounded tree is a tree in danger.



An oak with a large bark wound. The decayed bark has been cut away and the sound wood treated with creosote and tar

There are two general purposes or principles which govern the treatment of wounds. We must handle wounds in such a way as, first, to prevent the entrance of decay and of insects, and, second, to facilitate their healing. The first purpose is of more immediate importance, on account of the slowness of the healing process, which often cannot take place at all if decay precedes it. The second is, however, of great ultimate importance, because healing entirely obviates the danger of infection and helps the tree physiologically and physically.

Any discussion of dressings for wounds must be prefaced by a determination of the things the dressing is to be called on to do and of the influences which tend to prevent the proper discharge of its functions.

The dressing is put on the wound in order to prevent weather, insects and fungi from getting at the exposed wood. The weather does but little harm *per se,* but it is the invariable advance agent of fungi. To be good, a dressing must cover the wound completely, bridging such small cracks as there may be in it, must take tenacious hold on the wood, weather well, and not crack or separate from the wood. It must, in addition, be fairly easy to apply, and another consideration is that it must if possible be cheap.

That it is hard to find a satisfactory dressing is largely due to the kind of surface to which it is applied. Because the surface to which it is applied is usually moist it is hard to make the dressing adhere, and because the surface is sure to check it is hard to get a permanent covering. Painting a wound in a tree is absolutely unlike painting a piece of seasoned timber. It is sometimes suggested that the dressing ought to prevent evaporation and the checking of the wood, but in practice it has been found that no dressing will prevent the checking of fresh-cut wood. The wisest thing to do is not to try to put on a permanent dressing until the first checking has taken place. A heavy dressing will then retard further checking and may not be fractured by such checking as does occur.

The various materials which have some value as applications to wounds can be divided into two groups: those which sterilize the wound and cause the death, through their fungicidal properties, of such spores as fall on the wound while the materials persist, and those materials which fill and cover the wood, permanently preventing the access of spores to it. Some of these last have incidental antiseptic qualities.

To the former class belong all sprays used against fungous diseases, such as solutions of copper sulphate and the lime-sulphur wash. Whenever trees are sprayed with a fungicide the nozzle should be held for an instant against each wound, and the trunk should be sprayed as carefully as the bearing wood. The copper solution is made by dissolving an ounce of copper sulphate in a gallon of water. Other antiseptics of value in dressing wounds are corrosive sublimate, dissolved in water at the rate of two ounces to fifteen gallons, and formalin, one ounce to two gallons.

The antiseptic materials used in wood preservation are also of value in treating wounds. Foremost among them are coal tar, creosote and carbolineum, which is also a coal tar product, distilled off at a higher temperature. Creosote comes in several consistencies, the heaviest of them requiring heating. A so-called creosote is made from the tar which is a by-product of the manufacture of water-gas from petroleum, but it has no antiseptic value. In buying creosote demand a guarantee that it is distilled from coal tar. Carbolineum has been the center of much contro-



Wounds made by lawnmowers, etc., at the base of a tree, as in the case of this beech, should be carefully attended to

versy. Some observers claim it never hurts the bark or living tissue of the trunk, while others can prove that trees have been killed by it. Until it is determined under what conditions it is safe, the manufacturers warn against the application of carbolineum to the bark or to the sapwood close to the bark. To large surfaces it can of course be applied without danger, and for such purposes it has great value, as it penetrates very deep, especially if it is heated.

Creosote and carbolineum, both of which, by the way, are commonly carried by paint dealers and cost from sixty-five cents to a dollar or so a gallon, do not actually fill the wood in the sense that paints do, but they make the wood impervious to water and immune from the attacks of insects. The reason why they cannot be considered as complete dressings is that they do not to any extent prevent the checking of the wood, even when they are frequently renewed. They cannot in any way fill or bridge over cracks. Checking continues, though slowly, for an indefinite period. Ultimately, the cracks get so large, if they are not covered over, that water gets into them and, freezing, tends to break out bits of the wood, thus exposing the unimpregnated inner regions. For this reason chemical preservatives, as distinguished from dressings which produce a mechanical covering, have not proved successful permanent applications for wounds.

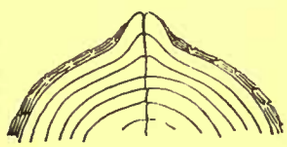
Of those materials which do actually fill and cover the wood, paint is probably the most used. Pure white lead and linseed paint makes a very good dressing for moderately small wounds, especially if the wood is dry when the paint is applied. Its effectiveness is much increased if a second application is made after the first checking has taken place. Paint seems especially suitable for ordinary orchard practice, where the wounds are not large nor inaccessible and healing is fairly rapid. It would not do to ignore Professor Bailey's judgment in such a matter. "My conclusion is," he says, "after having had the question in mind for a decade, that a heavy application of lead paint is the best all-around dressing for common pruning wounds." The tree repairer, however, has often to deal with quite different affairs from ordinary pruning wounds. Suppose a large wound is painted. In a year or two season checks form in the wood and the inelastic paint fractures. Boring insects find little crevices in which to deposit their eggs. The larvæ burrow back and forth in the wood, returning as adults to the wound to emerge. At the surface the paint may stop them temporarily, but the strong jaws of the insects soon break it down. Each hole thus left, with a moist mass of sawdust extending back into the wood, is an ideal germinating bed for fungus spores. In four or five years more the wood is quite rotten, large cracks appear in its surface, ants and other insects have free access. Soon the wound is beyond any cure but a more or less expensive cavity treatment. Repeated observation of this process has led the writer to conclude that a single coat of paint is a positively dangerous dressing for large wounds, concealing, as it does, the disintegration which goes on underneath it almost as rapidly as if the wound had not been dressed at all.



This tree has made repeated efforts to cover its wound with calluses, but the bark has been gnawed off by horses

A very permanent dressing is the plastic cement used by slaters. It is applied in a thick layer with a spatula. It does not become hard nor crack if it is properly made. It has no antiseptic quality and must be preceded by an application of carbolineum. It is probable that the use of slaters' cement will become more common as the method of making two applications, one for sterilization and one for protection, is more widely adopted.

Grafting wax is too expensive and adheres too imperfectly to entitle it to a place as a regular dressing, but the liquid form has important special uses. It is the best thing to apply to fresh wounds, because it does not in the least injure the cambium. The wax can be made at home according to the recipes to be found in Bailey's "Horticultural Rule-book," or it can be bought, costing about forty cents a pound. To make liquid wax of the ordinary kind, heat it and mix about half its weight of alcohol with it. It may be well to give Bailey's recipe for "Lefort's liquid grafting wax." "Best white resin, one pound; beef tallow, one ounce; remove from the fire and add eight ounces of alcohol. Keep in closed bottles or cans."



A cross-section showing a typical frost crack



The frost crack shows as a long, narrow opening lengthwise of the trunk, in time developing pronounced lips

Next to paint, tar has been the material most commonly used as a dressing for wounds. There are several different kinds of tar. To dispose first of the undesirable ones, the material known as "coal tar paint" is merely a solution of some kind of asphaltum in benzine and has no value as a wound dressing. It does not spread thickly, dries brittle, and is rapidly dissolved by water. Pine tar, or pitch, is rather expensive, not very convenient to handle, and in no way superior to coal tar. A special warning should

be sounded against those forms of tar which are hard and brittle at ordinary temperatures and have to be melted to be applied. Such are sure to chip off and be unsatisfactory.

Coal tar is the material intended wherever the word tar is used here. In buying tar for that purpose the only safe way is to get it from, or trace it from, a gas works producing gas from coal. In case of doubt have the dealer sign a guarantee that the tar is wholly the product of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal.

Tar makes a very good dressing if it is carefully applied and if not too much is asked of it. It is at its best when heavy applications are made in winter, when it usually needs to be heated, to dry and not too large surfaces. It is absorbed by a transverse cut and is then to a certain extent subject to the drawbacks attendant on the use of such materials as creosote. It does not adhere well to moist surfaces, blistering up easily. On large wounds it must be frequently renewed. For instance, the writer once had to treat a large wound in an ironwood tree. The exposed wood was dry and sound, though rather deeply cracked. He applied at intervals of a week or two, during the summer, four thorough coats of tar. The conditions were ideal for a perfect job. Four years later there were numerous holes through the tar where insects had escaped and there were even cracks through which the wood was visible. This does not prove that tar is not a valuable dressing. It only shows that in this case four years was too long to wait before renewing the protective covering. That is the great point about the use of tar. It must be renewed at frequent intervals. How long those intervals can be depends upon circumstances. If a thorough second coat is given rapidly-healing pruning wounds up to, say, six inches in diameter, a year after the first coat, they can usually be left to heal without further attention. Larger wounds should receive a second coat the year after the first one and every second year thereafter, until checking absolutely ceases and a heavy impervious layer of tar is formed over the whole surface.



Another instance of how a tree may be wounded. In this case an iron band has eaten into the tree as the latter grew



Most of this cambium has been saved by prompt treatment

For the little odds and ends—petty injuries and quickly-healing wounds—a thorough daub of tar is quite sufficient. But the strong color and staining quality of tar must not be permitted to lead to careless work with it. It must be flowed on with a full brush, and every particle of the surface must be covered.

The solid forms of asphalt can be used just as they come, being melted for use. There are serious difficulties, however, about applying hot preparations to tree wounds, particularly if the wounds are high up in a tree. Most forms which need melting, also, dry too brittle to be perfectly effective. To avoid these drawbacks, the asphalt is usually fluxed with some liquid in which it will dissolve, just enough of the solvent being used to bring the mixture to the proper consistency. Many substances are used for this purpose, including gasoline, petroleum oils of various consistencies, linseed oil, and other vegetable paint oils. The mixture can be bought ready made or can be mde by the user.

Effective as a thorough coat of asphalt paint is, cases frequently arise which call for something even more strong and enduring. The wound may be a very large one, for instance, and difficult of access, so that little dependence can be put upon future renewals of the dressing. If it is an old wound there are probably borers beneath the surface which may be able to break through even a heavy coat of asphalt. To meet such a situation we have always the possibility of covering the wound with zinc or copper. There is a method, though, which secures quite as effective a covering as does zinc, with less expense and less work. That method is the reinforcement of ordinary brushed dressings.

A dressing is reinforced by applying a fabric to the wound and saturating the fabric with the dressing. The materials available for the purpose are numerous, such as cotton batting, burlap, cheesecloth, and canvas. By all means the most satisfactory, though, is cotton padding, a material used in dressmaking. It is a thin bat of cotton, perhaps an eighth of an inch thick. All department stores sell it, the price being about five cents a square yard.

Three steps must be observed in applying the reinforced dressing. First give the wound a thorough coat of the dressing. It is well to let this dry a day or two. Then press the padding against the wound and saturate it thoroughly with the dressing. At this point the padding which extends beyond the edges of the wound can be trimmed off. It takes only a moment to trim the edges if a sharp instrument is used. The writer uses old safety razor blades. When this saturating coat has dried a few days the upper surface of the cotton padding will usually be somewhat exposed. A final surface dressing is necessary in order to protect the cotton from the weather. When the job is done the presence of the cotton is barely discoverable.

Not all dressings fit this process. Tar is apt to harden at the edges and separate from the wood. Paint would do fairly well, though it would be very expensive. The asphalt compounds work best. The first coat on the wound can be of tar. asphalt being used to saturate the fabric and for the final dressing.

The manufacturers of pruning paints often advertise that their preparations contain nothing which could be harmful to the tree. The writer does not consider that an important point. None of the materials commonly used is seriously injurious to the wood. Tar usually kills back the cambium an eighth or a quarter of an inch, but it is normally killed as far back as that by drying. Carbolineum often kills the cambium a little farther, but is innocuous if it is kept an inch or so from the edge of the wound. Don't choose an expensive material over a cheap one, for the sole reason that its analysis indicates that it contains nothing which could possibly injure the cambium. The cheap one may

(*Continued on page* 331)

The Modern Kitchen and Its Planning

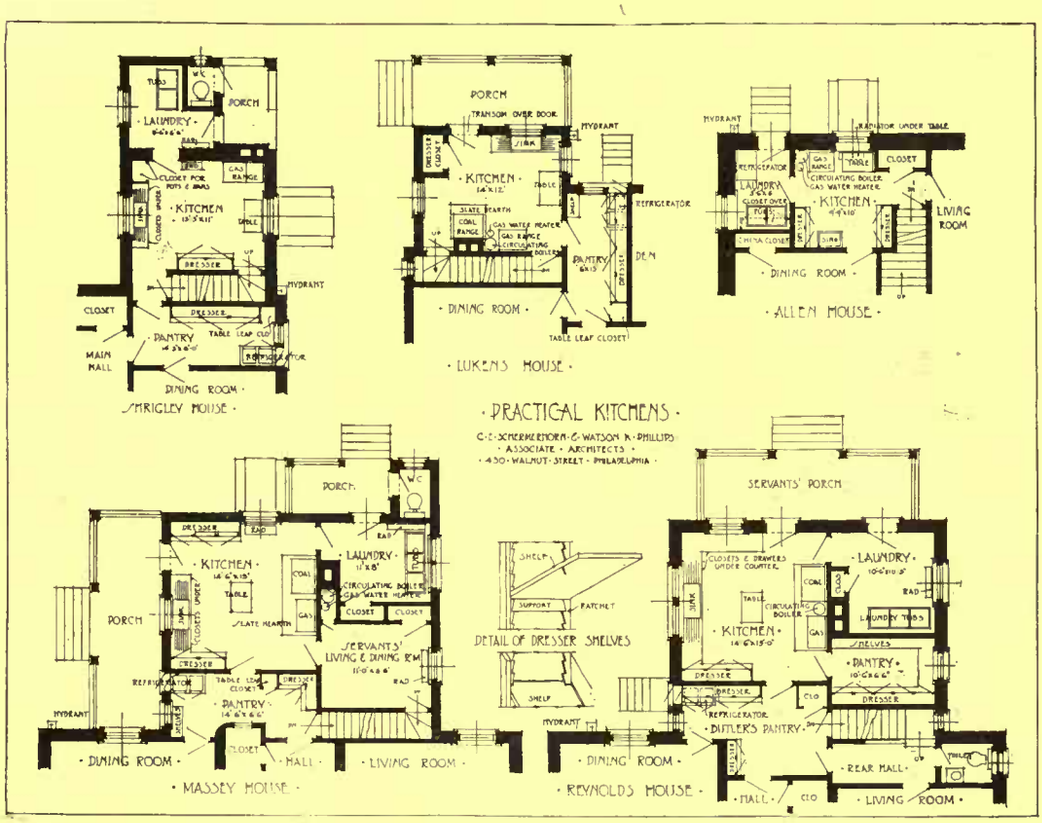
HOW THE EFFICIENCY, COMFORT AND APPEARANCE OF THE KITCHEN MAY BE IMPROVED BY JUDICIOUS ARRANGEMENT AND EQUIPMENT—SPECIFIC CASES IN WHICH THIS HAS BEEN DONE

BY C. E. SCHERMERHORN

Photographs by Mary H. Northend and Others

TO every architect there are certain features about a house which have for him the greatest interest. The kitchen has always appealed to me, probably because my earliest and most cherished memories are of my grandmother's kitchen. At one time there were two rooms, the dining-room and the kitchen, but the partition between had been removed, making one large, convenient room. How well I remember the big chimney-piece, where I could look up and see the stars! It was so big that the cook stove and wood box, which it was my duty to keep filled, were not enough entirely to fill its cavernous space. To the rear of the kitchen was the mysterious "safe" under the hill, which was so dark that I could never be inveigled into it, although my aunt bravely went in and out many times a day. Then there was the pantry, with its cistern and slate floor and shelves, to which no modern pantry, with its tiled walls, porcelain sink and built-in refrigerator, need aspire to equal. For what modern pantry has within its walls such "ginger" and "round-wheel" cakes as grandmother made? In spite of frequent raids, the red-painted tin pans never failed to respond to my onslaughts.

In the middle of the room stood the dining-table, which, between meals, was covered with a red-and-white-figured table cover. At meal time the table was laid with a serviceable white oil-cloth cover. I never remember having eaten lobster a la Newberg at this board, but never since have I tasted buckwheat cakes and honey, both raised on the place, which would compare with grandmother's.



The floor plans of five different houses, showing how their kitchens have been planned to meet the varying requirements. The construction of the adjustable dresser shelves is especially good

But turning now from the old to the new, consider the kitchen of Mrs. George W. Massey, of Lambertville, N. J. While some kitchens may contain things not found here, there are few kitchens so well appointed. Before going further, I must give Mrs. Massey full credit for many of the features herein described, my part being to offer suggestions here and there, and to keep her dressers, ranges, etc., from overflowing into other rooms or out of doors. Mrs. Massey's first instructions to me were that she did not want a house with a Queen Anne front and a "Mary Ann" back. We compromised by making both front and back of Colonial treatment. Should you visit her home, she might, in all probability, take you straight through to the kitchen; so there we will go.



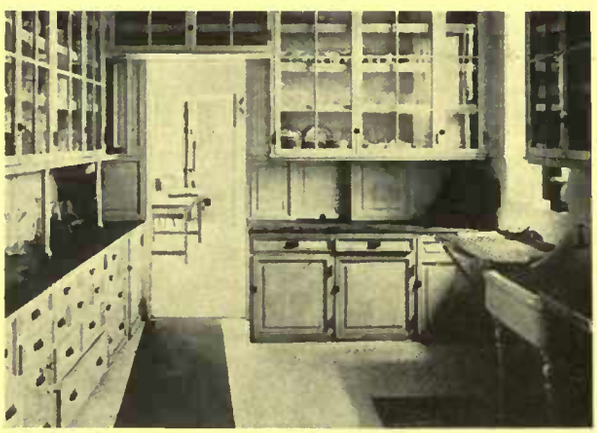
When the doors of the dresser in the Massey kitchen are opened everything needful is at once accessible without the necessity of searching hither and yon

At first you might not be impressed; on one side we see the ranges, on the other a dresser and sink, and at the rear another dresser. Wait



A well-lighted sink is desirable for comfort and efficiency. The space directly below it should be left open, thus making for greater cleanliness

until the doors are opened. Here is surely the master dresser. The doors are five inches thick, and are really closets, for they have shelves. When these doors are open, every necessary thing is at hand, without having to go hither and yon for salt, sugar, spices, baking powder, etc. The shelves are supported on movable cleats and ratchets. These are arranged so that the shelves may be raised or lowered one and one-quarter inches. This feature would greatly improve any dresser, for the shelves may then be arranged to accommodate the articles to be placed on them, and the extra cost is trifling. Another arrangement equally good is to use metal plugs and bore holes in the side pieces, similar to the arrangement in bookcases.



Tiled walls and floor in the butler's pantry add to its neatness, as do also the glass-doored cupboards

Beneath these doors there are three drawers, separated into compartments for the kitchen cutlery and similar articles. Under the middle drawer is a cutting-board for bread and meat. This is a necessity in any kitchen, and by this means is always at hand and cannot be mislaid.

Just beneath the countershelf, and above the open door, will be seen a long, shallow drawer; this is the bread-kneading board. The drawer is 36 inches by 24 inches and 1 inch deep in the clear. It is lined with zinc. Like the cutting-board, it is never in the way when not in use, and may be readily taken out and cleaned. A sliding bracket supports this board. One-half of the lower dresser has the same door arrangement as the upper portion; the other section has drawers for kitchen linen.

A useful adjunct is the clock shelf, which is inexpensive, and will undoubtedly be put in some time. Why not arrange it when the house is built, and then have it made and finished to match the woodwork?

Are you aware that a sink may be set at any height desired? Have you ever felt that your sink was too high or too low? The usual height of a table is 2 feet 6 inches or 2 feet 8 inches. Plumbing manufacturers long ago established 2 feet 6 inches as the standard height for sinks. This was fixed upon so that waste pipes, legs, etc., would be uniform in length. This brings the bottom of the sink five inches or six inches below the usual table height, so that if the pans are placed in the sink one will have to stoop or lean over while working. In the Massey kitchen the sink is set three feet above the floor, which brings the pans at the regular table height. This may be too high for some women, and it is best to consider the matter carefully before the specifications are written, and then specify whatever height is preferred. If the sink is supported on concealed hangers or brackets, the plumber can make the waste pipe change himself, but if legs are used they will have to be specially made, although one large manufacturer of plumbing supplies now makes the legs of lengths that will suit most any case. The sink should not be less than 20 inches by 30 inches, and a 20-inch by 36-inch sink, which will hold two pans, will be more useful. It should have the back made integral with the sink. Most women prefer the gray instead of the white enamel finish.

Where the sink is to be set under a window it is well to have the window designed so the sill will come just at the top of the back. By all means have a slate or glass sill. Nothing disfigures a wood sill so quickly as a piece of wet soap or a damp rag. The difference in cost is not worth considering. Never enclose the space directly under the sink; if left open it will be the more easily kept clean, and there will be no temptation to use it for a catch-all, and thus make it a vermin producer.



In this small country house kitchen the cupboard doors lift up and slide back like those of a sectional bookcase

Both coal and gas ranges were installed in the Massey house. The hot water circulating boiler is placed in a closet back of the range. In winter a hot water back in the coal range supplies hot water. An automatic gas water-heater installed in the closet is used in summer. An ash pit was built in the cellar under the coal range, with a slide and drop under the fire chamber; this does away with ash dust in the kitchen. A novel feature is the maids' room. This is not a sleeping apartment, but a sitting and dining-room for the maids and chauffeur, and provides a place where they may have comforts which a kitchen does not afford. All large houses have servants' halls, but few medium-sized houses have such an apartment. From this room the rear stairs ascend to the second floor.

The laundry, being used but once a week, is well put in an isolated part of the servants' quarters. It is not advisable to put it in the basement, particularly if there is only one maid, for it necessitates a lot of running up and down stairs. Other good points are a closet in the laundry and a toilet conveniently located.

If the ironing is to be done in the kitchen or laundry, and it is desired to use an electric iron, which is a time and fuel saver, besides assuring a cooler kitchen or laundry, have a special outlet provided on an independent circuit. An indicating receptacle should be used, so there will be less chance of leaving the iron with the current turned on, and thus be in danger of starting a fire. In some sections of the country the underwriters require a receptacle as described above.

The pantry, with its refrigerator, dressers, table-leaf closet, etc., is about as complete as one could wish. A sink might have been provided, but this is not considered so essential, except in a very large house.

It is not necessary to have a built-in refrigerator. A high-grade portable refrigerator, costing from thirty dollars up, depending on the size, style and lining, may be purchased, and an outside icing door may be included at a cost of about eight dollars extra. A door may also be built in the outside wall for icing. Be sure to have a hydrant placed where the ice man can have no excuse for not washing the ice.

If the "best china" is to be kept in the pantry dresser, I would suggest using glazed doors. If possible, provide a long, narrow closet at the end of the dresser for the extra dining-room table leaves. Better see if the leaves have aprons attached, as so many of the high-priced tables now have. A closet with lock and key may be built over the table-leaf closet, in which the owner may keep his "appetizers" and cigars. Where the size permits, a center-table will be found very useful.

The Massey and Reynolds kitchens are similar in arrangement, the latter having a greater amount of dresser space; so much, in fact, that a card-index system would seem almost necessary. The dresser in the butler's pantry is continued over the refrigerator. The rear hall provides direct access from the living-room to the kitchen, toilet and rear stairs.

The Shrigley and Lukens kitchens are entirely isolated from the rest of the house, and both are forunate in having cross ventilation, an excellent feature not always possible to obtain. The Shrigley dresser, and pot and pan closet, have adjustable shelves. A gas range is used all the year. Hot water is obtained from a water generator in the cellar, which is connected to a circulating boiler.

The usual type of dresser is omitted in the Lukens kitchen;

(*Continued on page* 323)



There is no reason why the kitchen should not be made attractive as well as other rooms in the house, for there is nothing in it which need be innately ugly



The Massey kitchen has both coal and gas ranges, the latter being cooler to work with in summer



The dresser, with compactly arranged shelves and drawers containing all necessary materials, lightens the cook's work appreciably

Old Clocks and Their Makers

TIME PIECES OF EARLY AMERICAN MANUFACTURE THAT ARE OF GOOD DESIGN AND IN RUNNING ORDER EVEN TO-DAY—THE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH THE VARIOUS MAKERS PUT INTO THEIR CLOCKS

BY N. HUDSON MOORE

Photographs by Mary H. Northend and Others



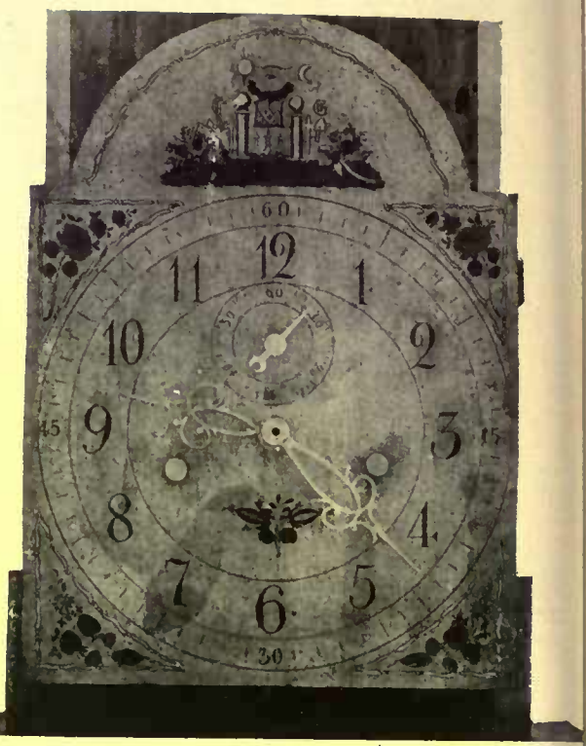
A wag-on-the-wall

THE story of clock-making in America is full of interest and surprises as well, and it is unfortunate that so much of it is locked in obscurity and come upon only by accident. The lack of guilds which preserved the names of workers in England is strongly felt here.

To England is usually ascribed the largest collection of clocks in the world, yet in a small town in Massachusetts are two collections, of which the owner of one of them says: "I have quite a lot of old things and about two hundred old clocks, some tall ones. I have about one hundred fully restored, and, being of a mechanical turn, I do all the work myself on cases as well as works, and have derived a great deal of pleasure from working on them. If you can find it convenient to come here, I will show you the largest and greatest collection of clocks in this country, I think. It belongs to the president of our company. He has many more than I have, and generally of a higher grade." From every State in New England, from most of the Southern States, and from the West as far as California have come letters and pictures of treasured markers of the flight of time, and from these I have selected the facts which follow.

I had said in the "Old Clock Book" that the clock on the Metropolitan Tower, New York City, was the largest in the world. Promptly comes a letter from the Colgate Company in Jersey City with a correction and data with regard to the size of their clock, which is "not only the world's largest clock, but more than twice as large as the next largest. The dial can be read at a distance of four miles. It weighs approximately six tons. The minute hand is twenty feet long and travels at its point twenty-three inches every minute, or over half a mile a day."

While it is true that there were many distinguished clockmakers scattered all over our country, it is with the men of New England that this article is particularly concerned. That clockmakers, along with other artisans, came early to the colonies is also true, but much of their work is gone, so that so fine a specimen of a clock as that shown in the lower central illustration on page 303 is unusual. It was made by Gawen Brown, a London clockmaker, who came to Boston to settle by 1750 or earlier, as the owner of the clock thinks it was purchased by the original owner about 1736, soon after Brown had arrived, because the dial bears on its face, "Gawen Brown, London." From 1750 till 1768, Brown had a shop on State Street, Boston, and made the clock in the tower of the Old South Church, showing that he made steeple as well as domestic clocks.



An unusual feature of this old dial is its separate outer circle for the min hand. The face shows characteristic decoration of the early workers

The clock shown is a handsome one, with a silvered dial plate, the rest of the dial being brass, handsomely wrought. The case is of lacquer, with figure originally gilded, but the gilt has long since been worn off, showing the sizing only. The clock stands seven feet high, is in running order, and has never been out of the family of its first owner.



A group of early clocks made at Plymouth, Conn., by Ely Terry, Seth Thomas and others of the old-time makers. They include both wood and brass works

The most famous of Massachusetts makers were the Willards,

three of whom achieved distinction as clock-makers. They never made woodworks clocks. While Connecticut ran wild with the making of these, the Willards kept right on with their high-class brass clocks. They began to work about 1765 or somewhat earlier. In the Boston *Evening Post* of December, 1771, Benjamin Willard advertises his removal from Lexington to Roxbury, and there the family remained.

Of this famous family, Simon Willard, who died in Roxbury in 1848, leaving a son of the same name still in the business, was the most celebrated. Simon did not believe much in the virtue of advertising, but relied on the merits of his work and his clock papers. One of these reads as follows:

"CLOCK MANUFACTORY
SIMON WILLARD.

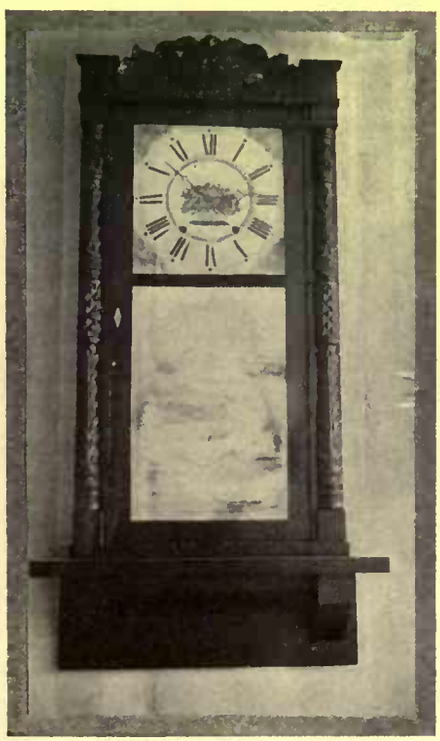
"At his Clock Dial in Roxbury Street, manufactures every kind of clock work, such as large Clocks for Steeples, made in the best manner and warranted, price with one dial, 500 dollars; with two dials, 600; with three dials, 700; and with four dials, 900. Common eight-day Clocks, with very elegant faces and mahogany cases, prices from 50 to 60 dollars. Clocks that will run one year with one winding up and with very elegant cases, price 100 dollars. Timepieces for astronomical purposes, price 70 dollars. Timepieces for Meeting Houses to place before the Gallery, with neat enamelled dials, price 55 dollars. Chime clocks that will play 6 tunes, price 120 dollars. Perambulators are also made and applied to any sort of wheel carriage, and will tell the miles and rods exact.

"Gentlemen who wish to purchase any kind of clocks are invited to call at said Willard's Clock Manufactory, where they will receive satisfactory evidence that it is much cheaper to purchase new than old and second-hand clocks. He warrants all his work, and as he is anxious to give satisfaction he doubts not of receiving the public approbation and patronage."

Clocks by him in going order are by no means uncommon, both tall and of the style now dubbed "banjo," a name never applied to them by the Willards, who called them "presentation" clocks, for they were the fashionable wedding gift of those days. The one shown in the upper left-hand cut on page 304 is an excellent example in several ways, and is owned in Salem, Mass. It is a "timepiece," since it does not strike, the term clock being given to a striking instrument. The clock has all the characteristics of the original Willard's, save one. He always used glasses with designs like this, never with scenes or portraits. His cases always showed the natural wood, and were never gilded. Simon Willard never used a spread eagle, like this one, on his



Excellent work was turned out by the New Hampshire makers, of which this handsome Hutchins clock is an example



An example of the "bronze looking-glass" clock, by Jerome



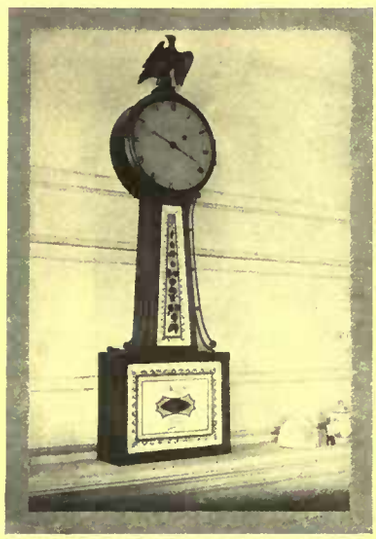
A handsome clock by Gawen Brown, of London, probably made about 200 years ago



A clock with brass works, made by Terry, and still in working order

clocks, choosing, instead, a gilded ball or acorn as decoration.

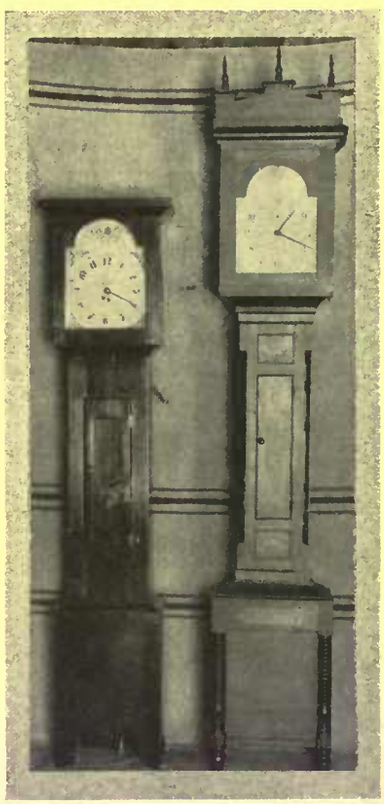
But while Massachusetts had her distinguished makers, Connecticut was the great clock-making State. Many of her silversmiths were clock-makers also, these two trades providing luxuries which could well be done without by the hardy men and women who were occupied in wresting a living from her rocky hills. The greatest name in American clock-making annals is Eli Terry, and he was a Connecticut man. But before I speak of him, mention must be made of his instructor in the trade, Thomas Harland. He was an English clock-maker, who came to this country and settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1773, that historic year which saw the great tea party in Boston Harbor. He had many apprentices, some of whom achieved greater fame than their master. The clocks he made—"spring, musical and plain clocks," according to his advertisement—all had brass works, with pendulums forty inches long, and they were put in tall cases, as was the usage in England. A fine specimen of his work still in going order stands in the home of his descendants in Norwich; it is shown in the lower right-hand picture on this page.



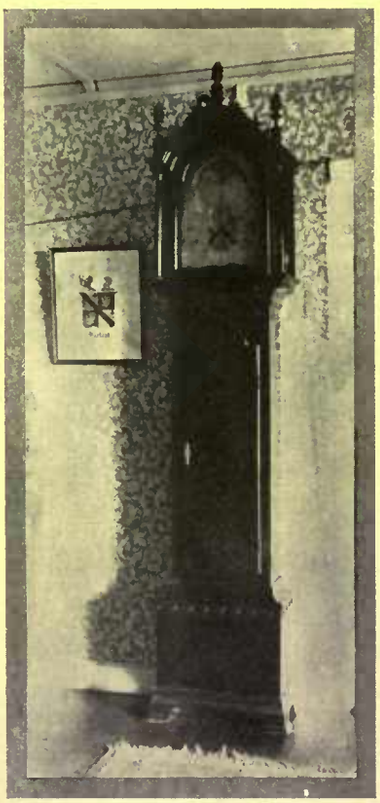
A timepiece with many of the characteristics of Willard's work



The dials were often made by companies which did nothing else



Two tall thirty-hour clocks, both with wood works



Made by Thomas Harland. Mahogany case, brass works

In the latter part of the Eighteenth Century there came a demand for cheaper house clocks. People no longer wished to depend on the church clock or on the uncertain noon-mark cut on the kitchen window-sill, which every passing cloud obscured. The clocks with brass works were the only kind known and were expensive, being cast and wrought. At this period, Eli Terry made what was known as the woodworks clocks, which were, it is true, first cut out and sawed by hand, but which were quickly and cheaply made, and good timekeepers.

The history of Connecticut has much to do with wooden objects—clocks, knot-bowls, woodenware, and, her detractors say, wooden nutmegs. However that may be, her woodworks clocks were a great success, and through them Eli Terry and his family achieved fame and fortune. He made his first woodworks clock in 1792, a tall case clock, which is still going in the home of one of his descendants. In 1793 he commenced to make regularly these wood clocks. Three or four were made at a time, loaded on horseback and peddled through the country. The local carpenter or the village handy man made the cases, but, later, case-making became a regular business.

Many of the clocks were sold uncased and hung up just as they were, and were known as "wag-on-the-walls." There are few of them left, for they became clogged with dust and refused to go. I have seen one made by Silas Hoadley, a famous clock-maker of Plymouth, Conn., a contemporary of Eli Terry and for a short time his partner. This clock still goes and is owned in Massachusetts. It is the only one of this kind I have known of, marked with the maker's name.

In 1814, Terry made what he called his "perfected wood clock." They were called short-shelf clocks, to distinguish them from the long case clocks. The cases of mahogany were made in sections and then put together. The movements were wood, one-day time, bell strike. The cords ran in top and bottom pulleys, doubling the time the clocks would run if only top pulleys were used. A splendid clock by Terry, with brass works, is shown in the right-hand corner of page 303, made at about the same time. One of the most interesting things about these old clocks is the clock papers found within the cases of so many. The Terry clocks had "Patent clocks made and sold by Eli Terry, Plymouth, Con. Warranted if well used." The earliest all had Con. spelled with one *n*. A clock of the style shown sold for $15 when first manufactured, but the price dropped to $12, competition was so keen.

The town of Plymouth, Conn., has an interest all her own, while less historic than her Massachusetts sister. The town was incorporated in 1795, and in 1895 celebrated her hundredth anniversary. On that occasion, examples of her early industries were exhibited. Early clocks made by the Terrys, Seth Thomas, Chauncey Jerome and others were shown, and a group of them included what remains of one of the wag-on-the-walls and an interesting one by Terry without a dial, the figures of the hours being painted on the glass.

Terry's designs and inventions were seized upon without

(*Continued on page* 326)

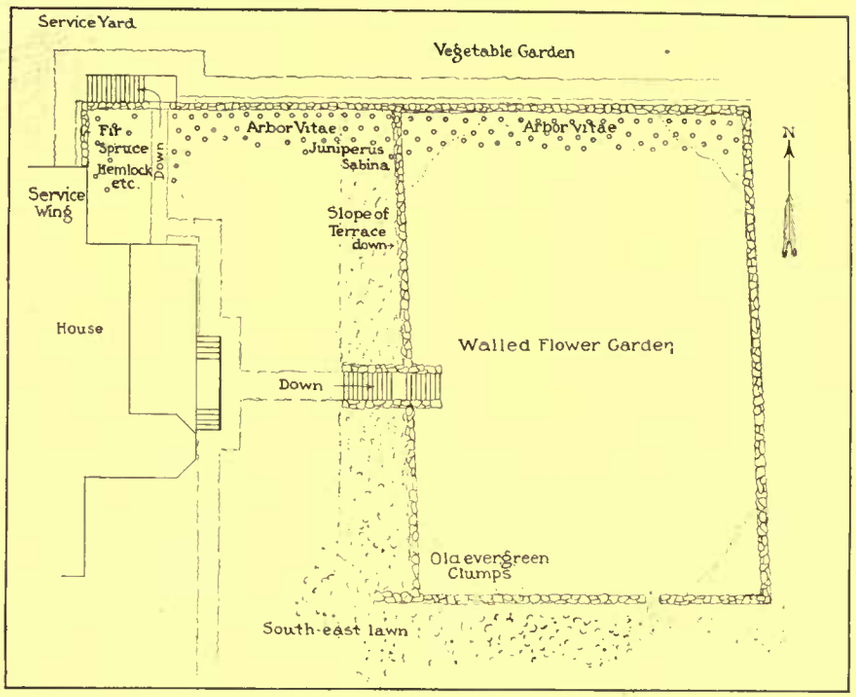
A Problem in Garden Remodeling

OVERCOMING UNDESIRABLE LANDSCAPE EFFECTS DUE TO LAND CONTOUR BY THE CAREFUL ARRANGEMENT OF TREES AND SHRUBS—HOW THE MATERIAL ALREADY AT HAND WAS TURNED TO GOOD USE

BY GRACE TABOR

MAKING over a garden with the material at hand is sometimes a problem to try the very soul of the gardener. And always it is a problem to try his skill, crucially. For the use of old garden material, while it would seem to be easily accomplished, may really be one of the most thankless of gardening tasks, owing to the mistakes made in choosing this material in the beginning.

I am not of course referring here to the shrubs and flowers to be found in a really old garden, but to the stuff introduced on a place that has been "gardened" under the modern influences so generally at work where planting of any consequence is to be undertaken. There is no end of such places—places where large sums of money have gone into the purchase of quantities of material, and where just this fact, and this alone, is the most emphatic note in the resultant effect. It is with the resolution of such an effect into something like a garden in the true sense that the problem herein considered deals.



This plan shows the remodeled garden when completed, and also indicates by dotted lines the spaces from which most of the trees and shrubs used were taken. The results in improving the lines of the place are good

The fragment of plan here given shows the work as completed, and also shows by dotted lines the spaces from which most of the material was taken. From the house it will be seen that the ground slopes gently down toward the south, drops away at a steeper angle which becomes a deep terrace above a walled garden on the east, and descends abruptly over a continuation of this wall on the north—so abruptly, indeed, that it is lost to sight altogether from the house level. The north end of the dwelling is the service wing, and



The land slopes downward beyond the north wall of the flower garden, necessitating tree planting along that border in order to relieve the bare appearance. Arborvitæs were accordingly transplanted there, and now form an attractive line leading to and up the terrace appearing at the left of this picture



Looking down from the terrace to the flower and vegetable gardens; the sharp drop in the land is modified by the evergreen arrangement. The line of these which leads to the foot of the terrace continues up the latter with trees of decreasing height, thus making the break seem less abrupt and harsh

down the hill from the service entrance is the vegetable garden, occupying about the space alongside the walled flower garden but lower than it by from fifteen to twenty feet at the wall. At its northern and outer boundary it is still lower, the general slope of all the land about being down in that direction.

It is therefore easy to understand that from the walled flower garden before the house or from any point below the house on the southeast lawn, the effect when looking toward the north or northwest was desolate and exposed to the last degree. The earth absolutely drops away; and so house and north wall were standing up against the sky—bleak, barren and forbidding. And nothing could be done by planting beyond this wall to enclose or "dress" this barrenness, for the very good reason that the earth lay so far below that even large trees would hardly show their tops above the wall. A few had been set out in the service turn-around, but until these should attain the extremely unlikely height of at least 150 to 200 feet, they would have no effect whatsoever; for the view is all up-hill, bear in mind, consequently it reduces everything beyond the wall in diminishing perspective. Detached and in freezing isolation, therefore and on the brink of a precipice seemingly, the house site defied softening—and the house, long and with all its emphasis on its horizontal lines, looked as if it were trying to crawl down and shrink into the earth to hide its nakedness but could not.

The material at hand was a motley assortment of almost every kind of "fancy" evergreen. At each corner of the walled garden stood one of these dreadful clumps, selected and graded in approved (?) fashion, arborvitæs looming up in the rear with retinosporas, biotas, junipers and all the rest marshaled with due precision before them until about forty specimens in all were stored away in each group. In addition to this most undesirable stuff, numerous fugitive spruces, hemlocks, firs and pines in assorted varieties were scattered about the place with utter disregard of everything save getting as many as possible into the ground. These of course required corralling and reducing to something as nearly approaching order and decency as such mixture would permit.

The walled flower garden was curiously adapted to the planting arrangement finally decided upon in that it was irregularly shaped and longer from its transverse or east-west axis—which was the axis of the house—north than it was from this axis south. This left fortunately a broad space for a boundary screen within the wall along the north, where such a boundary screen was sorely needed. It also suggested a special treatment at that end of the garden, centering on its north-south axis—but that is another story.

The plan shows what was done better than words can explain, I think. The work was started by removing the tallest of the arborvitæs from its place in one of the south groups to a position at the very bottom of the terrace slope against the north wall. The tallest tree was chosen for this lowest place in order to overcome as far as possible the ugly line of this steep, sharp terrace, and flatten it out in effect. With the tallest tree at the bottom and one a little shorter next above and a shorter one still above that, and so on, the tree tops as seen against the sky were more nearly on a level;



Looking up the terrace toward the service end of the house from the northern part of the walled flower garden. This picture shows the excellent effect given by the evergreen arrangement—arborvitæs along the wall and forming the background with the lower growing junipers and shrubs grading down to the foreground

thus the ground's unalterable steepness was somewhat nullified.

Once the top of the terrace was reached, trees of varying heights were used as back material until very near the house. As the house was approached, however, a rule of tree planting that is ordinarily as fixed as a tree itself, was smashed into a million pieces, and a group of Nordmann's fir, with a hemlock and a spruce, were put almost against the building itself, within the corner made by its juncture with the retaining wall.

The effect was instantaneous, for they were fairly large trees—trees that ranged from fifteen to eighteen feet in height. And how that house did take on a pleasant, home-like look—a lived-in, warm, human aspect in place of the air of desolate chill which it had worn!

All along the north wall, atop the terrace and within the enclosed garden too, the evergreen planting was carried, until the wall itself was completely hidden, the sharp slope of the terrace was altogether moderated, and the barren, drop-off-the-earth-beyond look had given way to the cheery limitation of a protective barrier.

There were a sufficient number of the evergreens to carry out the scheme, but the many varieties were a serious handicap. Starting new on such a planting, only one variety would have been chosen for the entire mass; but here were at least ten, including some of the golden foliaged fancy kinds that are an abomination to all honest garden lovers. To use these many kinds in such a border so that a real mass effect would result, it was necessary to group each kind as far as possible, and yet not to do this so rigidly that the mass would appear to be made of small groups.

On the slope of the terrace the Savin junipers were used to fill before the Siberian arborvitæs that, in their turn, had been placed before the taller, slimmer native *Thuya occidentalis*—for the prostrate juniper likes a slope, is eminently suited to it and grows naturally thereon. The golden retinosporas, lower and broader than any arborvitæ, were gathered into two groups or clusters in the foreground farther down—clusters which were not widely separated and yet were distinct from each other. A single silver retinospora was given a place with two or three specimens of *Retinospora plumosa,* which variety it resembles in character; and all the plants of which there was only a single specimen or two were kept as nearly as possible in little masses of near relationship, or of general resemblance where relationship did not exist. In this way the patchy look of the old corner groups was overcome, and a long and dignified border mass having real continuity in color, form and shadow, was developed.

Such a problem as this does not occur often perhaps, for the original site was unusual, and the original treatment of the site had been singularly unfortunate, leaving really no choice in the matter of planting. It would have been perfectly possible, before any building at all was done, to locate and plan the house and grade and lay out the grounds in such a way that all the dreadful, barren north exposure with its up-in-the-air effect would have been avoided. But with stone walls already built that only dynamite and a small fortune could tear out, and with filling and cutting done that would have required months to undo, the easiest way, as above described, was the best way—and the one straight cut to what is, after all, a fairly satisfactory result.

Preparing the Garden for Winter

AUTUMN ACTIVITIES THAT BENEFIT THE FLOWER, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS—PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS AND ROOT DIVISIONS—STORING THE BULBS FOR WINTER

BY D. R. EDSON

Photographs by Chas. Jones and Others

IF autumn gardening has become a sort of a hobby of mine there is some reason in it. While some of my friends who started out with hopes that were too high have become so disappointed and discouraged that they practically let things take care of themselves, I take pains to make everything that has been grown count. In fact my gardening during the year has been done very largely with an eye to this very time, and in some garden matters, too, I know that, instead of being six months behind with my gardening, I am six months ahead; in other words, I am getting ready for spring instead of for winter. But, of course, all this work has to be done before the ground freezes up and before cold weather sets in.



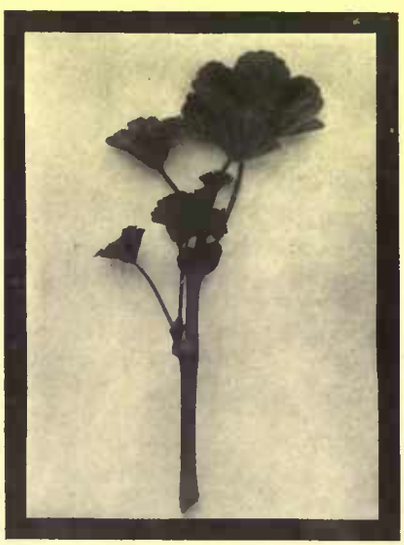
A good way to keep dead leaves until ready for mulching is shown by this stake enclosure. It might be improved by a roof to shed the rain

There are so many things which should be attended to in the fall that simply to go ahead and jot them down one by one would merely result in a mass of details that would be quite confusing. For my own use, in order to be sure that a minimum number of these multitudinous small tasks are overlooked, I make a list that has six main headings, as follows: Cleaning up; Planting; Propagating; Harvesting; Pruning; Mulching. Under each of these several titles, as the days begin to grow short and the nights cold and one realizes that the time is getting very short before the outdoor work has to cease, I jot down the various things which appear to need attention, and before each of these little reminders I put down a figure 1, or 2, or 3, to indicate which should be attended to first. It would not take you fifteen minutes to get a sheet of heavy paper and mark down upon it such a program as this; and between now and the first fall of snow you would find it of immeasurable assistance as a practical guide.

The first heading on my list, though unfortunately it happens to be the least interesting, is of prime importance, as you cannot well go ahead with your planting and harvesting until you have attended to it, and pruning and mulching can wait until the last call.

Of course your place will look better for a good cleaning up in the fall, but that is not the most important point. There are thousands of weeds, and some annuals which are almost as bad as weeds, if you let them go, which are hastening to the completion of their life task—maturing and planting a supply of seeds which will insure their abundant recurrence in next summer's garden. And besides this, every little heap of old stalks and weeds and bunch of rubbish furnishes a harboring place and a safe winter retreat for the eggs or cocoons of various pests and germs of plant diseases. Garden-pests lurking in this humble and seemingly insecure protection will be full of life and vitality to defeat your next year's efforts to have a perfect garden. Weeds that are full of matured seeds, or stalks and leaves that have shown some disease through the summer, should be gathered up clean and burned as soon as possible. Any green weeds or the remains of plants or foliage which have been healthy through the summer should be put into the compost-heap, as burning wastes a very large percentage of the plant food which they contain. When in doubt, however, burn, and burn quickly and cleanly.

Besides weeds and the remains of various *passé* crops, you should cut off to within half a foot or a foot of the ground



In preparing geranium cuttings cut the stem off cleanly



Pelargoniums are well adapted to "slipping" in pots for house use



The perennial phlox clumps should be cut apart, thus making several plants



A clump of phlox roots that is ready to be divided for replanting, as shown at the left



Delphinium, also, may be divided in much the same manner as the phlox

the frost-blighted tops of such of the herbaceous shrubs, hardy perennials, the hardy lilies and so forth, as die back to the ground each winter. Sometimes I leave a few stiff, strong stalks of things which bear seed freely and which the birds in winter have a liking for. But this is by no means necessary, as you can easily cultivate the friendship of your winged neighbors who incidentally fight a part of your battles with the insect world, by hanging a bone or two or a lump of suet from some branch where you can see it from the window, but where no prowling cat can get at it. But the hardy and shrub borders which you may have thus made bare are not to be left exposed. An important part of your cleaning up job is the raking up of fallen leaves from lawns and drives, and these should be carefully put away and saved for your mulching later on, instead of wasting them by burning. Even if you have more than you can use for mulching, save the rest for the compost heap. One of the photographs illustrates a rather clever method which a friend of mine has devised for saving her leaves until the time comes to use them; its only disadvantage is that there is no roof over it and, being exposed to the weather, the leaves may be in a soaked condition when you want to use them. Much of my autumn gardening is work that cannot, or at least should not, be done at any other time; much of it, however, is work that is usually not attempted at all, or done in the spring—and that is why I contend that this part of my gardening, instead of being done much behind time, is done six months ahead. Instead of waiting until spring and then going to the trouble and expense of buying manure, I use every possible means of obtaining a supply of what the garden-writers call "green manure"—crops to plow under in the soil, there to rot away and furnish the vegetable matter which is so desirable. So when my cornfields have been cut or potatoes dug, the space between the rows is ripped up with a cultivator, which does the work at one-fourth the expense of plowing, and rye or rye and winter vetches are sown as soon as possible. I do not stop here; the same principle is carried into the vegetable garden, even into the flower garden, and the result is that in favorable seasons, when there is a sufficient amount of fall rain, there is a nice green mat covering the ground before the heavy snows arrive. Those fields and spots in the garden are beautiful the first thing in spring, beautiful enough to make the work worth while even for looks alone; but in addition to this the manure is actually growing at a wonderfully rapid rate and plant foods which would otherwise have been carried off and washed away through the long winter months are being gathered up and stored away for the use of the summer crops. These fertilizer crops should be sown on every square foot of ground you can get clear, and just as soon as possible. These things stand the rigorous winters in the latitude of Boston; south of New York or in the latitude of Philadelphia, crimson clover may be used instead, and there are few things more beautiful than crimson clover in full bloom. Vetches and clovers are "nitrogen gatherers" and are especially valuable for forking or plowing under for that reason.



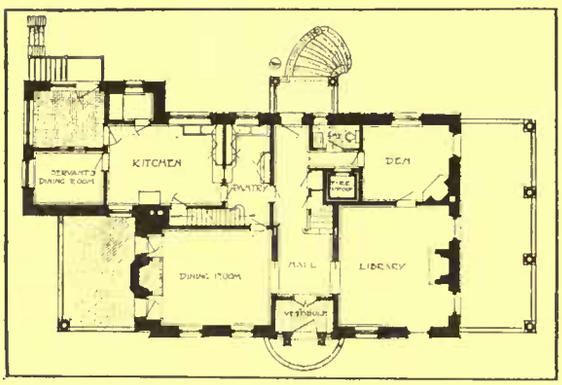
Now is a good time to cut back and generally trim up such of the hedges, shrubs and other wood growths as seem to need it. This is a young quick hedge pruned back

But all this is preparatory work, the technique of gardening. Not so, however, are the fall plantings of bulbs, hardy perennials and shrubs, which you should make now if you have an eye to the full glory of your next year's garden. The spring bulbs and hardy lilies must be planted now; the hardy deciduous shrubs *should* be planted now and many of the hardy perennials *may* be planted now. There is one vitally important rule which applies to all of them: Plant them only where there is thorough drainage, in soil of such a character so situated that the surplus winter water can readily soak through it and run off. If this is not

(*Continued on page* 336.)



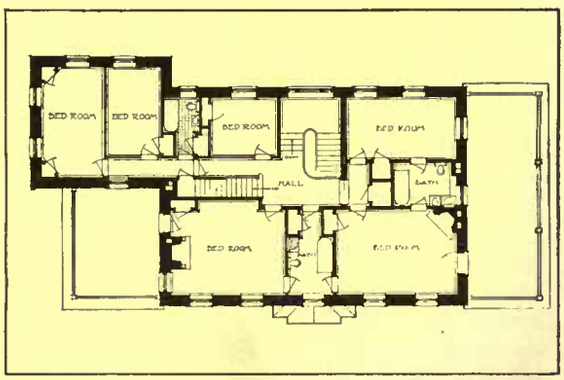
Mr. Vaux's house is built of fieldstone found in the neighborhood and laid with white mortar joints. There is a hip to the roof projecting about the house common to many homes in this neighborhood. Here its strong, horizontal line decreases the apparent height



Between the hall and the den a lavatory has been built—a convenience appreciated by the careful planner

RESIDENCE OF MR. GEORGE VAUX, JR., BRYN MAWR, PA.

George Spencer Morris & Richard Erskine, architects



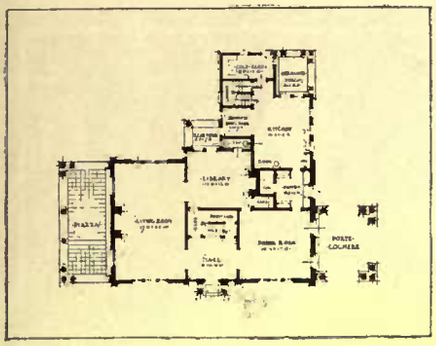
The bedrooms in the ell may be entirely isolated from the rest of the house, which is a matter of importance in case of sickness



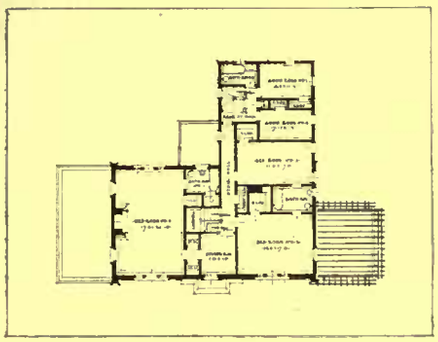
A simple flight of steps faces the door and runs to a broad landing lighted by a wide window. The lower hall has light from the pantry as well as the rear door



The dining-room fireplace is set in an alcove and flanked by two French doors which open upon the side porch, providing much more light than windows



A feature of Mr. Tarbell's house is the complete unification of the kitchen and service rooms and their excellent co-ordination

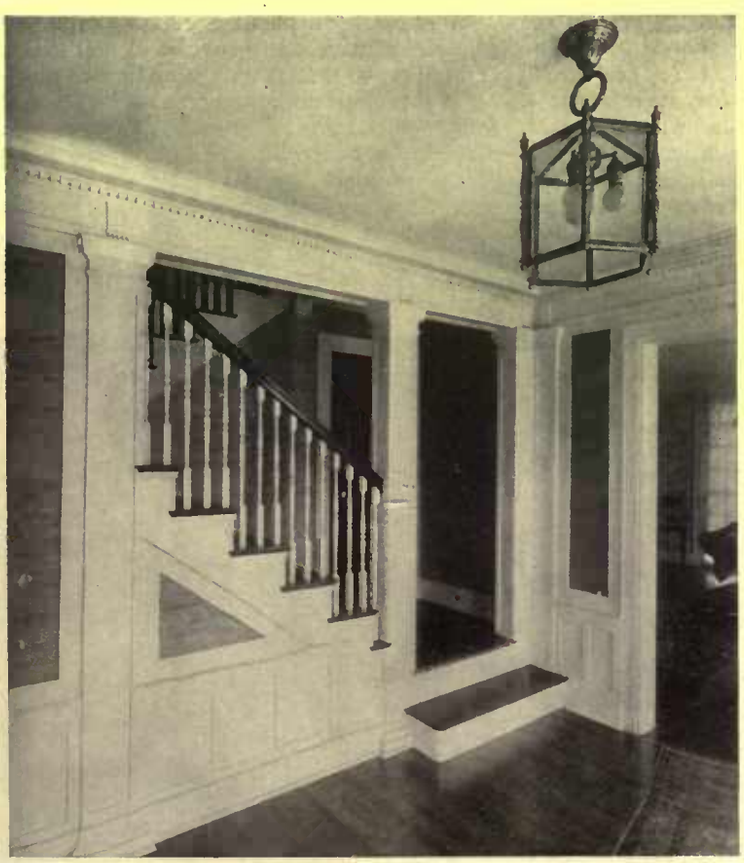


Two rooms and a bath have been provided for the servants, a consideration that should result in better service



The situation of this house demands a formal treatment which has been carried out in perfect balance. The use of white woodwork upon the brick façade is particularly well chosen, and is a suggestion of some of the possibilities of brick house treatment

THE HOME OF MR. GAGE TARBELL, GARDEN CITY, N. Y. *Aymar Embury, II, architect*



Upon entering the hallway one faces the stairs built entirely within the well. This is an economical arrangement, since the hall space is not cut up, and here is treated in a very pleasing architectural manner



The doorway of Mr. Tarbell's house is an interesting variation from the many Colonial peaked roofs. In pleasing combination with it is the simple Colonial detail placed beneath the eaves



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

Some Good Window Plants

THERE are many plants that are available, but unfortunately not well known to those outside the trade, that are most suitable for window ornamentation. In the winter we need all the light that is possible to get in the house, so any plant arrangement at the window that shuts off the sunshine is a failure. The latter place is the usual one to keep plants during the cold season, yet in reality it is only a toleration and the object sought is really defeated. Plants that do not fit are worse than useless. Lanky skeletons with a fringe of leaves looking best from the outside are reflections on our sanity.

The old standbys are always good, but help them out with an occasional new thing, or make the old ones take on a new look by a new treatment; in short, give the matter a little thought and the effort will be well rewarded.

Let us work out the possibilities of some of these propositions. Sunny windows should be chosen. It is all right to talk about dark windows, but the best results will be had with the windows where the none too hot winter sun streams in part of the day. Keeping the idea of letting in all the light possible, dress the window low in front, up the sides as high as you like and across the middle if you want to. Needless to say, small plants must be used for this, and a few auxiliaries in the line of receptacles, portable shelves, window boxes, etc.

The following are novel for window use and are all small: Mint, Lycopodium, Fittonia, Panicum, Peperomia, *Pteria Wilsoni,* Echeveria, Sedum. Others, larger growing and of which small plants must be chosen, are: Rubbers, Kentias, Grevellias, Cyperus, Dracenas, etc.

Now as to the auxiliaries spoken of. The suggestion of window boxes is very apt to dampen one's ardor, as it harks back to the summer and the only window boxes we are familar with, and we realize the impossibility of such for house use. The contrivances hinted at here are small, portable affairs which for the want of a better name must be called window boxes, though some daintier title would be more fitting. Make the box as long as the window. It should be three to four inches wide and the same deep and lined with metal. Such a box is easily handled and small plants will live in it perfectly. A very light brace will easily sustain it in place without any disfiguration of the woodwork. Another way is to have the box the same dimensions in the center, increasing the ends to six inches by curving the lines. The shelves, if needed, can be of equally light construction, and for the side of the window wire or light metal holders can be used.

Of the small plants spoken of nothing makes a more attractive arrangement than the mint—*Mentha puleginum Gibraltica.* It grows about two inches high in a compact mass of vivid green and gives out a most agreeable suggestion of mint. Once established in the box and supplied with plenty of sunlight it is decidedly ornamental. It resembles a miniature well-kept lawn plus the odor of mint. It is inexpensive and grows with surprising rapidity, so that from a very limited original supply an unlimited amount can be had in a short time. To start, separate the stock plants and put them in the soil about an inch apart; water regularly and put in the sun, shading for a few days until it takes hold.

The decorative possibilities in using this plant either in combination with others



Dracena Sanderi is a good small window plant



Cissus discolor should not have too much dry heat



Peperomia does well in windows that are sunny



Grevellia robusta is desirable when of this small size



A compact little combination pad and telephone list attached to the instrument itself

named, or alone, cannot be fully appreciated until it has been experimented with, when individual tastes will find ever increasing uses for it.

Fittonia is considered a hothouse plant, but it will do well in the box suggested. Small plants should of course be chosen and a combination of this with *Pandanus Veitchii* will be very attractive. It might be well to say that the plants that are usually tall growers should be very small; nothing larger than the thumb pots in which they have become somewhat pot-bound should be used. It would be advisable to put them in the box without turning out of the pot. Doing this will restrict their growth and keep them within bounds. Where the pots are plunged, the ground work, whether of mint, panicum, or lycopodium will cover them; but care in watering must be used to see that the pots get their share of water.

Peperomia is decidedly ornamental because of the peculiar marking of the leaves. Keep them low so that they may be looked down upon to get the best effect. A few at the ends of the window box might be suggested.

In cases where there is objection to the use of the window box, flat pans should be substituted. A pan such as this filled in the center with sedum and edged with mint, gives a somewhat stiff but attractive effect, while if the edging is made with panicum or lycopodium it will be more graceful.

Numberless details of the different plant possibilities might be given here without creating an atom of the impression that a little experimenting will effect; the object sought is therefore to inaugurate a better understanding in the matter of window decoration and to put it on a better standing by doing away with the all too common supposition that anything is good enough for the window since it is sure to die in a short time. A good idea would be to go out to a greenhouse and look over the stock and buy a few small things for experiment.

Where there is no objection to deep boxes they could be placed flush with the window on brackets. While larger plants could be used here than in cases already mentioned, it would always be well to keep in mind the necessity of keeping the center low. Fill entirely with *Grevellia robusta* or Grevellia in the center and *Pandanus Veitchii* on the ends. Very small plants of Boston fern planted close will make a bank of green. The plants should be out of very small pots and well rooted. *Acalypha macafeana* small is good. A comparatively little used house plant is *Phœnix rœbelenii*. It is just as hardy as the kentia with the advantage of having a more graceful habit. It will do well in any location.

Where boxes or other such arrangements are objected to, side brackets can be used to hold plants. I do not mean the cumbersome things that have been nightmares for generations, but those of wire and nickel make that are serviceable and ornamental. At the side of the window with well chosen plants they add a decorative effect.

A Telephone Memorandum Pad

IT is not always convenient to keep the telephone receiver on a desk, and yet there is an almost constant necessity for pad and pencil in connection with one's telephone calls. A compact little combination pad and telephone list that may be attached directly to the instrument is one of the newest contrivances for the benefit of the busy person.

A thick foundation pad covered with leather has a spring holder at the top which slips around the receiver and holds the pad firmly in place. Attached to brass rings on the pad is a set of ruled cards with a thumb index arranged alphabetically for the list of telephone numbers, and on top of these, mounted on a silk covered board is a little memorandum pad containing nearly one hundred sheets, with a lead pencil in a little holder at the top. The pad may be had in either red, green or brown leather, and the memorandum sheets can be renewed whenever required, as the piece of cardboard at the back fits into a slit in the silk covering.



A good window arrangement. The vase in the center may contain growing or cut flowers



If the pot containing the plant is placed in another that is plugged at the bottom leakage is eliminated

A New Hatbox Idea

THE idea, borrowed from France, of covering boxes for hats, waists and other articles of clothing with cretonne and fitting them into a wooden frame, thus making a serviceable piece of furniture, has proved wonderfully popular not only for summer cottages, but for luxurious bedrooms and boudoirs in city houses as well. The craze for cretonne showing bright-colored figures on a black background has extended to this class of furnishings, and a tall, cabinet-like arrangement recently seen had a frame of light wood enclosing a hatbox and a number of smaller boxes covered with black cretonne that was decorated with flowers and large birds of paradise in the gayest of colors. The hatbox was particularly effective, as the cretonne was put on so that there was a brilliant bird on each side.

If the work is carefully carried out there need be nothing about this space-saver that is not decorative as well as useful.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening,* etc.

The Winter Mulch

UP to the middle of this month, bulbs may be planted; but not a one should be above ground after the fifteenth, for they begin to "go back" by that date, and deteriorate very fast.

Until the ground freezes other garden material may be transplanted and shifted, excepting always those things which are not adapted to fall moving at all. All the stone fruits you will remember come under the ban; and generally speaking, the very latest flowering perennials are better for handling in the spring, although this is not a hard and fast rule.

Gather up all the fallen leaves and never burn a one! It is heartrending waste to the gardener to see the countless autumn leaf fires sending their smoke heavenward on every side, at this season; for autumn leaves are one of the most valuable assets the garden has. Burned, they may return a trifling amount of chemical to the soil; but disintegrating and mingling with the earth in their entirety they are of the greatest value, physically as well as chemically. They make the soil more friable, increase its moisture-retaining capacity and encourage the growth of fine feeding rootlets, thereby making it possible for plants to avail themselves of the foods already in the soil, as well as adding to these foods their own small proportions; yet we burn these up on every side—and wonder what ails the earth on lawn and garden plot.

If you have more than you can use as mulch above lilies, on the flower beds generally and among the rhododendrons, pile them up somewhere, throw a few shovelfuls of earth on to hold them down, and let them rot and form leaf mold. This is always needed in gardening operations, especially in indoor work, leaf mold being one of the most valuable ingredients of potting soil.

Leave the four-inch leaf mulch above the rhododendron roots in the spring, however; for this is their natural covering when they grow wild in woods. It should be given them wherever they are and however they may be planted—whether in naturalized masses or singly as specimens upon a lawn.

Winter Plant Protection

NUISANCE though it is, there is no doubt but that winter protection is a very wise precaution in the latitude of New York. This is owing to our summery January days, following all too often right on the heels of a severe cold snap. The hardiest plants in the world cannot endure this sort of "temperamental" weather, for plants cannot so rapidly adjust themselves to different conditions.

Other Protective Measures

STRAW jackets are not needed, to be sure, on the general run of things, and we do not commonly plant anything in the way of a tree or shrub that cannot breast the winter unprotected; or we should not, anyway. But roses generally —that is, the garden roses classified as hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas—must have some blanketing down if they are to survive the alternate heat and cold of northern gardens. Personally I prefer the appearance of the garden when the system of general covering is adopted in place of the individual jacketing which some practice; but general covering must be done



Mulch your rhododendrons with dead leaves held down by branches

at just the right time, and in just the right way, or field mice will become the unwelcome tenants of the cover, and eat up all the plants before the winter is over.

Rose bushes should be cut back to a fairly uniform height of from twenty-four to thirty inches; then the earth around them should be loosened slightly, and their canes bent down and covered with four inches of additional earth. This holds them down and protects them at the same time. After they are thus buried, little tent-like structures made by nailing two light boards from eight to ten inches together in the form of the letter A, are set over each plant by some growers, to shed rain and snow. When these are used no mulch is required.

A simpler and less unsightly protection —to my taste—as well as a most certainly effective one, is made by enclosing the rose beds with little temporary fences of twelve-inch chicken wire and filling these box-like structures lightly, right up to their tops, with either oak or hard maple leaves. Corn stalks or some loose branches laid on top of these will hold them in place; and such a blanket will insure warmth and protection to the tenderest of plants, even in the North. Do not use leaves that will pack and hold moisture during the winter, however; be careful to get the loose-lying kind mentioned.

Not until about an inch of the ground has frozen should this protective covering be spread, for not until such locking up of their underground houses will field mice seek permanent winter quarters. And not until they have sought these, and found them and moved in for the winter, is it safe to put up anywhere such an alluring apartment as twelve inches of nice dry warm leaves make for him—least of all around the roses, whose tender bark will furnish the mice with most delicious winter repasts.

Caring for Plants Under Glass

AT this season careful attention must be given to plants and vegetables in the greenhouse or coldframes. We still occasionally get a bright hot day when the ventilation must be watched very closely in order that the temperature does not run up too high and things must be closed up early in the afternoon, as the houses or frames chill very rapidly as the sun gets away from the meridian. The amount of water required is now less than a month ago and more care must be taken to apply it only on bright mornings so that soil and foliage will be thoroughly dried before night. The cuttings which were made last month should be ready to pot up now, and for this purpose a good supply of soil with a little bone flour mixed through it should be prepared a week or two in advance.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden



CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*

In the November Garden

DO you remember last spring and all the things you wanted to do, expected to do and failed to do because there was not time for everything? Then do not sit by complacently when you have gotten your crops safely harvested and your bulbs and other fall planting attended to. In the latter part of October and the first half of November there will be mellow, sunshiny days which are ideal for working out of doors. While they are yet to be enjoyed make the most of them.

You may have noticed that in these columns and elsewhere in this magazine I have had a good deal to say during the last six months about irrigation—the new method of overhead irrigation which is increasing the value of small gardens two or three hundred per cent. in seasons like this we have just gone through. If you have not yet put in irrigation, get busy while the lesson of this past season's drought is still fresh in your memory, and get an inch or an inch-and-a-quarter pipe laid to your garden this fall; then, with the water supply available, it will be the work of only a few hours to install your irrigation system next summer when the dry weather comes. If you put one in this past summer, be sure to get all the water out of all the pipes before freezing weather comes, as otherwise you will find yourself next spring with some scrap iron on your hands and new pipe to buy.

Your material for mulching—meadow hay, strawy manure or dead leaves—is or should be on hand, convenient for use, but do not be in a hurry to put it on; wait until the ground is frozen solid.

Be ready for the first real cold snap; almost every year some of us get caught with a bushel or so of some of the root crops, or fruit, which has been put under temporary cover under some shed or out-of-the-way place, and is overlooked until after it is touched by frost and spoiled. Get everything into the cellar or wherever you are going to keep it through the winter; and then, by getting a pair of small hinges, which will cost you about ten cents, and securing these to the upper edge of the window which furnishes ventilation, you can easily arrange it so that you can supply as much or as little air as desired, keeping the temperature down, but under control, so that you can close things up at a moment's notice some night when the thermometer begins to volplane towards the zero point.

This is about the last call for getting your frames into shape, so that they will be all ready to use next spring, if you don't intend to grow anything in them through the winter; but by all means you should have a few sash or double glass, so that you can have lettuce, radishes and so forth up until Christmas, or clear through until spring if you will take the trouble to make a good hot-bed late in the fall.

Some Garden Uses for Concrete

EVERY year we find more and more use for concrete for the making of short walks, stepping blocks, gutters, posts, troughs, a large sunken basin for the front lawn or garden (which the birds appreciate quite wonderfully), for hitching posts, solid benches in the greenhouse, coldframes and hotbeds, as well as for such larger structures as the root cellar, garage or other outbuildings. It is unequaled and comparatively inexpensive if



Where a deep bed is wanted for next spring, it may well be dug out now and new soil put in

you can get the sand and gravel near by; possibly you have them on your own place for the trouble of digging and screening. All the materials you need are the cement and some clean, coarse sand, and gravel or clean, hard cinders. For work that should be extra strong use a 1-2-4 mixture; for walks, sewers, gutters or ordinary floors a 1-2½-5 mixture; and for thick walls, foundations and so forth a 1-3-6 mixture; the figures in each case represent the proportions of cement, sand, and gravel respectively. Mix the sand and cement together, dry thoroughly; then add the gravel, first wetting it, and mix all together, adding water gradually until the whole is of a slushy consistency and thoroughly mixed. Temporary forms made of boards or lumber are used to hold the mixture in position for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, until it sets enough to be able to retain its shape without danger of falling. After it once sets it is impervious to frost, but while it is in a "green" state it should not be exposed to a freezing temperature.

For Next Year's Garden

ANOTHER job which, while not strictly a vegetable garden one, is very necessary and should be attended to before freezing weather, is the preparation of the rose garden for planting next year. Spring is the best time for planting most roses in latitudes north of Philadelphia, but the beds will certainly be in much better shape if prepared now, to say nothing of the advantage of having the work done and out of the way of the spring rush. The greatest half of the secret of success in rose culture is in having the bed properly made. Two things must be provided—absolutely thorough drainage, and a deep, rich, loam soil in which to plant. In many places good soil is to be found where the bed is made; a convenient way is to make the bed three to five feet wide and so situated that it can be reached from either side, which will help very much in cultivating and caring for the plants. Dig the bed out to a depth of two to three feet, being careful to keep all the good soil by itself and not mixing it with the subsoil. Fill in from a fourth to a third of the excavation with small stones, cinders or broken brick or plaster for drainage material, over this put a layer of the grassy sod which has been taken out, to prevent the fine earth from washing down among the stones, and then fill to within six to eight inches of the top with good earth into which a liberal proportion of well rotted manure has been mixed. If manure is not to be had use coarse bone meal. The top eight or ten inches of soil should be without manure, and the surface should be raised slightly to allow for settling.

EDITORIAL

THE EARNING POWER OF GOOD ROADS

THEORETICALLY the "good roads movement" is a grand thing. As a national political campaign platform it meets with universal approval. But the good roads movement is more than the government or State construction of an intricate network of great highways; one very important step in the working out of the idea must be carried on by town and village and even individual before anything like a complete system may be produced. It is at this point, where the individual pocket is touched, that there is lack of enthusiasm for good roads. Dissenters prefer a local moving-picture theatre or a new station to a complete renovation of the branch roads feeding the main highway. There is objection to the issue of road bonds, complaint against special improvement taxes or an objection to compulsory road labor. Some one has propounded the question, "Why should we stand the expense of new roads that are mainly enjoyed by the increasing fleets of automobiles from foreign districts? They fly by without stopping and contribute nothing to our welfare or the road's upkeep."

It is unnecessary to refute this attitude. It is not a careful judgment. But there is an important aspect of the question that should be well considered, as it affects intimately the small resident. It is the fact that good roads pay the community over and above the effort and expense placed upon them.

The condition of roads in the South has been notoriously bad, and this condition recently led to investigation by the Department of Agriculture. Beyond the recommendation and plans was the important discovery of the value of good roads as proved by several concrete examples.

In Lee County, Virginia, the Department states this case: A farmer offered for sale his farm of one hundred acres lying between Ben Hur and Jonesville. He asked eighteen hundred dollars, but found no bidders. In 1908 road improvement was suggested and urged, but the farmer strenuously objected to it. Shortly after the road was rebuilt, however, his attitude changed, for he has received offers of three thousand dollars for his property and refused to sell. That this appreciation in value was due to the road betterment is proved by similar examples along the same road. For instance, one tract of a hundred and eighty-eight acres sold for six thousand dollars, but the purchaser endeavored to repudiate his contract. While the matter was in abeyance, the construction work was undertaken and completed, and the would-be purchaser had to increase his original offer to nine thousand dollars. No other factors but the road improvement could be found to account for this rise in value. Nor was this state of affairs limited to Virginia. In Jackson County, Alabama, a road bond issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was voted, and with the proceeds twenty-four per cent of the roads improved. Where the census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands at four dollars and ninety cents per acre, the census of 1910, taken after the improvement, places the value at nine dollars and seventy-nine cents. The actual sales at the first census taken varied from six to fifteen dollars per acre; and at the later one, fifteen to twenty-five dollars. According to these data, the Department is justified in stating that "Where good roads replace the bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded," and "The general land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances following the improvement of roads." The figures seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property and therefore give rise to higher prices.

When the individual realizes that the road is a factor in his farm operating expense and therefore bears directly on his profits, when he becomes aware that the highway conditions have an influence on the *morale* of the neighborhood, the character of immigration and the prosperity of the people, he will consider it his personal business that better roads are made, no matter if it is expedient to defray the expense by contribution, assessment, or bond issue.

THE NEED OF CHANGE

THE stock story of the man who lived his whole life in the shadow of Washington Monument without once ascending it, is used as an example of extraordinary callosity. The man becomes characteristic of lack of imagination, smugness and plodding disinterest, but his is no unusual case. Thousands daily are guilty of just as dulled perceptions.

You who have smiled at the man so deep in a rut that he had never explored an object which people come from all parts of the world to visit, are you so sure that you are keenly alive to all the attractions in your immediate vicinity? Take a concrete example. Can you name all the pictures along the west wall of your living-room or give an inventory of the furniture it contains? The chances are that many cannot. We do not mean to suggest that it would be most desirable to gain one hundred per cent in this little self-examination. It is merely an indication that the average home owner is so concreted in his habits that he is oblivious of the articles that were chosen to give him esthetic pleasure, and that he notices what might be improved as little as the good; desirable and undesirable are alike in merit.

Habit plays such a large part in our lives and its influences are so strong that there is danger of our becoming machines, slaves to the evening newspapers, serfs to the after-dinner doze. There was a man who awakened from his lethargy and made a complete rearrangement of his library. He found himself a year after throwing papers in the corner where the waste-basket formerly stood.

It is to keep the influence of the artistic things in your possession active that you need change. The near at hand, the familiar, becomes commonplace. Habit makes gray and dull the best of color schemes. We need a new perspective to awaken our criticism. The faults in the rooms of others glare at us when we visit them for the first time. Probably ugliness leaps out to greet the guests who enters our home, and we have made it such a domestic pet that we cannot understand its repellance to others. But ugliness and poor taste have no pension of useful service to warrant their old age. Expediency brought them, routine glossed their faults and made them negative virtues.

And so we want change in our homes. Not revolution, but evolution. The trial of new arrangements gives opportunity to refresh the pleasing voices of old favorites, shows where judicious pruning may better and improve, and what chances there are of new purchases for the general perfection of the scheme. In truth it is a sorry thing to realize the utmost at one fell swoop in the beginning of our careers. There is nothing to look forward to, no high hopes and aspirations. With a growing mind, and a growing purse, home making becomes a perpetual development. Those adventures of acquiring just the particular object that is craved for a particular situation, subtler, more full of excitement than the pursuit of big game, are joys of home making far too important to be neglected. They not only make the home most attractive in itself, but they add a constant source of delight.

We need those occasional little upheavals of the old-fashioned house cleaning, those sudden attacks on the old order of things, to keep us from becoming "set in our ways" and make us aware of the *Sehenswürdigkeiten* within our own doors.

THOMAS CHIPPENDALE inherited ability as a wood carver and cabinet maker, and possessed inspiration. Within little more than a quarter of a century he grew in popularity until his "shop" was a fashionable center in London, and therefore in Europe. Discriminatingly able, with a wonderful sense of value in design and execution, he touched nothing he did not better.

¶ If you have a genuine Chippendale piece you know what it is worth; you know the workmanship it called for, too. Our workmen, many of whom have been with us for more than forty years, make faithful studies of Chippendale's best efforts. We often say that they think the thoughts and work with the hands of the old masters in furniture. In their productions you secure the spirit of Chippendale.

¶ We will send you free our "Travelogue" on Chippendale, or for five two-cent stamps our entire series of "Travelogues in Furniture."

¶ Berkey & Gay furniture is sold in the better furniture stores throughout the United States. In addition to the display on their floors, our dealers are supplied with our complete portfolio of direct photogravures, showing our entire line of upwards of five thousand pieces of high-grade furniture.

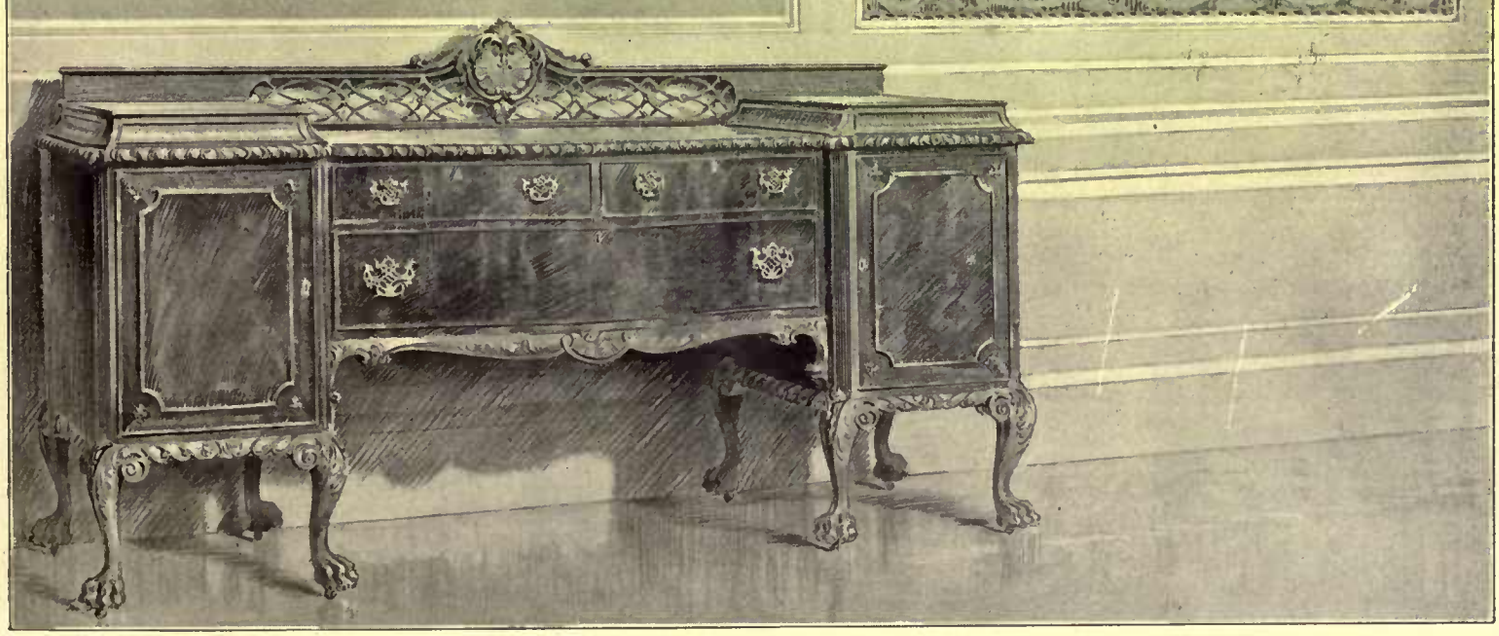
BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE

This inlaid mark of honor identifies to you each Berkey & Gay piece

¶ "Character in Furniture," our de luxe book on period studies, is mailed to you for fifteen two-cent stamps. It is very interesting.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.
184 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.







NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

ALL the advantages that you associate with Hollow Tile construction are the achievements of the one brand, **Natco Hollow Tile.** The skyscrapers that have established the standard in fireproof construction are built of **Natco Hollow Tile.** The safety from fire that you may have seen demonstrated in other hollow tile homes or industrial structures is the safety contributed by **Natco Hollow Tile.**

There is no chance for you to go wrong in the selection of **Natco Hollow Tile.** We stamp each block **"Natco".** Each **"Natco"** block represents a perfection in Hollow Tile, which only an organization of our great dimension and years of persistent improvement could offer. The whole idea of Hollow Tile construction is to eliminate entirely the risk of fire and weather-deterioration, and such a risk is just what you take upon yourself when you accept a substitute for **Natco Hollow Tile.**

The advisability of **Natco Hollow Tile** construction is confined to no type or types of buildings. In its various designs, it makes a practical material for all buildings. Its use involves a little, but only a little, more expense. Partitions, floors and roofs need fireproof material as much as walls, and the specification of **"Natco Throughout"** is a precaution every builder should take.

Before defining your building plans, send for our 64-page handbook, "Fireproof Houses," fully describing, with illustrations, every detail and phase of **Natco** construction. Contains 80 photographs of **Natco** buildings. Mailed anywhere for 20 cents to cover postage. *Write for it today.*

NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING·COMPANY

Dept. Y. PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Organized 1889

Offices in all Principal Cities



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Architects.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S **Art in Shingle Stains**

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH - - CONN.

BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Batik—Its Making and Its Use

(*Continued from page 290*)

is specially recommended. This is called the "ferrous sulphate," or the lime and copperas vat, because lime and copperas are used to bring the indigo in the solution.

Iron buff is a permanent and beautiful yellow dye, made of a mineral substance—salts of iron. This is a buffish, or sometimes called colonial yellow; iron gray is another oxide which may be developed by adding tannic acid to salts of iron.

There are two good browns—permanganate of potash, a mineral dye, and catechu, which can be classed as a vegetable dye, and which also gives an excellent and permanent color.

Among the artificial dyes are the artificial indigos. These are not very satisfactory, as they are rather difficult and expensive. Their own advantage is that they are the only series of dye products which produce a permanent red dye.

The most satisfactory of all the artificial dye products are known as the sulphur dyes. Of these, the blacks, grays and yellows are the most satisfactory. The blues and browns can be used, but are somewhat crude in tone. These artificial products can be procured at any of the large manufacturers of dye products and chemicals.

The methods for procuring more than one color on cotton and linen with Batik are limited, but the results interesting when obtained. With indigo, for instance, one may get a blue and white reserve. From this a green and yellow combination may be developed by greening over the indigo with the vegetable dye—quercitron. The wax must be entirely removed, the batik mordanted with the proper mordant and then boiled in the quercitron. Indigo, with the white reserve, may be successfully redyed in catechu, giving reserves of blue and brown, or with blue, white and brown. Blue with yellow, by first dyeing the white reserve, may be obtained with indigo and iron buff. The worker will discover many interesting combinations as soon as the work begins to progress.

By the method of floating in acid dyes on silk, any number of colors may be produced in one design. This is a practical method for making patterns on lampshades, scarfs and gowns. The chiffon scarf in the illustration is made by this method, and it has five colors—orange, red, blue, green and black. Begin this process by transferring the design on white or raw silk. Take a piece of rather thick window glass—14 by 20 is a convenient size—and rub slightly over the surface with a piece of hard soap. The soap will prevent the resist from sticking to the glass. Now lay the silk down on the glass and cover all the line of the design with the wax lime. If a stencil is used, its outline may be followed by keeping the tube of the *tjanting* close to the edges of the cuts. Do not fill up any portion of the design except the outline. Each design should be outlined

first, so that when the glass is put in the larger masses cannot spread between the outlines. The cold wax of the outline holds in the hot wax and keeps it from running over the edges into the other spaces of the design.

After a design is outlined, fill in all the spaces of it with hot wax, using a small brush for this purpose. If the design is very fine the spaces may be filled in with the *tjanting*.

Dip the silk in the dye bath of the color required for the background of the design. After the background is dyed, clean off the wax resist with benzine and redraw the outline with the *tjanting* all around and between all the forms of the design. This reserves a white outline all around the spots of different color in the design, and also separates them from the background.

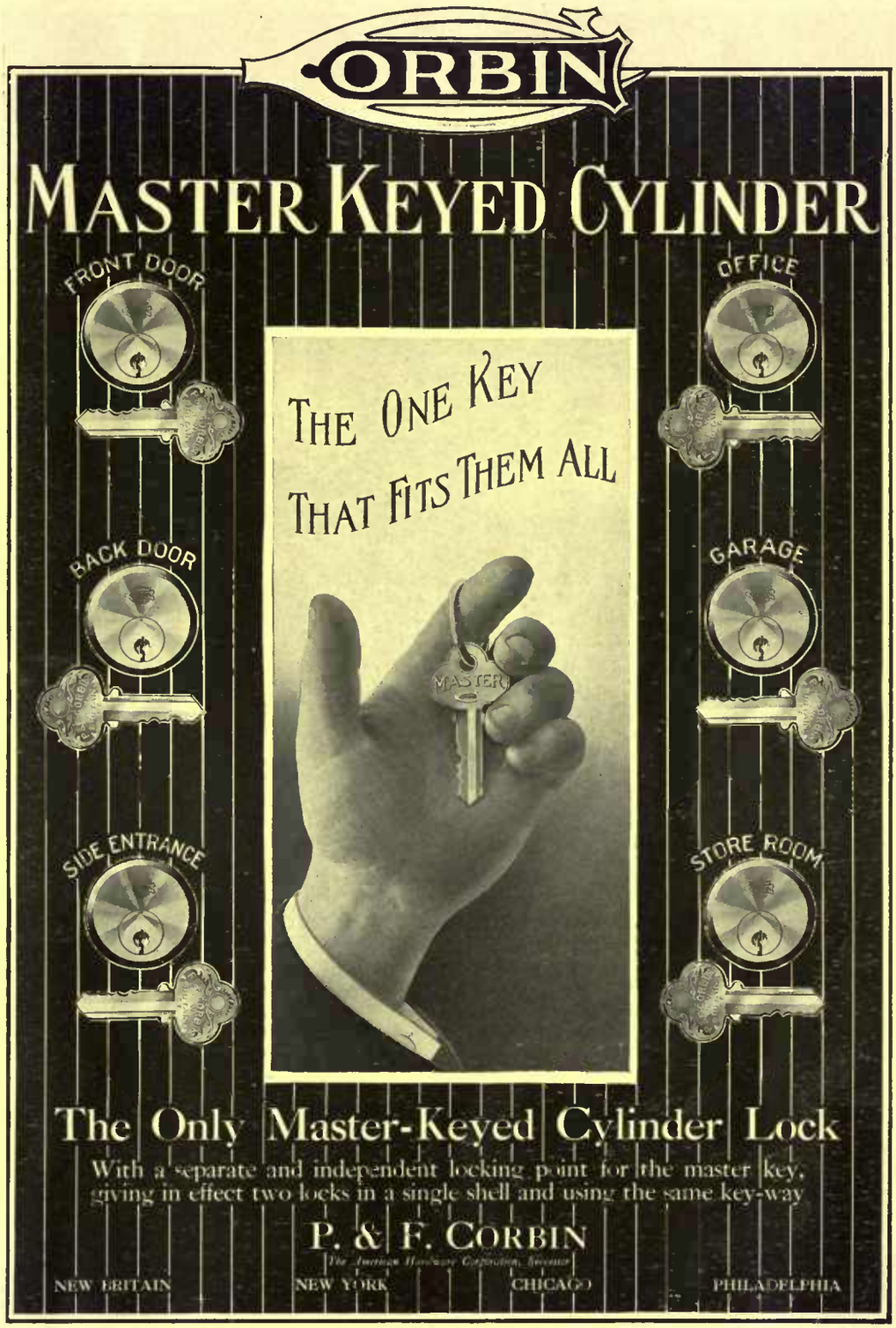
Wet the silk in warm water, and mix small amounts of dry acid dye with acetic acid. Float in each color in the spaces of the design where it has been planned to appear. Let the colors dry, and then remove the wax with benzine. After removing the wax, press the silk carefully, then wash in boiling water to remove any particle of wax or color which may remain. Then dip in a dye bath of boiling water with a small amount of acetic acid. This last bath sets the colors, and if all loose particles of dye have been removed before this final boiling, the colors in the design will keep their original tone. Boiling silk in acetic acid also renews the dressing, or, as it is technically called, "scoop."

The treatment for batik on leather much resembles the treatment on silk, though there may be far greater freedom in the treatment of the wax drawing. Acid dyes can be used, but another commercial dye product, called "basic" dye, is more practical, because more permanent.

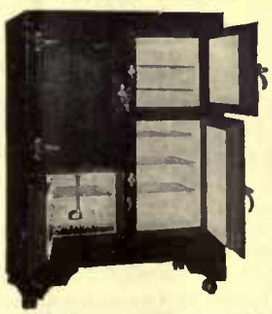
Basic dyes can be floated in in the same manner as the acid dye, after being dissolved with water and acetic acid. All the particles of dry dye must be thoroughly dissolved, else they are apt to spot the leather. These dyes can be also obtained at commercial houses.

Another process of reserve printing by which one may get many interesting results is the "tied" method. With this method portions of cloth are wound around with cord or thread, and the pressure on the covered parts protects them from the dye. Sometimes even a pebble is tied up in a cloth, or just a pinch of cloth may be wound around with the thread. After the cloth is dyed the thread is removed, and the ring appears as a reserve in the color of the cloth before dyeing. Many attractive patterns may be carried out by this method. Small rings, if set closely together, will give the effect of lines, while larger rings may be used as spots of emphasis.

In old Colonial days, our great grandmothers made their shaded wool by this method. They wrapped their skeins of



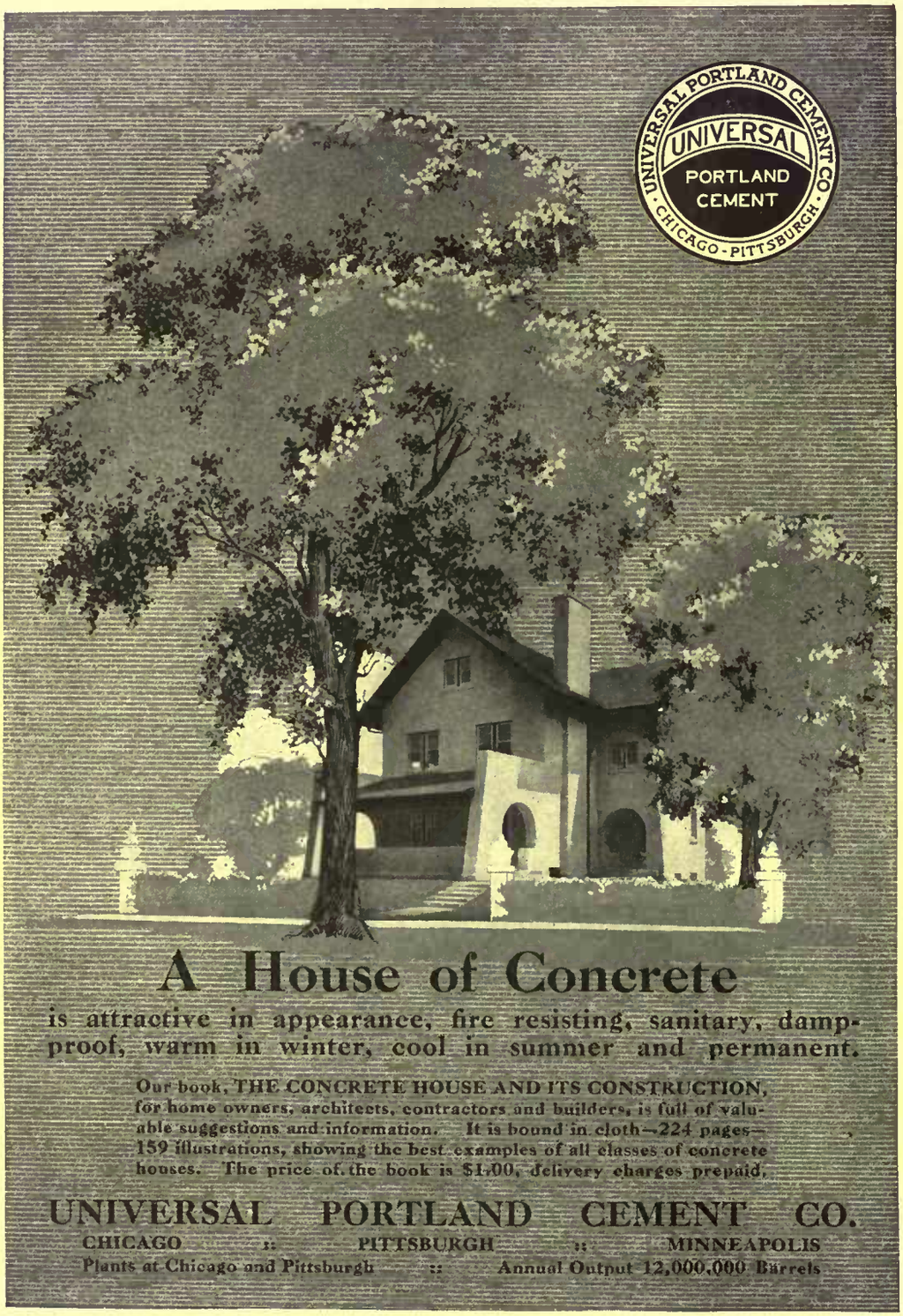
TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR



Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867



A House of Concrete

is attractive in appearance, fire resisting, sanitary, damp-proof, warm in winter, cool in summer and permanent.

Our book, THE CONCRETE HOUSE AND ITS CONSTRUCTION, for home owners, architects, contractors and builders, is full of valuable suggestions and information. It is bound in cloth—224 pages—159 illustrations, showing the best examples of all classes of concrete houses. The price of the book is $1.00, delivery charges prepaid.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

CHICAGO :: PITTSBURGH :: MINNEAPOLIS

Plants at Chicago and Pittsburgh :: Annual Output 12,000,000 Barrels

Meehans' Four-Fold Garden Service

Have you a new property to plant?

Do you want hardy shrubs, trees, evergreens and perennials of a higher grade?

Are you interested in unusual plants that will give any garden real individuality?

Puts your needs before

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, America's Pioneer Nurserymen
Box 40 : GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

TREES & PLANTS
MEEHAN

For your home library, for your flower-loving friends, we publish the new, inspiring books of

ABRAM LINWOOD URBAN

"The Voice of the Garden" has been justly popular; "My Garden of Dreams," by the same author, is just off press. It is sure to appeal deeply to every flower lover.

Either Book $1.30 prepaid

woolen thread with corn husks and wound these around tightly with cord to give the necessary pressure. The portions covered with the husks retained the original color of the wool, while those exposed became the color of the dye bath into which they were dipped. Hundreds of years before that the ancient Greeks used this same method to produce effects of undulating lines as borders on their garments. Sometimes they simply twisted and tied the cloth around itself, even knotted it, but did not always use the thread to protect it.

A novel bedspread can be made by this reserve process. The material needed for making it is two yards and three-quarters of coarse unbleached cotton sheeting, two yards wide. Either make a napkin hem or a rolled hem on the ends of the piece. Divide the whole piece into six-inch squares and mark off these squares with blue marking chalk. A simple way to do this is to mark off the side and ends of the cloth at the edges at intervals of six inches, and then draw lines across the cloth from side and end to end. A yard-stick makes a convenient ruler for making straight lines, and can be slipped along as the line lengthens. After the cloth is all marked off, begin and tie up pebbles or marbles at every point where the lines of the squares intersect; also tie one pebble in the center of each six-inch square. After the pattern is all tied up it will look like a rather curious jumble.

Dip the spread before it is unwound into the dye bath, using, of course, only dyes that are suitable for dyeing cotton. Indigo is a serviceable color, but if one has no vat, then sulphur blue, which has been recommended, can be used. If the cloth has been tightly wound, even in protracted boiling, the dye will not penetrate the reserved portions. Therefore it is not absolutely necessary to use dyes which are set by oxidation.

In carrying out designs where line effect is needed, use birdshot for tying up in the cloth.

These resist processes and reserve processes are really practical for the ornamentation of scarfs, dresses, lampshades, cushions, or table covers. The method easily surpasses the stencil or the block print. First, because it is much more permanent; and, then, it has none of the pasty or painty texture which is so apt to come on the cloth as the result of using these other methods.

Of course, to be really successful, the craftsman must seriously take up the study of dyeing, which will richly repay any effort one may put into it.

Indian Woven Carpets

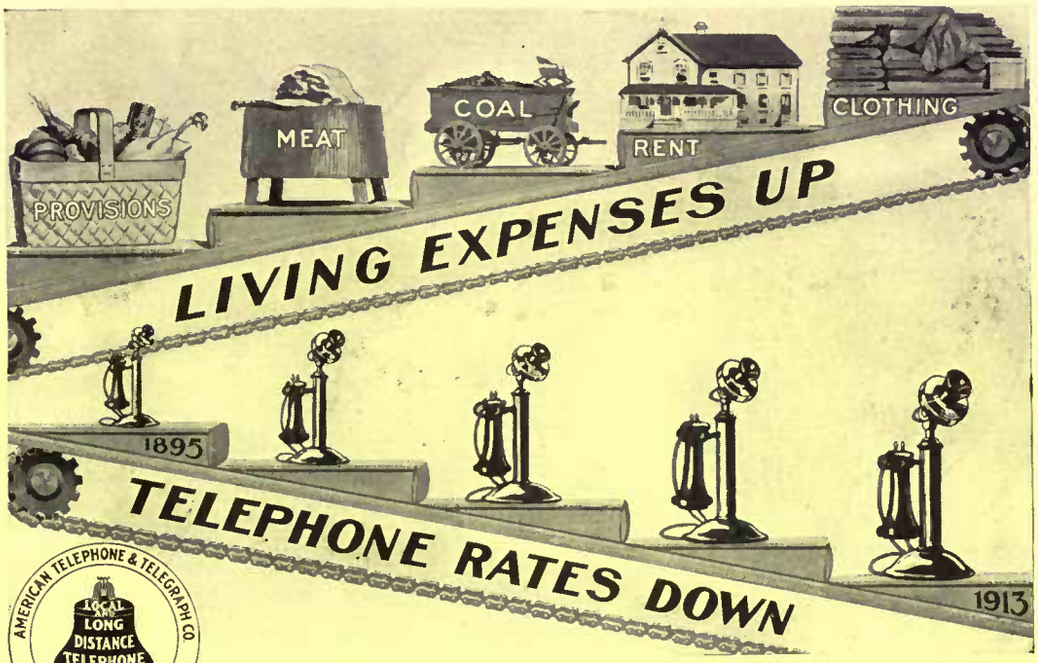
THE Indian carpet of America is now becoming more and more the vogue with certain types of decoration. Indeed, there is much to recommend it besides the honesty and long, painstaking process of

its manufacture, its durability and the rough beauty of its design; one factor worth mentioning is its romantic history.

The races which to-day carry on almost exclusively the manufacture of carpets are the Pueblos and Navajos. Their habitat extends through the northwest part of New Mexico, the northeast of Arizona and a small portion of southeast Utah, where practically their whole subsistence depends on small flocks of sheep or goats, the flesh of which provides them with food, while the wool is used to make carpets. In prehistoric times it is supposed that settlers from the highly cultured Aztec races wandered into this section and taught the art of weaving to the mound builders and rock dwellers, remains of whose civilization are still extant, and which are regarded as the oldest monuments of civilization found on the American continent. Among the relics found in these dwellings was a strip of colored cotton fabric of present-day checked design, about two by four feet in size, and somewhat in the style of present-day carpets. This specimen, probably the earliest type of American weaving, is on exhibition in the Musuem of Natural History, New York. Within the last few generations it is supposed that the Navajos adopted this art of weaving from the Pueblos—the descendants of these ancient races.

Whatever the origin of these rugs may have been, it is at least certain that they bear legendary and significant designs relative to Indian history or beliefs. Herr Badermann, in the German magazine, *Der Innenausbau*, speaks of the weaver—invariably a woman of the tribe—as a simple child of nature. Symbols are an important and serious reality to her, and while her fancy may have a certain amount of freedom, she is fast bound to certain definite forms and plans of design. The facts of her daily life are shown, but in the conventional manner. Nature, first of all, finds pictorial representation. The mountains, at the foot of which she was born; the river, where she and her husband washed their hands as part of their bridal ceremony; storm, clouds, rain and lightning, and all the natural phenomena which formed a strong impression on the quiet, uneventful life of the weaver, are all shown in symbol. Each color, each stripe or square of zigzag line has its meaning. A markable feature of Indian weaving is that all the lines are straight.

The various symbols have been deciphered, and their meaning is of interest to the owner of such a rug. If an upright rectangle is found it indicates that portions of the family history are contained in the carpet. Wavy ornamentation represents the importance of water. The tassels at the rug corners—never lacking in the genuine article—are tokens of either the four seasons or the cardinal points of the compass. Straight lines with small crossbars represent storms, while zigzag lines stand for lightning. When such lines are interwoven they become the sign of the rattlesnake, which is sacred to the Navajos.



Economy of the Bell System

Consider this significant fact: While most of the necessaries of life have gone up, the price of telephone service, which is one of the essential factors in our commercial and social life, has moved steadily downward.

Although a pound of these necessities still contains but sixteen ounces, the telephone user has been getting more and more service for less money.

On the average, the people of this country pay 49% more today for food, fuel and clothing than they did in 1895. Since then, the decrease in the average rates for telephone service has been more than one-half.

At the same time, the efficiency and value of the service to the subscriber has vastly increased. Today he can talk to an average of five times as many persons in each exchange as he could eighteen years ago.

This is the inevitable result of the comprehensive policy of the Bell System, which brings together the associated Bell companies and the communities they serve.

Through the very size and efficiency of their organization they accomplish improvements and effect economies which give the greatest service at the lowest rates.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

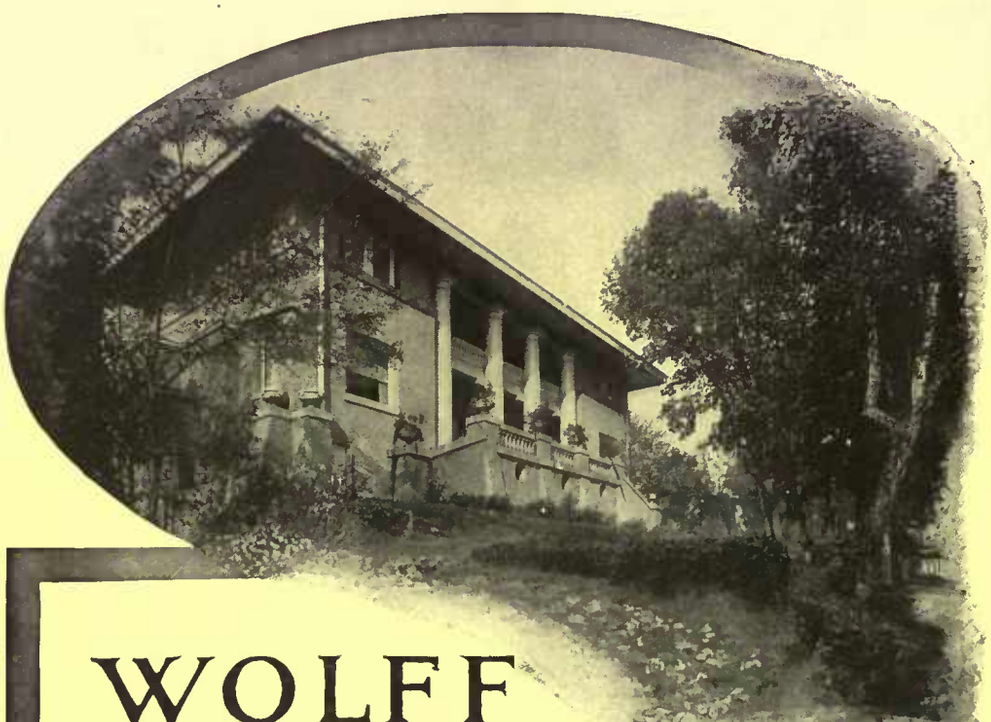


Garage *Bungalow* *Play House*

Hodgson Portable Houses

Artistically designed and finished, made of the most durable materials and practical at any time of the year in any climate. Made for innumerable purposes. Erection of buildings extremely simple, and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time. ***Send for illustrated catalogue.***

E. F. HODGSON CO., 116 Washington St., Room 226, Boston, Massachusetts



E. Hill Turnock - Architect

WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE STREET
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO

BRANCHES; DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J.

Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250-page Catalog free.
Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
DEPT. 226. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GALLOWAY POTTERY



YOUR Garden and Home will have New Charm with Artistic Pottery selected from the Galloway Collection Strong and Durable Material at Reasonable Prices.

Send for our Catalogue of Pots, Boxes, Vases, Sundials, Benches and other Terra-Cotta Garden Furniture

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Figures which resemble a staircase mean mountains, while the rows of small squares are for the villages at their base. The complex border sometimes found typifies the hardships which must be borne before the young Indian is worthy to sit in council with the chiefs. One of the peculiar things is the appearance of the swastica, regarded as of East Indian origin. The cross is not unfrequently found, but this is supposed to be taken from the Spaniards. It is regarded with a peculiar veneration, probably inherited from their forefathers' superstition of the white man's Great Spirit.

The South American Indians, as well as those of our own land, are skilled in the manufacture of rugs, and their carpets are reputed to be far richer in coloring and more varied in design, the industry taking an important place in the domestic life of the mountain aborigines of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and to a less extent among the pampas dwellers of Argentina and the forest natives of Brazil. Owing to the better class of material at the disposal of the South American carpet weavers, greater durability is claimed for their products than characterizes those of their North American competitors. The latter can only use sheep's wool or cotton, while the former have the opportunity of employing the llama hair, the vicuña, the alpaca or the guanaco, all of the latter producing a solid and durable fabric. Moreover, they afford in their natural colors a variety of white, brown, gray and black material; while the indigenous plants, woods, minerals and barks make it possible for the various classes of wool to be dyed red and green. Cochineal is also found in abundance, and is largely used as a dye.

A point in common between Oriental and South American carpets is their durability, as both withstand centuries of wear. Such a property is only obtainable by hand weaving, being beyond the capacity of the power loom. In both instances, colorings are found which, taken separately, may not correspond with modern æsthetic taste, yet, in combination, produce a harmonious whole. Both classes are absolutely fast in their colors, which neither moisture nor glaring light can destroy. Fading is likewise equally unknown, while age only deepens the tints. The designs of the South American carpets are, moreover, said to be more striking and effective than those of the Oriental article.

Homes That Architects Have Built for Themselves

(*Continued from page* 295)

maximum amount of space into the rooms and closets. At the end over the kitchen, and away from the main part of the house, two rooms and a bath have been arranged *en suite* for a nurse and her patient in case

of sickness, a contagious disease making it desirable to be able to practice such segregation.

The third floor contains two servants' rooms and bath, besides a large studio—draughting, billiard, playroom—and may well have other titles as the years go by.

As for the architecture and decoration itself, if we may consider it aside from the plan, the house was inspired by the contemporary work as it is being done in England for those who have sought out the quiet mellowness of the little villages. It seemed to the owner that England is the pre-eminent land for country houses, and that their subtle instinct for hearth and home is our rightful heritage, and strikes a racial chord so deep as to elude analysis. It is, however, inevitable that we, with our new work, must miss the quality and mellowness that only ageing can give.

The subtle charm that permeates an old house is a quality beyond the skill of the architect to produce. Father Time alone can give this finishing touch. It is this craving for the dignity that belongs to age that leads many of us to surround ourselves with antiques, and in this particular house an effort has been made to go a step farther and build them in as part of the structure. A Sixteenth Century glass and gilt Italian door frame leads from the living-room to the hall. It was secured after the house was finished and the doorway cut to fit it. An old tapestry in the same room allows of doing away with at least ten feet of wall paper—smooth, flat and desiccated at best. The newel posts are capped by little carved and painted wooden figures of saints, probably from some long-forgotten piece of church furniture. A pair of Spanish carved and gilt rosettes are used as part of the design of the dining-room mantel. These things, slight in themselves, serve to impart a graciousness and charm to ordinary clean, sharp American woodwork that is entirely out of proportion to their real importance or value, and produces an effect of refinement and distinction that is exceedingly difficult by the usual methods.



The Modern Kitchen and Its Planning

(*Continued from page* 301)

instead of it, a large closet with adjustable shelves is provided. Both gas and coal ranges were installed. The circulating boiler is connected to the coal range in winter and to a gas water heater in summer. A large dresser, table-leaf closet, and refrigerator with outside icing door are provided in the pantry. A transom over the rear door gives an excellent means of ventilating the kitchen. In summer this may be left open all night, assuring a cool kitchen in the morning.



Tapestry Brick

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office and Canada

There is no need to sacrifice beauty for the sake of economy. You can have both.

"Tapestry" Brick gives effects in color and texture that are recognized everywhere as the most artistic and distinctive. Yet it is really cheaper than wood. Do you realize its low cost and economy? Get the facts. Send for these books; specify which.

The Cost of a House. A comparison in figures between brick, wood, cement, and hollow block construction. Free.
"Tapestry" Brickwork. Describing brick architecture of all ages, with new illustrations in seven colors. This book is constantly used for reference by leading architects. Free.
"Tapestry" Brick Fireplaces. Shows many new designs in the most economical and beautiful fireplace material in the world. Prices from $15.00 up. Free.
A House of Brick for $10,000. 41 house designs. 25 cents.
A House of Brick of Moderate Cost. 71 designs. 50 cents.
One Hundred Bungalows. 100 designs. 50 cents.
All these designs are from leading architects' offices, and include prize designs from nation-wide competitions.

FISKE & COMPANY, Inc., 1872 Arena Building, New York
The only manufacturers of "Tapestry" Brick

If it isn't FISKE, it isn't "Tapestry"

Copyright, 1913, Fiske & Co., Inc.

For durable painting of all kinds use
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead.
(Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.)
Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.
National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York

Made-to-order rugs for porch, bungalow or Summer home



"You choose the colors, we'll make the rug"

Exclusive fabrics of soft, selected camel's hair woven in undyed natural color. Also pure wool, dyed in any color or combination of colors. Any length. Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. The finishing touch of individuality. Made on short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.
Thread & Thrum Workshop, Auburn, N. Y.

SYRACUSE CHINA
Where luxury and necessity are combined in table service. Write
ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATS KILLED BY SCIENCE
By the wonderful bacteriological preparation, discovered and prepared by Dr. Danysz, of Pasteur Institute, Paris. Used with striking success for years in the United States, England, France and Russia.

DANYSZ VIRUS
contains the germs of a disease peculiar to rats and mice only and is absolutely **harmless to birds, human beings and other animals.** The rodents always die in the open, because of feverish condition. The disease is also contagious to them. Easily prepared and applied.
How much to use.—A small house, one tube. Ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous not less than 6 tubes). One or two dozen for large stable with hay loft and yard or 5,000 sq. ft. floor space in buildings. Price: One tube, 75c.; 3 tubes, $1.75; 6 tubes, $3.25; one dozen, $6.
DANYSZ VIRUS, Limited, 72 Front Street, New York.



Hitchings' Greenhouses

Turn the Seasons Upside-Down

NO matter if you do have to tramp home in the snow and the howling wind; when you get there, you can go down to your greenhouse and wear your straw hat and pick some ripe peaches, or luscious melons. The roses will be in bloom and the sweet-peas just showing bud. Those old-fashioned flowers, the seeds of which you planted on one of the side benches, will bring back those of your boyhood memory.

Reluctantly you will leave, but not before you have picked some carnations to take along with the peaches and melons. The chances are you will refuse to wait till breakfast to try the melons.

If you have a Hitchings' Greenhouse, you can have Summer-time all the time.

Let us send you our catalog.

Hitchings and Company

New York City
1170 Broadway

Factory, Elizabeth, N. J.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Sts.

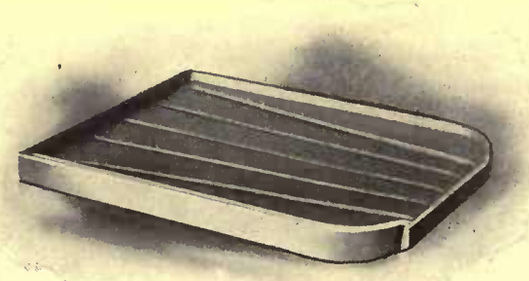
WHITE METAL
Manhattan Drainboards

Covered With White Metal Like Sterling Silver (Not Plated) All Sizes and Shapes.

The seams and cracks in a wood drainboard harbor enemies to health which are not always visible but are ever present.

There is no plumbing fixture that comes in closer contact with dishes and tableware.

JOHN TRAGESER STEAM COPPER WORKS
447-457 W. 26th ST., NEW YORK



Last and least is the Allen kitchen. Every requirement has been met, and not a bit of waste space exists. The kitchen contains a sink, two dressers, a closet, a gas range, hot-water boiler, gas water heater, and a table with a radiator under it. It is seldom possible to design a kitchen so that it is equally convenient to the dining-room, living room, cellar and back door. The laundry is of the smallest possible dimensions, but contains a two-part wash tray, with a closet above, and a refrigerator. The rear door and porch are protected with a hood. The dining-room has an ample china closet. A door from the kitchen to the living-room is a great convenience in a small house like this.

When planning a kitchen, the following suggestions may be helpful. Always provide a double-acting door between the pantry and dining-room, but not between the pantry and kitchen; for if the latter is done then every time one door is pushed open the air pressure forces open the other door and allows the odors to go straight through. If a single swing door is used from the kitchen to the pantry this trouble will be obviated.

Iron bars should be furnished for the pantry window, so that it may be left open at night.

The kitchen walls and ceilings should never have the dirt-catching sand finish, but should have a smooth white coat finish for painting, or, better still, a washable paper which may be renewed at slight expense.

Use very little molded woodwork; plain boards are easier to keep clean. Do not use wood wainscoting, for it is impossible to make the boards fit perfectly tight. Advocates of tiled walls and floors forget that the dirt-catching joints cannot be glazed and are hard to keep clean. I prefer painted walls. Linoleum makes an excellent floor covering; it is quiet, and its flexibility makes it as easy to the feet as carpet.

Here is an excellent means of forming a ventilating flue for the kitchen. Connect the smoke flue to an eight-inch cast-iron pipe, which should be run up in a brick flue about 12 inches by 18 inches in size. place a register in the bottom of this flue above the range. The heat in the smoke pipe will draw the fumes and smoke from cooking up the flue.

Do not make the kitchen any larger than is actually required to contain the necessary conveniences. A big kitchen may necessitate having an extra maid to keep it clean and in order.

To Destroy the Locust Borer

ACCORDING to information received from the Department of Agriculture, the cutting of the locust tree for all purposes, including thinning operations and for private commercial use, should be done between the first of October and the last of March. To destroy the locust

borers before they enter the wood, the removal of the bark from all desirable portions of the trunks of the trees felled is important and necessary. Tops and thinnings should be burned.

The yellow-striped, long-horned, winged beetle that produces the devastating borer is found from August to October on trees and the flowers of the goldenrod. During this period, eggs are deposited in the crevices of the bark of growing trees, and the young borers, after being hatched, pass the winter there and in the spring bore through the bark into the heart of the tree.

The injury to the trees consists of wounds in the bark and sapwood, which, if sufficiently severe and repeated year after year, result in a worthless growth or the death of the timber affected. The numerous wormholes in the wood also reduce its commercial value.

The presence of the insects in injurious numbers is indicated at this season of the year by the frequency of the adults on the goldenrod flowers and on the trees. So extensive has the damage of this pest been in some sections of the Eastern States and the Middle West that it is now considered unprofitable to grow the tree for either shade or timber. One important reason for holding this borer in check is to prevent its extension into the Far West and other sections which are at present free from it.

Experiments have demonstrated that the grubs may be killed by spraying the trees and branches with a strong solution of kerosene emulsion. This should be done not earlier than November, and not later than March, because this spraying, when the trees are in leaf, will destroy the foliage and check growth. This emulsion may be prepared as follows: Kerosene emulsion (soap formula): kerosene, 2 gallons; whale-oil soap (or 1 quart soft soap), ½ pound; water, 1 gallon.

The soap, first finely divided, is dissolved in the water by boiling and immediately adding boiling hot, away from the fire, to the kerosene. The whole mixture is then agitated violently while hot by being pumped back upon itself with a force pump and direct-discharge nozzle throwing a strong stream, preferably one-eighth inch in diameter. After from three to five minutes' pumping the emulsion should be perfect, and the mixture will have increased from one-third to one-half in bulk and assumed the consistency of cream. Well made, the emulsion will keep indefinitely, and should be diluted only as wanted for use.

The use of whale-oil soap, especially if the emulsion is to be kept for any length of time, is strongly recommended not only because the soap possesses considerable insecticide value itself, but because the emulsion made with it is more permanent, does not lose its creamy consistency, and is always easily diluted, whereas with most of the other common soaps the mixture becomes cheesy after a few days and needs reheating to mix with water. Soft soap



"You may serve breakfast in ten minutes, Mary"

A telephone from upstairs to the kitchen — think what a saving of time, energy and strength it means for you. Climbing up and down stairs —so dreaded by the housewife — almost entirely done away with. The maid always within summons without the alternative of your calling down the stairs or going down to the kitchen.

Western · Electric Inter·phones

will do all this for you. You can have one placed anywhere in the room. You do not even have to hang it up when you are through talking. Lay it down —on the table or any other convenient place. It is always ready for use. It carries your message perfectly.

These handy little telephones, with the necessary wire and everything complete for installation, can usually be bought of your dealer. If, however, you cannot get it in your town, we will send it direct. The outfit costs only $15—a mere trifle compared with the help it gives you.



Perhaps you are not yet convinced that you need Interphones in your home. Perhaps you don't realize in how many ways they will save steps for you. Then, by all means, get a copy of the little book we have prepared. This booklet, No. 28-A, "The Way of Convenience," will certainly throw a new light on the problem of housekeeping. It will show you where to begin to apply scientific management in your home. Get a copy, free, for the asking.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Manufacturers of the 7,500,000 "Bell" Telephones
Main Office: 463 West St., New York City
Branch Offices: All Principal Cities of the United States and Canada
Agents Everywhere

Tindale Music Cabinets
The Ideal Way to Keep Your Music in Order
Easy of Access *Ornamental* *Systematic*
"A Place for Every Piece, Every Piece in its Place."

Various styles and sizes suitable for home, studio or church; mahogany or oak, beautifully finished. Prices from $15. upward, direct from our factory or your own dealer. *If desired, you may enjoy your cabinet while paying for it.*

Write Today for Folio of Designs No. 6.

TINDALE CABINET CO., One West 34th Street, New York



Style E. Oak, $25. Mahogany, $29. Capacity, 700 Pieces.

There is one name by which you can identify QUALITY in *every* kind and style of the most desirable material for outside walls. It is

Hy-tex Brick

You want a brick you can identify—the maker's name makes him directly responsible to you. And Hy-tex is the only name which stands for universal quality in brick—and for that only. All other brick trade-marks mean some *one* color or some *one* texture. The Hy-tex trade-mark means simply best brick. And there's a Hy-tex Brick in *every* color and *every* texture.

You surely want brick for your home—you want it even if you think you can't have it. Too expensive? No, the most economical!

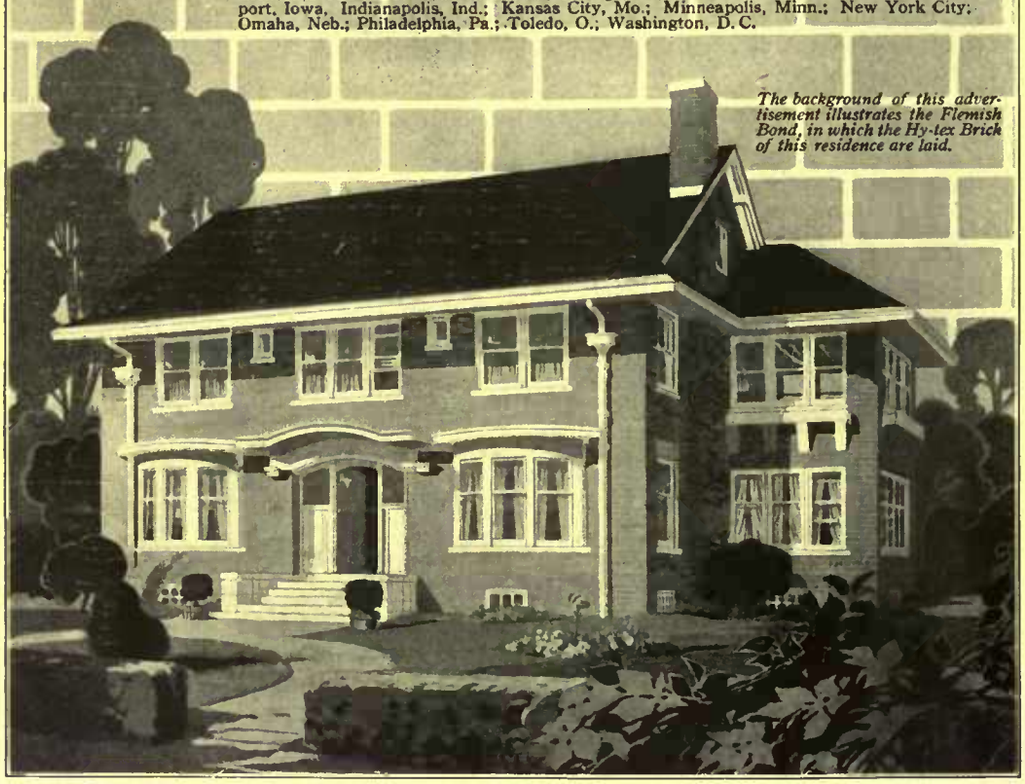
Write today for the most valuable book ever printed for home-builders. It is called "Genuine Economy in Home Building." Sixty-four pages. Forty beautiful four-color reproductions of Hy-tex homes. Sent for ten cents.

"Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes" is a helpful book of plans. Sent for four cents. Write for both these books today. Address

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept. G 11 ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES: Baltimore, Md., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Iowa, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.



The background of this advertisement illustrates the Flemish Bond, in which the Hy-tex Brick of this residence are laid.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors Carried out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

Peonies and Other Hardy Plants Can be Set in November

Send your order now and I will ship promptly. Not too late to plant peonies now, or even a little later, but don't wait too long. Send for my book "Hardy Plant Specialties," which tells about varieties and when to plant.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries
106 Garfield Avenue Wyomissing, Pa.



Before Installing.

THE JONES & HAMMOND
Underground Garbage Receiver
Solves Your Garbage Troubles
The Receiver Without a Fault.
CONSTRUCTED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

For sale by leading hardware dealers, or write to manufacturers for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND
75-79 Newburn Ave., Medford, Mass.

answers very well, and 1 quart of it may be taken in lieu of the hard soaps.

In limestone regions, or where the water is very hard, some of the soap will combine with the lime or magnesia in the water, and more or less of the oil will be freed, especially when the emulsion is diluted. Before use, such water should be broken with lye, or rain water employed.

For use on locust trees, dilute 1 gallon of emulsion with 2 gallons of soft water.

Pure kerosene and pure petroleum will effectually kill the insects, but may do some damage to the bark of the trees.

Experiments with carbolic emulsion indicate that this preparation is of no value to kill the young grubs.

According to Dr. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, the brown and apparently dying condition of the yellow or black locust trees in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio is caused by the insect known as the locust leaf beetle. Nearly every summer the brownish appearance of these trees attracts attention and causes considerable inquiry and some alarm. However, with a few exceptions, the trees recover and come out fresh and green the following spring.

A more complete description of the locust borer and methods for its control may be obtained from Circular No. 83 of the Bureau of Entomology, which is written by A. D. Hopkins, in charge of Forest Insect Investigations. The bulletin contains photographs of the borer.

Old Clocks and Their Makers

(*Continued from page* 304)

scruple by the clock-makers of the neighborhood, and a group of clocks, all made by other makers than Terry, are shown on the first page of this article. The two which flank the tall one in the center are clocks with stamped brass works, by Seth Thomas and Chauncey Jerome. The size of the clocks had begun to shrink, you see, for these clocks are later than the wood-works clocks. All these clocks are owned by one collector in Kinsman, Ohio.

Two tall clocks, also owned in Kinsman, are shown in the lower left-hand cut on page 304, both thirty-hour wood works, the one at the right made by Riley Whiting, of Winchester and Winstead, Conn., a maker who was at work till 1835, and the other by A. Merrell, a name which I have not met before. The home-made cases are interesting and are still in good condition.

Chauncey Jerome has also a large claim to consideration for his inventions in clock works, since he it was who first considered the idea of making a one-day clock with brass works. This was about 1837. In

1844 the business became so large that Jerome moved it to New Haven, where he carried it on successfully for years. That he died poor and discouraged in old age was due to his too great faith in human nature. The record of his life, written by himself, is pathetic.

The style of clock in which Jerome took the greatest pride was what he called the "bronze looking-glass clock," made in the days when his fortune was rising towards flood. It was six inches taller than the Terry clock, could be made for one dollar less, and sold for two dollars more. A regular Yankee bargain, you see, but a stately clock all the same, and, though with wood works, a good timekeeper. One is shown in the left-hand corner of page 303. This clock has a clock paper, with the firm name of Jerome & Darrow, and was made shortly after 1824, when Jerome took into partnership his brother Nobles and Elijah Darrow.

The making of dials was carried on by men who did nothing else, and who supplied them to the clock factories which did not employ dial makers of their own. Besides the moon phases, which are a feature of some clocks, there were often to be found Masonic emblems, arranged more or less artistically. A long case clock in a case of whitewood, stained, is given in the right-hand photograph at the top of page 302. In addition to this feature, the clock is unusual in having a separate circle for the minute hand. This clock is still in going order and a good timekeeper; especially noteworthy is the beauty of the pewter hands.

The New Hampshire makers are less well known than they should be, when the character of their work is taken into account. I am glad to be able to show on page 303 a clock by Abel Hutchins, of Concord, New Hampshire, made about 1808. It is a noble instrument, still in going order and owned by a grandson of the maker. Abel Hutchins and his brother Levi learned their trade from Simon Willard, and in 1788 Abel and Levi Hutchins went into partnership and opened a shop in Concord, New Hampshire, and were in business together twenty-one years. Both of these men lived to be more than ninety years old. In Nashua, N. H., there is a collector of clocks who began to gather them thirty years ago. He has given many away, but still has twenty, and he says: "My twenty or more clocks are all in going order, or were a year ago, when we moved to a small house, and I have no room to set them up. Yet we have fifteeen running, two, three and four in a room." This collector has given me the name of Abijah Gould, Jr., of Hollis, N. H., as a clock-maker who worked there from 1800-1821, when he moved to Rochester, N. Y. He made wood works clocks with metal bushings, and generally brass wheels. David Dutton, of Mount Vernon, N. H., was another maker of wood clocks, thirty-hour, and in veneered mahogany cases. Harvey Ball of Nashua, N. H., was an-



The Colgate Clock
is the Largest in the World.

Faces the giant office buildings of down-town New York. Its dial is 38 feet in diameter, and can be read easily at a distance of three miles. Weighs approximately six tons. The minute hand, 20 feet long, travels at its point 23 inches every minu e.

COLGATE & COMPANY
Established 1806
LONDON NEW YORK PARIS
Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap—luxurious, lasting, refined.

MOTT'S PLUMBING



DO you realize the possibilities for comfort and luxury to be had in the modern bathroom?

For instance, here is a new shower which utilizes an odd bathroom corner. When the shower is in use the water is kept within bounds by a plate glass door, and the temperature of the water is quickly tested by an entirely new device.

Hundreds of other bathroom comforts and utilities are made by us.

To show you what can be done, read our 80-page book, "Modern Plumbing," before committing yourself on bathroom equipment. Sent on receipt of 4c. to cover postage.

Our special shower bath catalog will be sent free on request.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
1828 EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUPREMACY 1913
Fifth Avenue & 17th Street, New York Works at Trenton, N. J.

BRANCHES:
Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Seattle, Detroit, Atlanta, Portland (Ore.), Denver, Washington, San Francisco, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Indianapolis, Kansas City

CANADA: Mott Company, Limited, 134 Bleury Street, Montreal, Que.



Villa D'Este, Tivoli, Italy.

This splendid garden of the Old World shows admirably what delightful effects can be secured by a proper selection and arrangement of garden ornament. You, too, can enjoy the exquisite pleasure of just such a garden furnished with exact reproductions of masterpieces of sculpture or original designs in Pompeian Stone.

Our collection of over 1,500 models of vases, fountains, sun dials, statuary, benches and other garden furniture presents unlimited possibilities in the decoration of your estate. Mantels and Hall Ornaments for interior use.

Our handsome illustrated catalogue is sent free on request.

Factory Astoria, L. I.

THE ERKINS STUDIOS

226 Lexington Ave. New York

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ORNAMENTAL STONE

WHAT IS ORIENTAL RUG QUALITY?

Thickness, durability, lustrous silky bloom due to natural oil in young lambs' wool softened by age in the rug; rich, glinting unfadable colors not blended nor stained; perfect condition; artistic design. Such are collectors' rugs, nearly extinct, existing at rate of one per thousand. The other 999 are made to sell, will not enhance, are bleached and ironed for temporary gloss, or are raw bright and will fade to dull tones. I do not handle them. Good rugs harmonize like paintings. I have some at most attractive prices. Any other quality is sheer extravagance regardless of price.

Selections sent on approval. I pay express both ways.

Interesting Monograph on request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK



Garden and Hall Furniture

Guaranteed to stand any climate; Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.

Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages. The best copies of the best originals.

SUN DIALS

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS" sent upon request. Estimates furnished. Any Latitude. *Ask for Booklet No. 4.*

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Avenue, New York

Branches: New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul, London, Paris

GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."



No. 08759

There is a Tag attached to every one of the genuine indoor

GAUMER Hand Wrought Lighting Fixtures

that guarantees the lasting quality of the *FINISH* whether it be Bronze, Antique Brass or Copper, Old Silver or Hammered Swedish Iron.

That Guarantee Tag is your insurance against unnecessary expense of refinishing later on. Your Dealer will attach the guarantee tag if you insist on it—it's yours by right.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

other well-known maker of high-class, eight-day, brass works clocks, which he sold for $125 to $300. There was also a clock-maker named Wood, of Hollis, N. H., who made good clocks in that town.

John Hunt, of Farmington, Conn., was at work probably about 1820, for he made wood-shelf clocks and spelled Conn. with one *n*. Pond, of Portsmouth, N. H., was at work about 1810, for to him Simon Willard, Jr., was apprenticed. David Blasdell and his son, of the same name, were settled in Amesbury, Mass., the former in 1733, the latter in 1753.

The Rhode Island makers seem generally to have combined their trade with that of silversmithing, and I have discussed them pretty thoroughly elsewhere.

Housing the Horse and Cow

IT occasionally happens that the architect is called upon to design a building for a horse and a cow, or latterly an automobile and a cow, the owner wishing to provide against the possibilities of impure milk by securing it fresh from his own animal. Generally, the cheapest and best method for such a person to pursue in his quest for clean milk is to buy it. If he can purchase milk which has been certified, it will be cleaner and better than any he will be likely to produce for himself. If he lives where such milk is not obtainable, or wants the fun of creating his own milk supply, that is another matter, and one which we will now take up briefly.

The disadvantage of keeping the single cow has not to do with that patient animal itself, but with the care which it is necessary to take in keeping her clean and in milking her properly in sanitary surroundings. Such an establishment is usually taken care of by "the man," who works in the garden, tends the horse, and is as likely as not to clean out the horse stable just before he seats himself to milk. To teach such an individual, and to hope that he will retain the most rudimentary knowledge of what is necessary for clean milk, seems too much to expect. A good housekeeper would hardly call upon the stableman to come directly from his work and help the cook prepare the dinner, and yet it is quite usual to have him proceed under those conditions to prepare the milk, which is eaten raw, and is a much more delicate substance and more liable to infection than any cooked food prepared in the home. Consequently, the substitution of a dairy maid for the milking at least is greatly to be desired. If this is an impractical suggestion, and perhaps the carrying out of it might cause a revolution in some households, then the only thing is to urge "the man" to be as clean as possible and try and remember to wash his hands before he milks, and to give up the habit of chewing tobacco during the operation. The cow's



Brenlin

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

UNFILLED

Window Shades

—are far cheaper in the end than any other shades you can buy. *They outlast several ordinary shades,* because they are made without that "filling" of chalk and clay which in the ordinary shades so soon causes unsightly streaks and "pinholes." Sun won't fade a Brenlin Unfilled Shade, nor water spot it. It always hangs straight and smooth and *really shades.*

Write for the Brenlin Book today

It shows actual samples in all the beautiful colors and tints, and gives many helpful window decoration suggestions. With it we will send you the name of the Brenlin dealer in your town, or tell you how to order direct. Write today. CHAS. W. BRENEMAN & Co. 2085 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Genuine Brenlin Unfilled Shades have this mark—**BRENLIN**—perforated along the edge. Look closely for it. For windows 1 yard wide by 2 yards long, 75c. (except in the Far West). Special sizes and Brenlin Duplex—light one side, dark the other—made to order at proportionate prices.

For temporary uses and for windows of little importance, there are two cheaper grades of Brenlin—Brenlin Filled and Brenlin Machine Made, at 55c. and 30c. respectively (except in the Far West), for windows 1 yard wide by 2 yards long.

STAINED **"CREO-DIPT"** SHINGLES

Come in bundles ready to lay. Save time, labor and muss of staining on the job.

Send for Art Catalog.

Special information about shingles stained and sawed to give that wavy, thatched effect.

Standard Stained Shingle Co.

85 Oliver Street North Tonawanda, N. Y.



IF you are going to paint or decorate wood, concrete, stucco, cement or metal, or do any tinkering, you should have the paint books telling all about the BAY STATE LINE and the BAY STATER'S work. Address for booklet B.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.

Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders

82-84 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NewYork Office, 101 Park Ave., at 40th St.

hair on her flanks and udder should be clipped and not allowed to grow long. This is important. If the cook finds cow's hair and dandruff on the foam in the milk, then "James" should be spoken to about it. All the milk things should be boiled every day, and the milk, as soon as milked, should be put in bottles and kept in the refrigerator. A cooler is quite unnecessary for the one-cow problem. A clean apron, fresh at least twice a week, should be used at milking, and it must not be kept in the stable. It is probably better to milk the cow at her tether than in the average stable, though this is bad practice for the serious problem; milk drawn in the field always shows, on analysis, the presence of bacteria.

A separate milking shed, with concrete floor, would not be expensive and would be an excellent idea. Here a wash-basin could be provided and a place prepared for the storage of milk utensils; in fact, a combination milking barn and dairy. Real cleanliness is the thing required, but seems never to have been thought necessary for the care of milk. The proprietor of the place we are discussing should have his wife read carefully the preceding notes and carry them out as far as possible. A housekeeper's common sense directed toward such a milk supply will be all that is necessary, and if she will but keep her cow and stable as clean as she does her kitchen, where other food is prepared, she will not need the advice of specialists on milk production.

With regard to the plan of the building, there are few things of importance after having entirely separated the cow from the horse and arranged proper ventilation for both their compartments. The cow stall should be reached through outside air only, and should never be directly connected with the horse stable. The manure pit is best eliminated and the manure put into covered galvanized iron cans. These cans can be emptied on a compost heap in the garden, and must at all times be kept clean.

The storage of feed is usually had above the stable, but it adds to the appearance, as well as the convenience of the building, to arrange a small feed room on the first floor, between the cow and the horse.

Each animal is best kept in a box stall, which—for the horse—may be divided temporarily for two animals by a movable partition already referred to.

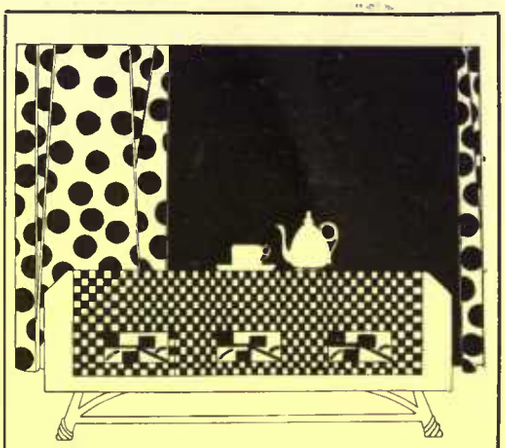
The interior of the stable is best carried out in plaster in preference to wood.

C. E. H.

Christmas Garlands Gathered in the Fall

(*Continued from page* 291)

Carefully dried, the blossoms are fairy-like—as much so as the feather, clematis. Stand them upright and uncrowded in wide mouthed jars, and be sure to cut stalks as long as possible.



THE present vogue is for furnishings in the Futurist style. There is a certain individuality and strength to these things, which it is not possible to obtain in any other style. Our new importations appeal to those who would have the most up-to-date things, as used by Poiret and Groot, of Paris, and the foremost Viennese architects.

The Weiner Werkstaette collection of silks and linens is very broadly represented in the wonderful show which we have of these fabrics now.

Even a single sofa pillow used in the proper way conveys a certain unmistakeable touch to an interior. If nothing else, at least have one of the modern hat boxes. It will make a great spot of good color.

The collection is so interesting that you certainly should not miss seeing it whether you contemplate refurnishing or not.

Joseph P. McHugh & Son

9 West 42d Street, New York

Samson Spot Clothes Line



SOLID BRAIDED COTTON

Strong, Durable, Flexible

Will not kink, stretch, ravel, nor stain the clothes. Guaranteed to last at least five years, even when permanently exposed to the weather. Can be distinguished at a glance by our trade-mark. **The Spots on the Cord.**

Send for Sample. Carried by all dealers or write to us

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.



Beautify your floors with

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

MAR-NOT
FLOOR VARNISH

the perfect wear-proof, water-proof floor varnish

A good floor varnish is a rare find. Mar-not is more than mere surface shine. It goes into the wood and becomes a protecting surface, resisting wear to an unusual degree.

The real Brighten-Up Paint Store in your town is the Sherwin-Williams agent. He has Mar-not.

For the great or small improvement of your home you need our

Portfolio of Suggestions for Painting and Decorating

It tells you all about Mar-not and other Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. A host of color illustrations are contained in this booklet, as well as ideas and suggestions that are as practical as they are artistic.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address all inquiries to
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
627 Canal Road, N. W.
Cleveland, O.



SILVER LAKE A Sash Cord

(Name stamped indelibly on every foot)

The man who builds a house without asking about the sash-cord to be used is laying up trouble for himself. Insist that the specifications mention SILVER LAKE A. Its smooth surface offers nothing on which the pulley can catch. Guaranteed for twenty years.

Write for Free Booklet.

Don't Blame the Window Put in the Right Sash Cord FIRST

SILVER LAKE COMPANY
87 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Makers of SILVER LAKE solid braided clothes lines.

If grasses are wanted, dry them in June—then they may be cured a golden yellow. Fall drying gives hay-color—besides the stalks are so stiff they are seldom graceful. A few sprays of Everlasting are advisable—but only a few—it has a rank odor. Autumn boughs, small and well chosen, can be packed like ferns and kept in fair condition to Thanksgiving, sometimes to Christmas. Paraffine and hot irons make them so stiff and artificial looking, better use instead of them paper ones—crepe paper cut to shape, and splashed with water colors.

Many roses are worth lifting for winter bloom. Prepare them by cutting around them a foot at least from the root, in September, with a sharp-edged spade thrust as deep as possible. The roots it cuts will callous and be ready to make new feeding roots after the lifting. Take up with care, after watering very freely, keep the ball of earth intact, set in a tub or pot somewhat larger, and fill in with the very richest fine earth—a mixture of leaf mould, rotted manure, and rotted sandy turf is ideal. Set in shade a day or so after potting, watering freely. If there is a pit with a glass top, or a greenhouse, set the pot there until the first of December. By that time the new roots will be fully established, and the rose can be encouraged to bloom, by warmth and liquid manure. Remove all but the most perfect buds, and spray freely against dust and red spider. Thus treated there should be much winter bloom, and the plant be ready to thrive when returned next spring to the open border.

Pot bulbs for Christmas flowering early in August, in rich soil and well drained. Set them a little more than their own depth under the surface, and keep dark for almost a month so roots may form properly. Then set in light, water, and after growth begins fertilize with liquid manure. Use it sparingly at first—once a fortnight, say, As bloom stalks appear, give it once a week, but take care it does not touch the buds. Spray well with clean tepid water after fertilizing—and in between several times a week. Crocuses, paper-white narcissi, single jonquils, and early single hyacinths are most easily and surely brought to bloom, but with healthy bulbs, love and knowledge, the list may be infinitely extended.

Almost the showiest of bulbs, and among the easiest of culture, are the several sorts of Amaryllis. Once a habit of Christmas blooming is established they stick to it, so long as they are fed and given root room. Plant dry bulbs in June at the latest, give them unlimited sunshine after growth begins, liquid manure once a week, with a top-dressing occasionally of rotten manure, water freely and spray well. Keep outdoors until the very edge of frost, then move inside, and set where it is warm and sunny. If bloom stalks appear too early, check development by setting the plant in a cool room, and withholding fertilizer, watering rather spar-



It is scratchless—marless—noiseless

"FELTOID"
Casters and Tips

save floors and rugs. No dents and digs when your furniture is fitted with "Feltoids". They work none of the damage so common to metal, wood, fibre and rubber casters.

"Feltoids" are made of a specially treated material which is very firm and durable yet having a tread as resilient as a kitten's paw.

Genuine "Feltoids" have the name stamped on each wheel. Sold at furniture and hardware stores. Write for booklet No. 12.

The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. X **Bridgeport, Conn.**

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

Fences of all descriptions for City and Suburban Homes. Write to-day for our Loose Leaf Catalog, and state briefly your requirements.

AMERICAN FENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.
100 Church St., New York

Boddington's Bulbs Bloom

Fall Garden Guide now ready. It's free. Send in your name and address.

ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON,
334 West 14th Street **New York City**

ingly. It takes a week in a warm room, from the time the spathe bursts to bring the buds inside into blow.

Large, sound bulbs thus treated should give royal stalks bearing four to six, even eight blooms. A bulb can usually be counted on, so conditioned, for two stalks. If left undisturbed except for shifting to a bigger pot, and well fed, it will in a few years make you a clump of greenery starred with many rich crimson flowers. Each year there are offsets that soon come to be blooming bulbs. Occasionally a bulb divides its bloom, sending up one stalk in midwinter, the other in June. Pots wintered in a cellar, or with very low heat, are apt to bloom only in summer—from June forward to August. They are tender north of thirty-three degrees and die of a hard freeze anywhere.



Tree Wounds and Their Treatment

(*Continued from page 298*)

in practice be just as good as another.

All this discussion of wound dressing has been necessary in order to make intelligible the brief and definite general rules for the treatment of wounds which can now be laid down.

Prune and make incisions, whenever possible, in late summer, fall and early winter. Small wounds on fast-growing wood dress with paint or tar. If in a year they show season checks give them a second coat. Moist wounds saturate with a non-filling disinfectant. After checking has taken place and the wound is dry, put on a thorough coat of a heavy dressing. Large wounds, in which the exposed wood is seasoned, paint with creosote, then cover with a heavy protective dressing. If necessary, reinforce the dressing, or cover the wound with metal. It is extremely desirable that all wounds be inspected yearly, and that all injuries to the coverings be repaired promptly.

We come now to the different kinds of wounds trees receive, and the way to treat each of them.

Trees receive mechanical injuries in a thousand different ways. It would be impossible to enumerate them; nor is it necessary, for the measures of prevention and repair are much the same. It will be necessary only to pick out a number of typical injuries and describe the correct treatment of each.

The commonest kind of mechanical injury to the trunks of trees is the bark wound. Animals gnaw at the trees, vehicles run against them, gardeners bark them with lawnmowers, falling trees crush against them, farmers use them for fence-posts, carpenters drive nails into them, lovers cut hearts on them, and small boys try their little hatchets on their tender bark. For every kind of bark wound, no

Winter Cruises

The MEDITERRANEAN RIVIERA – ITALY EGYPT
Largest Steamers in the Trade
WHITE STAR LINE
"ADRIATIC" 24,541 Tons
"CELTIC" 20,904 Tons
Sailing from New York
NOVEMBER 29
Jan. 10 Jan. 24 Feb. 21 March 7
BOSTON—MEDITERRANEAN—ITALY
CANOPIC Nov. 27 | CRETIC Dec. 11
Ask for Complete Itineraries and Illustrated Booklets

RED STAR LINE - WHITE STAR LINE

The PANAMA CANAL WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA
Splendid Cruising Steamers
RED STAR LINE
"LAPLAND" 18,694 Tons
WHITE STAR LINE
"LAURENTIC" 14,892 Tons
"MEGANTIC" 14,878 Tons
Sailing from New York
JANUARY 7
Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31 Feb. 11
Feb. 25 Mar. 4 Mar. 14 Apl. 4
Duration 16 to 28 Days. $145 to $175 and upwards.

CRUISE DEPARTMENT WHITE STAR LINE RED STAR LINE 9 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal
Saves the battering of your can and scattering of garbage from pounding out frozen contents.
Thousands in use
THE STEPHENSON
Underground Garbage and Refuse Receivers
A fireproof and sanitary dieposal of ashes and refuse in front of your heater.
Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from frozen cesspool connections, a necessity without sewers.
10 years on the market. It pays to look us up.
Sold direct. Send for circulars.
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



Look for the name YALE on locks and hardware.

For Draperies— For Coverings—
Here are fabrics of artistic quality suited to every home use, yet inexpensive.
Orinoka Guaranteed Sunfast Fabrics
Get Our Free Book
Ask your dealer for our book "Draping the Home," or write to us for it.
The Orinoke Mills, Phila. New York, Chicago, San Fran.

BOOKLET FREE—"Modern Bathrooms of Character."
The Trenton Potteries Co.
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.
Trenton, New Jersey

A Few Dollars Will Preserve Your Trees

A FEW dollars spent in the care and repair of your trees extends their life and preserves their beauty for years to come.

It's rather a paradoxical thing that people willingly spend many dollars on their lawns, the trimming of hedges and care of shrubbery; but when a nominal expenditure is suggested for their trees, they hesitate.

Lawns, hedges and shrubbery are the result of a few years, but a tree's growth is slow—a fine old tree, full of character, is a possession worth skilled care.



Just such a care, our trained men are equipped to do.

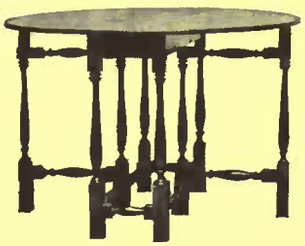
Let us suggest your sending for one of our Inspectors to come and look over your trees carefully, and advise the attention they need.

Such inspections obligate you in no way, to have us do the work.

Send for our Booklet—"Trees—The Care They Should Have."

Munson-Whitaker Co.
Forest Engineers
NEW YORK 473 Fourth Av. Bldg.
BOSTON 623 Tremont Bldg.
PITTSBURGH 903 Arrot Bldg.
CHICAGO 513 Com. Bank Bldg.

LEAVENS FURNITURE



DEXTER TABLE

Ransack all New England and you will not find better examples of the fine old, distinctly New England, furniture than the models made by us.



PLYMOUTH
DUXBURY
STANDISH
BREWSTER
WINDSOR
BRADFORD
and
WESTCOTT
CHAIRS

WINDSOR Straight & Rocking

All built as honestly as their prototypes, all faithful reproductions of the finest examples in existence, all offered in the natural wood, for you to select your finish.

A WELL-SELECTED PIECE HERE AND THERE WILL ADD TO THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE HOME.

Get the best furniture at the least expense, we are manufacturers. Our wareroams are at all times open to the public.

You have an unlimited stock to select from and the choice of any finish.

Send for full set No. 4, of over 200 illustrations and color chart showing Leavens' Standard Stains.

WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO
·32 CANAL ST·
BOSTON ·· MASS

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR
Roses--Peonies
GEORGE H. PETERSON
Box 30 Fair Lawn, N. J.

Private Water Supply Plants
THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY
ANY SIZE SEND FOR CATALOG HAND OR POWER
NEW YORK CITY KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO KEWANEE, ILL. CHICAGO

matter what its cause, the prescription is "Clean up, disinfect, and seal." Yet even here circumstances alter cases, and the way the prescription is carried out must be adapted to the special cases. The differences depend mostly upon the length of time intervening between the making of the injury and its treatment. It is extremely desirable that wounds be treated immediately after they occur. This is not, as might be inferred from the analogy of wounds in animals, to prevent infection, for infection takes place rather slowly, as a rule. Promptness is desirable because by immediate attention the size of the wound can often be greatly diminished, and its healing can be correspondingly facilitated. This is by virtue of the fact that when bark is torn from a tree it is the mucilaginous cambium layer which lets go. Some of the cambium cells come off with the bark and some remain on the surface of the wood. If a sufficient number remain on the wood, and if they do not dry out, they have the power of growing and of developing new bark-producing cells, which rapidly replace the detached bark. It is obviously desirable to take advantage of this recuperative power of the cambium. When a tree is barked the wound must be protected from the sun and wind without a moment's delay, by replacing the torn bark or otherwise covering it. A dressing for the wound must next be secured. For fresh wounds nothing is better than soft or liquid grafting wax. A mixture of clay and cow-dung is the second choice, with shellac and paint to choose from if neither of the preceding materials is at hand. Tar should not be used, as it frequently kills the cambium it is supposed to protect.

In preparing the wound for the dressing all detached bark must be cut away with a sharp knife, care being taken to cut into the wood as little as possible. The dressing should be flowed on with a soft brush, or smeared on in such a way as to disturb the moist surface of the wood as little as possible. In two or three weeks it will be easy to see whether the operation has been successful. The surface will have grown outward perhaps an eighth of an inch, and scratching will disclose a pulpy greenish layer spread over it. It will not of course be present where the wood itself has been scraped or bruised. The cambium can be saved in this way with most uniform success in the growing season.

If the bark wound has not been attended to at once it should first be inspected to see whether any part of the cambium has escaped drying out and has started growing a new bark. Such areas should of course be preserved, unless they are detached tongues of the kind which has been described as being too remote from the line of sap flow. In that case they had better be removed, for they retard healing more than they help it. The first thing to do with an old bark wound is to clean it up thoroughly. Clear away all dead and shredded bark. Sound the exposed wood

Two Alluring Winter Blooms

The Byzantine Wonder Lily



Blooms without soil or water. Needs only a warm spot or sunshine to unfold rosy fairy flowers with golden stamens. 12-20 to the bulb.

	1	12
Large Bulbs	$.20	.50 1.75
Monster Bulbs	.30	.80 2.75
Jumbo - -	each 40 cts.	

Lily of Valley in Bloom
20 days from planting



Use any jar, bowl or jardiniere, not metal and without drainage, plant pips in our prepared Moss-fiber to have them in flower as shown in picture.

6 pips and moss $.35
12 pips and moss .60
25 pips and moss 1.00
Delivery is included in all prices.

We send directions how to plant with every order.

Send for our Bulb Book, It is free.

H. H. BERGER & CO., 70 Warren St., N. Y.

REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES
will not skid, give more service and are safer than any other kind. Our book "The Tire Perfect" free on request.
THE REPUBLIC RUBBER CO., Youngstown, O., U.S.A.
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Cities.



Antique Brass Knockers

Reproductions of rare old designs in artistic door knockers of all periods. An extensive selection and worthy of the visit of a connoisseur.

Art Metal Goods—Chafing Dishes, Coffee Percolators, Tea Sets, etc., in Brass, Copper, Aluminum and Nickel Plated Ware. Everything for the household.



A visit to our store will enable you to appreciate our splendid stock.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th Street and 6th Ave., New York

Now or Never!!

All spring-flowering bulbs should be planted before the close of November. Don't delay if you want your garden gay next spring. We have the best of everything in spring-flowering bulbs:

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Snowdrops, Crocus, Lily-of-the-Valley, Squills, Lilies, Iris, etc. Also the best and most complete line of Old-fashioned Hardy Plants—Hardy Climbers, Hardy Shrubs and other plants that should be planted in the Autumn. All are fully described in our Autumn Catalogue. Sent free on application.

HENRY A. DREER
PHILADELPHIA

VIRGINIA

BY ELLEN GLASGOW

¶ The book that has been the storm-center of discussion for four months.

¶ A story of the women question in its broadest bearing on wife, husband and children.

AT EVERY BOOK SHOP

MAKE-COUNTRY LIFE PAY.



ASK FOR AN OUTING HANDBOOK ON ANY OUTDOOR SUBJECT.

INTENSIVE FARMING—L. C. Corbett. A new Outing Handbook that will show you how to raise two crops where you have raised only one before.

PIGEON RAISING—Alice MacLeod. Makes a very profitable business for the farmer as well as the amateur.

APPLE GROWING--M. C. Burritt. Will increase the yield of your orchard or make the one you are planning successful.

THE HORSE—His Breeding, Care and Use.—David Buffum. Keeps that valuable part of the country place in its best working condition.

Price $.70 net each—Postage 5c. extra. At all booksellers or direct. Send for complete catalogue.

OUTING PUB. CO. 141 W. 36 ST. N.Y.

with a chisel or by boring into it, if necessary. A depth of decay of only an inch or two, however, or perhaps three or four inches, if it is a large wound, needs only to be cleared entirely away. If the resulting excavation extends under the sound callus at any point, the callus must be cut back correspondingly or the hole must be filled. However, a healthy callus will bridge or fill up quite a deep wound, provided it be so thoroughly painted or tarred that no decay or boring insects can get at the wood.

In the case of very large bark wounds, where, perhaps, the wood is checked and here and there invaded by borers, and it is evident that the tree cannot heal over the wound in many years, it should either receive repeated coats of a very heavy dressing, reinforced, perhaps, with cotton padding, or it should be covered with zinc. If the last course is decided on, after the wound is cleaned and trimmed up the zinc is cut to fit it, a paper pattern usually being made first. The zinc should preferably come up rather close to the edge of the wound, but should in no case overlap in the least the cambium or the bark. Having the zinc ready, paint the wound thoroughly, the back of the zinc likewise, and nail the zinc in place with shingle nails an inch or two apart. Its outer surface must then be painted, an especially heavy coat being flowed over the edges to make sure that they are watertight. Thin sheet copper also does very well for this kind of work. The use of sheet metal cannot be fully described in this article.

A slightly different class of wounds are caused by the tree's growing against objects which do not give way before it, with the result that the bark is killed locally, or at least fails to make any growth. Such wounds are made by the plank seats which are frequently seen pried in between two trees. Both trees are sure to be injured sooner or later if the plank is not taken out every few years and cut down a little. In such cases if the compressed bark is dead it must be removed. It not, it should be cleaned off, so as to be free to grow. The tree which has had wires wound around it, or at least stapled to one side, is another frequent patient of the arboriculturist. The danger in such cases is that the wire will girdle or partially girdle the tree. All wire must be pulled out if the bark has not actually closed and joined over it. Of similar character is the tree which has outgrown its wire guard. If parts of the guard have become imbedded in the trunk, they need not be removed if such a course would require cutting the calluses closing over them. The bark of the meeting calluses should be pared down and perhaps slit in places, to encourage their growth. If the tree is vigorous and the calluses are scraped occasionally, they will ultimately grow together organically and permit the free flow of the sap down the cambium.

Another kind of bark wound is caused



Roofed with fire-proof Asbestos "Century" Shingles—Never require painting—Last forever.

THIS is the residence of Wilson Marks, Architect, of Port Washington, N. Y.

It was designed by Mr. Marks himself—and is roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

Mr. Marks' choice of these Shingles for his own home is a significant fact that should interest every property owner with a building to be roofed.

Write for the names of roofers who can supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles—men who know how to lay a good roof as it ought to be laid. We will also send you our Booklet: "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors
Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

Thorburn's Seeds

THORBURN'S SEED CATALOG will be issued earlier than usual this coming season. And it will be found even more interesting than last year's—many new hints on cultivation are included. Here's a point to remember also—all descriptions are absolutely dependable.

If your name is not on our mailing list send it in today—it isn't a bit too early.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
Established 1802. 111 years ago.
53 E Barclay Street New York

Leads in Tone Quality in America

The EVERETT PIANO

One of the three great Pianos of the World

Prices - Regular Styles $550 to $1500

The John Church Company
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Owners of
The Everett Piano Co., Boston

Kelsey Heat

And Constant Heat Ventilation In One

SIMPLY because of lack of giving the matter a moment's thought, most people seem to feel that they need less fresh air in the winter than summer.

Go into nine-tenths of the hot water or steam-heated homes and you find many of them seemingly *overheated*, when in fact they are in most cases *under ventilated*.

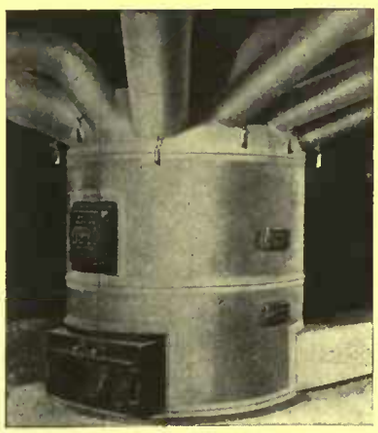
When it is hot in the summer, you let all the outdoors in you can, but in the winter you keep it out all you can.

No one really disputes the necessity of fresh air but most of us dread to let enough of it in our houses in the winter, because we are afraid of draughts and colds and the burning of too much coal.

Now suppose it were possible to take the fresh air from outside, heat it to a moderate agreeable temperature, mix it with just enough moisture and then have it coming out into your rooms in large quantities so that you had plenty of heat without that heaviness in the air; and ample ventilation without draughts. If this could be accomplished by burning from a third to a half less coal than with steam or hot water, and without the use of unsightly radiators in the rooms, it would seem that such a heat would be the ideal heat.

Just such a heat is the Kelsey heat that is produced by the Kelsey Warm Air Generator.

To the casual observer the Generator from the outside may look quite like the ordinary furnace, but its interior construction is radically different and the results can in no way be compared.



No gas or dust comes up the Kelsey wall or floor registers—nothing but pure air heated to an agreeable healthy temperature.

No matter what way or how hard the wind blows, the Kelsey delivers the heat to any room in your house.

This is accomplished by what we call a "Positive Cap Attachment" which leads the heat direct from one or more of the zig-zag tubes, so centering all its velocity in the one heat conveying duct.

You can buy the Kelsey of your local dealer.

Send to us for catalog and further facts.

237 James Street Syracuse

THE KELSEY WARM AIR GENERATOR

154 K Fifth Avenue New York



Heisey's (H) Glassware

has that crystal-like freshness and purity of design that recalls the Thanksgiving feasts of days of yore. It will make your Thanksgiving table long remembered for its distinctiveness and charm. It is so beautiful it is worthy to be used on formal occasions, yet so inexpensive you can enjoy it every day. Our Book "Table Glass and How To Use It" contains many beautiful suggestions. Write for it

Dept. 52 A. H. HEISEY & CO. Newark, Ohio

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

by the rubbing together of two limbs. Something more than mere local treatment is required in such cases. The best way is to cut off one of the limbs. If that cannot be done they must be braced apart in one of the ways suggested in the chapter on bracing. In addition, the worn places require thorough wound treatment.

The breaking off of branches is another frequent cause of wounds. When proper pruning and bracing have been neglected, large limbs of red and silver maples, linden, and such soft-wooded trees, are often fairly torn out by the roots. The thing to do in such a case is to clear away completely all splintered wood and torn bark. The essential thing is to prevent the possibility of any cracks remaining in which water can stand and decay begin. The smoothed surface must receive an especially heavy dressing. If it is large and at all cracked, cover it with sheet metal.

This last type of injury comes, so to speak, in all sizes, up to the huge wounds one so often sees, made by the tearing apart of a forked maple or elm. These are very serious affairs and require painstaking treatment in order to prevent the entrance of decay. The part of the wound requiring the greatest care is the lower part, the stub, it might be called, of the broken half of the tree. If the bark and wood of the stub have been split from the rest of the trunk, they will almost certainly die and permit the entrance of fungi and borers, no matter how effectively these may have been excluded from the upper part. The detached wood must be chopped or sawed away, so as to make a good watershed, and so as to make it certain that there is healthy bark, in connection with the rest of the bark of the trunk, around every part of the wound, ready to start a callus over it. Of course it is not to be supposed that so large a surface will be grown over, at least for a very long period of years. The covering given the exposed surface should therefore be a thorough one, of metal or reinforced asphalt. Large surfaces of metal on bending trees have a tendency to tear out at the nails, a tendency however, which can be partly remedied by putting the metal on in vertical strips overlapping each other.

Frost cracks and the effects of lightning will also be included in this discussion of mechanical injuries, for they are like the truly mechanical ones in result if not in cause. Frost cracks are fairly common, but their origin is not generally understood. The cracks first come to the notice as long but very narrow openings lengthwise of the trunk or main branches. After one or two seasons they usually develop long, narrow, light-colored projecting lip-like calluses on each side of the crack. These calluses grow and project farther and farther from the trunk as the years pass, unless a series of mild years permits them to grow together. The cracks are caused by sudden cold snaps which very suddenly freeze the outer layers of the sapwood while the heartwood

Your Decorating and Furnishing Problems ? :: ::

SO many inquiries have been received by HOUSE & GARDEN seeking hints and advice for the decorating and furnishing of houses that some time ago we made the experiment of organizing this work into a special department.

We invite you to solicit our services regarding the perplexities of furniture arrangement and style; the proper treatment of walls, woodwork, floor coverings, lighting fixtures, and hangings appropriate to your need. We also wish to assist those living far away from the great shopping centers to get ideas of the new and interesting things that are constantly appearing in the beautiful shops of this city.

We hope in this way to give auxiliary information to that contained in the magazine — and to help practically those whom we have directed through our columns.

Requests for any information should be accompanied by return postage. The case should be stated as clearly and tersely as possible, giving enough data to make the requirements of the situation evident.

HOUSE & GARDEN DECORATIVE DEPT.

McBride, Nast & Co.

31 East 17th St., New York City

is still comparatively warm on account, frequently, of its connection with the lower and warmer parts of the soil through the taproot of the tree. Freezing a wood cell draws all the water out of the cell wall and collects it in a crystal in the center of the cell. When this happens the cell wall has to contract. If, in a cold snap, the periphery of the trunk contracts suddenly, before the inner part has time to cool and contract proportionately, something has to give way, and a frost crack is the result. After the crack is once formed sap flows into it, and, freezing, enlarges and perpetuates the opening. Bark pressure being removed from the contiguous cambium, it is stimulated to greater than ordinary growth and soon devolops "lips." Frost cracks should be attended to promptly, for they are frequent sources of infection. If the injury is discovered soon after it occurs, the crack should be painted with liquid grafting wax, and if possible filled with grafting wax or cotton batting dipped in hot tar or asphalt. When calluses form their union should be facilitated by lightly scraping their approaching surfaces in spring. In extreme cases, if unsightly lips have been formed which offer no hope of ever growing together, the entire ridge can be sawed off and the wood covered with a strip of sheet iron. In most instances it will be enough if a dressing (but not an unsightly one) is kept over the crack in order to keep out fungis spores. The cracks open in very cold weather, and that is the best time to put in fillings or to apply dressings. Scraping the bark increases the liability of a tree to suffer from frost cracks.

Lightning and other electrical phenomena affect the trees in many different ways. Lightning often smashes a tree all to pieces. Usually, however, it breaks a few branches out of the top and then passes down the trunk to the ground. As the moisture parts of the tree are the best conductors, the electricity almost invariably takes its course down the cambium and the sapwood just below it. The course is usually rather narrow, oftenest three or four inches wide, though sometimes there are two or more such courses down the trunk. The wood offers sufficient resistance to the electricity to produce a high degree of heat. This heat instantly vaporizes the sap and it is the pressure of the steam thus produced which rips the long ribbons of bark and splinters of wood out of the trunk. The only thing to do with these long scars in the tree is to clean them of frayed and isolated and loosened wood and to paint them.

There is no certainty, after all, that this treatment will end the story, for lightning affects trees in strange ways. In some cases physiological injuries accompany the physical ones and cause immediate or gradual death. Again, a tree will be killed by lightning without the infliction of any physical injury. In still other cases, trees standing near a tree will succumb with it, although apparently unhurt.



The Remedy for Faucet Troubles

IF you hear a "buzz-uzz-ump!" in the water-pipes, don't blame the plumber, blame the old-fashioned noisy faucets. It's their fault, not his.

Install Quick-pression and you'll never hear any such noises. What's more you'll have faucets that are extremely beautiful in appearance; that open and close with only a quarter-turn of the handle; and that last as long as the house.

Send for free, interesting booklet, "Faucet Facts," and *ask your plumber* to show you the faucets. Always look for the name "Quick-pression" and the guaranty tag.

The Central Brass Mfg. Co. of Cleveland
Originators and Sole Manufacturers of Quick-pression Faucets
6119 Cedar Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio

QUICK-PRESSION FAUCETS
TRADE MARK
PATENTED



No. 21, Blue Bird No. 22, Woodpecker No. 23, Wren

ARTISTIC BIRD HOUSES

by Parcel Post prepaid. Your choice for $1.25, three for $3.50. Made in a proper way of the sweet smelling Jersey Cedar. Autumn is conceded to be the proper time to put up these houses. Send 6c. in stampa for new Booklet describing our bird goods, and giving lots of useful information.

The Crescent Co., "Birdville," Toms River, N. J.



Stanley's Ball Bearing BUTTS

INSURE PERFECTLY HUNG DOORS

Friction is eliminated by the steel bearings, and the door swings smoothly and softly without creaking or binding. These butts have

NON-RISING PINS

which will not work out of the joint. Write for artistic and instructive booklet "Properly Hung Doors."

THE STANLEY WORKS
Department "H" New Britain, Conn.



Sunlight Double Glass Sash
Always pay

Whether used on cold frames, hot-beds or on the inexpensive 11 x 12 ft. Sunlight Double-Glazed Greenhouse. They eliminate the need to use mats and shutters, thus saving half the cost of equipment and labor. They give the plants all the light and save the stored heat overnight thus making them grow steadily without forcing.

The inexpensive double-glazed 11 x 12 ft. greenhouse is covered with the Sunlight Sash which are removable for repairs or to use on hot-beds or cold frames in their season. The house, though double-glazed, is always kept bright and tight.

You owe it to your interest to get our literature. The free catalog with net prices and all necessary information. And Prof. Massey's booklet on how to make and use hot-beds, cold frames and a small greenhouse. For the booklet send 4 cents in stamps.

SUNLIGHT DOUBLE GLASS SASH CO.
944 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Made of Double Glass

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

The latest thing in artistic wall coverings is Shadow Ko-Na. Used in homes of culture to give that elegance of restrained richness. Effective as a background for hand or stencil decoration. Easily put on. Keeps clean. Doesn't crack or fade. In a wide assortment of harmonious tints and shades.

A Highly Artistic Wall Covering

Fab-Rik-O-Na
Woven Wall Coverings

Include Art, Kraft and Kord Ko-Na. Dyed Burlaps and other fabric hangings. Write for samples of Shadow Ko-Na and our booklet, "Art and Utility in Decoration."

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.,
218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc.

The finest selection for lawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce. We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company
Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903

A WORD TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

Last year you had to take the second-best in your improvements because the best was beyond the reach of your designers, and there were no experts in your locality.

HOUSE AND GARDEN is the advisor you need if you contemplate improvements of any kind about the house or garden. It covers the field of decoration, furnishing and gardening with authority, artistic taste and precision, and its purpose is to make the home more beautiful and more livable. The beauty of the magazine and its illustrations will be a pleasure for you, even if you do not plan any changes or improvements just now. Let your subscriptions start with October 1st, and include this helpful expert among your regular visitors.

$3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Square, N. Y.

DO YOU LOVE BIRDS? HELP SAVE THEM!



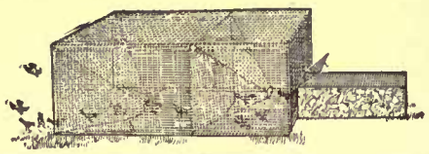
Dodson Automatic Sheltered Feeding Table

The Dodson Feeding Table, or the Dodson Sheltered Food House or the Dodson Feeding Car will save the lives of native birds—and will keep many birds living near you even during the cold months. **Thousands of birds starve every winter. Will you help save them?**

The Dodson Sheltered Feeding Table is arranged on the weather vane principle—swings in the wind so that resting and feeding place of birds is always sheltered. Built of clear white pine. Size 24x22x12 inches. Price with eight-foot turned pole. $6.00, f.o.b. Chicago; with copper roof, $7.50. Mr. Dodson sells a Bird Sheltered Food-House, $8.00; a Feeding Car, $5.00; a Feeding Shelf at $1.50.

BANISH THE SPARROW

Here's the Dodson Sparrow Trap. It is catching sparrows all over the country—and sparrows are the worst enemies of our dear native birds.



The Dodson Sparrow Trap works automatically. Catches as many as 75 to 100 sparrows a day. Made of tinned wire. Size 37x18x12 inches. Price, including receiving box, $5.00, f.o.b., Chicago.

Don't complete your Christmas Gift list until you've seen Dodson's Book about Bird Houses. If you are interested in native birds write to Mr. Dodson, "The Man the Birds Love." Ask for illustrated folders about Bird Houses, Shelters, Food Houses, Feeding Car, Sparrow Trap, etc.

JOSEPH H. DODSON, 1201 Association Building, Chicago, Ill.
(*Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society.*)

Preparing the Garden for Winter

(*Continued from page* 309)

done, bulbs will rot or freeze and heave out, and the roots of perennials or shrubs, if not actually killed, will be at least very greatly injured, to say nothing of the fact that under such conditions they will not make a satisfactory growth. The hardy lilies are the most subject to injury in this respect, and unless your ground has a sandy or gravelly sub-soil it will be best to plant them only in a bed raised six or eight inches above the surrounding surface, containing, if the soil is at all heavy, a sub-surface of small stones, broken brick or something of the sort. Provision should be made to drain off the surface water as well, so that melted snows and winter rains will not stay upon the surface and freeze when the soil is frozen below them. This is easily arranged for by making the bed slightly elevated in the middle, rounded over like a well-built road, so that the water will drain off from either side. The various spring flowering bulbs are put from two to six inches deep and from four to ten or twelve inches apart, according to sort and size. Good catalogues usually give directions for the various types.

Bulbs should be planted now. The shrubs and the hardy perennials can wait until a little later, but all preparations should be made at once in order that you may not find yourself behindhand with an extra early winter preventing your plans from being carried out. If you leave it to your nurseryman he will see to it that the shrubs are shipped along at the proper time, but you should make ready for them before they arrive so that you can get them into the ground the same day that they reach you. Carefully mark with stakes the places where they are to go, and have your man spade up good sized holes and work into the soil thoroughly some well-rotted manure or a few handfuls of bone dust—both, if you have them. Set the shrubs into the ground about as deep as the earthmarks show they were growing in the nursery, plant them firmly, using your feet as well as your hands, and have the earth drawn up slightly around them at the center, so that the water will be drained away at the circumference of the hole, with no possibility of forming a puddle and freezing about the stalks. Spring is the best time to set out roses, but now is the time to make the beds, if you expect to plant next year.

As to the hardy perennials, most of them, I have learned from experience, will do better with spring planting if you live near the latitude of Boston. But a good many of them do well with fall planting, especially those that are hardy and vigorous in growth, such as peonies, phloxes and irises, or those that flower in the spring and which sometimes lose a season's bloom as the result of spring planting.

As to varieties, that is too wide a sub-

ject for discussion to take up here. In selecting, the best way wherever possible is to visit a nursery or some large estate where the new varieties may be seen in flower, and judge accordingly. Such beautiful new things as the King Alfred daffodil, a wonderful new stonecrop like *Sedum spectabilis,* a crimson spirea like Walluf, a weigela like Eva Rathke, or some of the splendid new phloxes or hardy asters, are well worth all the trouble one may take to obtain them.

I think that the most fascinating work in connection with flowers and plants is that of propagating. Of course, technically speaking, raising plants from seed comes under this classification, but I refer to the making and rooting of cuttings, the division of roots and bulbs, and so forth. Many people seem to take it for granted that there is some sort of mystery about this business which places it beyond their list of accomplishments. It is quite true that some things are propagated with difficulty, but that is not the general rule. Most of the garden plants which can be carried over through the winter, such as geraniums, heliotrope, snap-dragons, some of the hardy shrubs, most of the hardy perennials, and many of the bulbous plants, may be increased with little trouble if one takes the pains to learn how to do it.

In the case of the cutting of tender plants, all the apparatus you require is a shallow box full of clean, gritty sand and a place in which this can be kept in the light and watered, without having the temperature go below forty-five or so at night. The cuttings are taken from the terminal shoots of the plants; that is, new growth which has not been touched by frost and is firm enough to make a clean break when you bend it, instead of doubling up. The cut should be made clean and firm with no bruised edges, and may be either straight across or on a slant, and for most soft-wooded plants taken either at a joint or below it. The cuttings are from two to four inches long and the leaves should be cut off clean from the lower half. Insert them in the moist sand to half their length, and shelter them from bright sunshine for three or four days. In two or three weeks they should begin to show roots at the bottom, and they should then be put in small pots of good soil. Cuttings of hardy shrubs such as privet, which are generally wanted in large numbers, are usually tied in small bundles of twenty-five or so, for convenience in handling. These cuttings are usually made about six inches long, and should be from new wood, but only that which has ripened enough to be firm and hard. Hydrangeas, forsythias, weigelas and a number of others may be handled in the same way. The cuttings may be kept in moist sand or moss over winter, or if made early in the fall put directly into the soil. These cuttings are planted outdoors, but must be put in a place where drainage is perfect, and either mulched or shaded so that they will not be heaved out of position

Reasons for Planting Hicks Fifteen Year Old Maples Now



A MAPLE that is 6 inches in diameter takes 15 years to grow. Hicks has hundreds of such Norway Maples that will save you 10 years of waiting. Considering the immediate effect and actual value in dollars such trees at once give to your property, our price for such trees you will find surprisingly reasonable.

Fall is an ideal time to plant them. Done now, the ground gets firmly settled around the roots; holding the tree firmly and giving the roots a hold on the soil so that abundant food can be at once supplied to the leaves and branches next Spring. The foliage will be fuller and stronger the first Summer.

Shrubs and Hardy Plants can be planted now, to their great advantage. Our customers tell us that our values in these are unusual in size and quality.

November is the time to arrange for moving large evergreens in winter. Are there Pines, Cedars, Spruce, Hemlock, Fir, six to twenty-five feet high you want to have on your grounds? We have them in our nursery. Are there some in your vicinity to move? We can send competent men and apparatus. Mulch now to keep out frost, and economical work can be done all Winter.

There's a satisfaction in coming to the Nursery and picking out such trees, shrubs, and plants as you may want; but if you can't come —send for our literature.

Isaac Hicks and Son,
Westbury, L. I.

The Greatest of all Improvements

in piano construction is represented in the invention of the oval soundboard of the

Melodigrand



"The Piano with the Unequaled and Unchanging Tone"

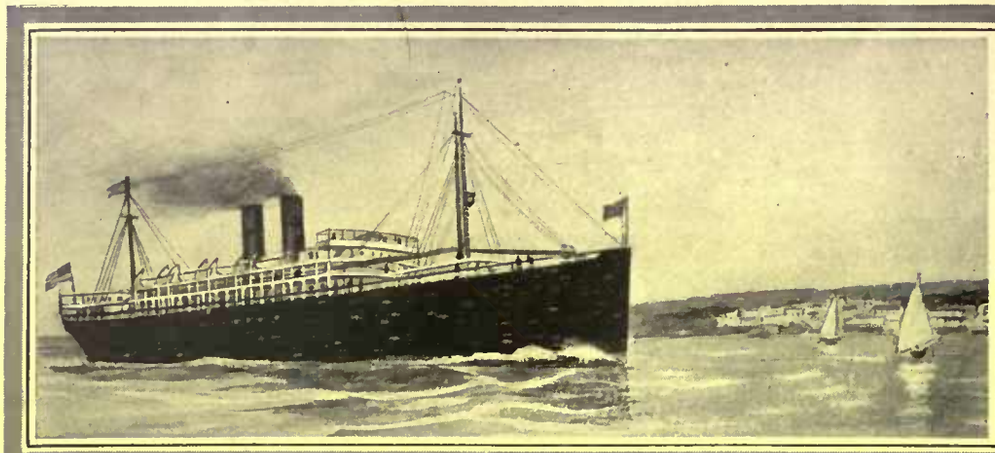
Unequaled in tone purity—richness—and all the sympathetic qualities that appeal to the true artist.

Unchanging because by a special combination of laminated rims and pressure posts the arch or crown of the soundboard is permanently maintained, thus preserving for all time the beautiful Melodigrand tone in all its original purity.

LITTLE GRANDS—PLAYERS—UPRIGHTS

Art catalog mailed on request

HENRY & S.G. LINDEMAN,* *5th Ave. & 142d St., New York



Where Winter is Only a Name

Take one of the AGWI Steamship Lines and slip southward over smooth, summer seas to the lands where winter is only a name, to—

Florida—Cuba—Porto Rico—Mexico
Texas—Bahamas—Santo Domingo

THE RIVIERA OF AMERICA

Florida, land of Eternal Flowers, is best reached by the luxurious steamers of the Clyde Line, sailing four times weekly from New York direct to Jacksonville — calling at Charleston — without change; Key West, Tampa, St. Petersburg and the West Coast by the splendid steamers of the Mallory Line—direct without change. Write for rates, reservations, etc.

Clyde Steamship Company
Pier 36, North River, New York

THE COMING COUNTRY

Texas, land of opportunity! You owe it to yourself to see it. Visit Galveston, Atlantic City of the Southwest; San Antonio, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi and other celebrated resorts. The Mallory Line is the only direct route to Texas without change; best way to California and Pacific Coast. For interesting descriptive matter, rates, etc., write

Mallory Steamship Company
Pier 45, North River, New York

CUBA—MEXICO—BAHAMAS

Reached by the superb steamers of the Ward Line. The most delightful way to visit Nassau, seat of the British Colonial Government; Havana, the "Little Paris" with its ideal climate, excellent hotels and delightful social diversons; and Mexico with its ancient monuments and historic ruins. For interesting booklets, rates, etc., write

New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., (Ward Line)
Pier 14, East River, New York

THE ISLAND OF ENCHANTMENT

Porto Rico, rightly named "Rich Port," is rich in traditions, interest and products. You can reach it in four and one half days and remain on board during delightful cruise around the island. Weekly sailings from New York; big, 10,000 ton steamers; luxurious accommodations; fare one way, $45 and up. Write for booklet and all information.

The New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
11 Broadway, New York

DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICES
BOSTON—192 Washington St. CHICAGO—444 Com'l Nat'l Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA—701 Chestnut St. WASHINGTON—1306 F St., N. W.
NEW YORK—290 Broadway

THE LATEST WORD ON A VITAL SUBJECT

Perfect Health for Women and Children

By ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER

Authority states that one-fifth of the babies die of preventable diseases before they reach the age of five years. In this book the way to perfect health is shown to women, both for themselves and their children. The book is one that must command attention from every thoughtful person. **$1.35 net; postage, 12c.**

A NEW AND EASY METHOD

A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF HOME EXERCISE

By PERCIVAL G. MASTERS

Describes exercises for health rather than for mere strength. It shows the part the spine and its nerves play in the health of the body, and the exercises are without apparatus and occupy but a few minutes daily. *Illustrated.* 12mo. $1.00 net; postage, 8c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York City

by the frosts. They are covered to a depth of four inches or so, but care must be taken to leave the top buds or bud above ground.

Choice specimens of your hardy perennials of which you would like extra plants for your own use or to give away, may in most instances be easily obtained by dividing the clumps which have been undisturbed for two or three years, and this usually will not only give you extra plants but better flowers; for most roots of this class become so dense after a few years' growth that they crowd each other unduly, and the size and the quantity of the flowers are injured. As soon as they have become well ripened, that is as soon as the summer's foliage has died down and they seem to be ready for their winter's rest. you can take them up and divide them either by pulling them apart carefully or by using a knife, and replant the several sections of the crown. And while you are about it, put some bone dust or fine manure into the soil before replanting. This should be done as soon as active summer's growth has stopped, because, while no new leaf growth will be made during the remainder of the season, the roots will continue to grow and the plants thus become established and ready to do business next season.

As I have already said, I try to make use of everything which the garden has produced. This I find means giving personal attention to harvesting and storing the various crops, fruits, vegetables and bulbs. For this purpose we use three different rooms: a cellar, a cold north room on the ground floor, and a big box-like structure built around the chimney in the attic. In the first we keep all those cold-blooded things such as the root crops, celery, onions, cabbage and so forth, that require a temperature as near thirty-two as possible without freezing; in the second, where the air is drier and the temperature can be kept from going much below forty at night, we keep a temporary supply of vegetables and our several barrels of apples and other winter fruits; upstairs, where it is dry and warm next the chimney, are stored our bulbs of caladium, and our sweet potatoes—which we grow with success even in this northern climate. The other bulbs, such as dahlias, cannas and gladioli, are all stored under a bench in the greenhouse. But the root cellar is my particular pride; the floor is cemented and is as smooth as a table, the walls faced up with cement so that there is no possible place for a mouse or rat to get in. The walls and roof are whitewashed every fall before our winter supply is put in, and ample ventilation is furnished and controlled by a little chain arrangement so that I can regulate it according to the thermometer without having to go down into the cellar. Instead of using cumbersome and insanitary bins, our vegetables are stored in boxes; slatted crates for onions, potatoes and so forth, and large-sized cracker boxes to which short, strong

handles have been fastened, for carrots, oyster plant, beets and so forth, which to be kept in the best of condition should be packed in sand.

Mulching and pruning can be left until the last. The winter mulch should not be put on until after the ground freezes, as it is to keep out sunshine, not frost, and to some extent cold winds, from the crowns of plants. For material, rough strawy manure, leaves raked up from the lawns or roads, or bog hay, are all excellent; perhaps the last is the best and the most convenient to use, but the leaves do finely if you can get a few pine boughs or boards to hold them in place, or run a narrow wire border around the bed to hold them neatly in place and to keep them from blowing. The half-hardy, such azaleas, the rose garden, the hardy border, the strawberry beds, rows of spinach or onions if you are keeping any over winter, the newly planted bulb garden—all these will need mulching after the cold weather sets in in earnest. Some roses and semi-hardy shrubs will need jackets of rye straw made for them and tied about them securely enough so that there is no danger of their blowing away, but these delicate plants are good things not to bother with in a climate like this. The mulch should be from three to five inches deep and put on when both the ground and the mulch are dry.

There are comfortably warm days in November, and even into December, when, during the middle part of the day, you can find a lot of enjoyment in pruning the place into shape. In the fruit garden, go over the berry vines and cut out all the old dead canes and any new ones that are broken or seem imperfect; examine the currants and gooseberries carefully for signs of borers and cut out broken or rubbing branches; prune the grape vines back more or less severely according to the system of growing you use—there is little danger of overdoing it. Roses should get their important pruning early in the spring, but mine are exposed to whipping winter winds, and I head in the tops of the tall new canes enough so that they will not get broken or break others. Such shrubs as have bloomed in late summer or fall may be trimmed up into shape, but the others you will do better to leave until after they are through blooming next season.



The Motor Emigrants

(*Continued from page 288*)

money saving that the electric made by releasing Good Fairy.

"In fact," as Mrs. Spence explained to a friend, "John has two kinds of accounts—in one he figures up money, expenses and profit and savings, in the other he figures savings and profits of health and strength and happiness. He says it's an unbusinesslike way of figuring, but I no-



A Globe-Wernicke Bookcase makes the home pleasanter and more comfortable.

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

YOU will find a Globe-Wernicke Bookcase a very satisfactory piece of furniture. Being beautifully finished and gracefully proportioned, a Globe-Wernicke Bookcase makes the home pleasanter and more inviting. Being sectionally constructed, a Globe-Wernicke Bookcase grows with your library and suits it to spaces of nearly all shapes and sizes.

AND you can select a Globe-Wernicke Bookcase in a style and finish to harmonize perfectly with the furnishing of nearly any room in your home. But if you want to know the all-around satisfaction of a Globe-Wernicke Bookcase, write for Catalog No. 393. Local representation nearly everywhere. Where not represented, goods shipped, freight prepaid.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati

Mfrs. Of Sectional Bookcases And Filing Cabinets

BRANCH STORES:

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C.

BRUNSWICK

Household Refrigerating and Ice Making Plants are designed especially for country homes.

Brunswick Refrigerating Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS

Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake Street, Kendallville, Ind.

"SCALECIDE"

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

DON'T NEGLECT FALL SPRAYING. GET READY NOW.

Many trees can be saved that would die before Spring if unsprayed. "SCALECIDE" will *positively destroy San Jose* and *Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla*, etc., *without injury to the trees.*

Many of the finest orchards in the country have been sprayed with "SCALECIDE" for the past eight years, producing record crops and prize winning fruit. It **costs less** to spray with "SCALECIDE" than Lime-Sulfur, and **does better work.** We stake our reputation on this assertion. Write today for our booklet, "Scalecide, the Tree Saver." Sent free on request.

Our **Service Department** furnishes everything for the orchard at money-saving prices. Tell us your needs. B. G. PRATT CO., Dept. 2. 50 Church St., New York City.



The Desired Woman

By Will N. Harben

In the pages of Mr. Harben's newest and best book one encounters life in Georgia of to-day in all its intensity. It is the Georgia of great mills and big enterprises, of heavy speculation and the sophistications of people in great cities, as well as of simple mountain folk and their homely ways. Its keynote is the inevitable triumgh of love and tolerance, the far-spreading influence of good impulses.

Frontispiece. $1.30 net.

Partners

By Margaret Deland



Once again in this perfect little story has Mrs. Deland portrayed the romance which lies, so often unsuspected, in the humblest surroundings. Humor, pathos, and loyalty to ideals make this story fragrant as an old-fashioned garden, and there is a near approach to tragedy—for tragedy lies in wait wherever hearts can suffer, if only in a little country post office, as here.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $1.00 net.

The Golden Rule Dollivers

By Margaret Cameron

This story is pure fun. Two incorrigible optimists, when they become owners of a touring motor car, tried to share their pleasure with others.

Their kindness led them into all kinds of predicaments. This novel has a laughter-compelling quality about it that is irresistible, and adds greatly to the reputation the author has made as an inventor of humorous situations.

Illustrated. $1.00 net.

Prayer—What It Is And What It Does

By Dr. Samuel McComb

The writer, who is an assistant director of the Emmanuel Church Movement in Boston, points out in this book the new interest in prayer which is apparent everywhere. Scientifically-minded men no longer scoff at this wonderful force, he shows, but are endeavoring to understand something of its nature and its results. The aim of prayer, the effect of prayer, the practicability of prayer are all emphasized.

Cloth, 50 cents net; Leather, $1.00 net.

Thirty Pieces of Silver

By Clarence Budington Kelland

One of the pieces, part of the price of the great Betrayal, slips from the greedy palm of Judas down through the ages. A brilliant orator, delivering atheistic lectures for a price, muses as he holds the coin. A vision shows him what he is—the accomplice of Judas! The story is dramatic as a play, with the spiritual appeal of a poetic allegory. A rare Christmas book.

Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net; Leather, in four shades, $1.00 net.

Finding His Soul

By Norman Duncan



A big-hearted, merry man, a hustler, is one of the best traveling salesmen in his line. His little boy dies, and the cruel blow unhinges his reason. He visits the Hold Land. The reality of the land which gave religion to the Western World arouses him. On Christmas Eve, among the hills of Bethlehem, he has a wonderful experience; finds his soul.

Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net; Leather, in four shades, $1.00 net.

"Peanut"

By Albert Bigelow Paine

The sympathy, the insight, the rare power to portray the innermost springs of action, that make Mr. Paine's Biography of Mark Twain one of the best lives ever written in the English tongue, are here devoted to the exposition of a little boy's heart. He is a very poor little boy; but he is loyal in his friendship even to the memory of the desperado who was good to him, and about whom he will believe no ill.



Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, 50 cents net; Leather, in four shades, $1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Stop Using Antiquated Lighting Methods

The LIGHTING BOOK

By F. LAURENT GODINEZ

TELLS how to light your home artistically and with a view to saving eye-strain. The book shows not only how to plan for the lighting of a new house, but gives detailed and understandable directions for adapting these plans to houses already built. There are many illustrations from diagrams and photographs.

$1.25 net; postage 8 cents



Send for Catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Sq., New York City

tice he always gets more satisfaction when he reads off some of his absurd items, like, 'Sparkle in eyes, $200,' or 'Brown tan on Larry's face, $1.89,' than he does from any mere statements of actual cash in the bank."

But the cash in the bank statement brought joy to them all when the accounts were cast up for the second year of the three acres garden.

"It's over forty percent better in the main, and a general average of twenty-five percent better all over," said Mr. Spence to Dorry, "and Larry has made almost two hundred dollars alone with his chickens. I'm not so sure but what the boy hasn't found a profession before he has finished school. I could sell ten gross of his eggs a day if he had them—Banner, in the market, offered to take them from me yesterday."

"Well, he can't have them," said Larry, decidedly. "In the first place, I haven't got them. In the second, I can't supply the customers right around here. And while it might be easier to sell in a bunch, wholesale, I'd rather take care of the customers who have stood by me!" and Larry looked so serious and so important that his father gave a shout of laughter and picked his son up by the elbows, only to set him down with a grave face and a: "That's right, son—that's the way to do good business—look after the people who have looked after you."

It was at the end of the second year of the big garden, three years after they had moved in, that Mr. Spence brought a business friend, Mr. Demarest, home to dinner and to spend Sunday. Demarest was pale, nervous, irritable.

"And I'm going to show you the cure," Spence told him. "I was very much as you are three or four years ago. I tried city life—and found I couldn't stand it. I tried suburban life, and found it not much better. Then I took the plunge and bought out in Castleton."

"Well, it may be a cure for you, but it would never do for me," said Mr. Demarest. "I couldn't live so far from the center of things. I'd suffocate for lack of inspiration. I can't see, for the life of me, why a man like you, with your ability and your push, will live out in the country, where you haven't any conveniences."

Mr. Spence smiled, amused. He made no defense, preferring to let "The Gardens," as they had named their home, speak for itself. And it was with some pleasure, if a little grimly, that he noted Mr. Demarest's perplexed expression when Mrs. Spence, fresh and pretty and cheerful in a red striped gown, met them in "The Wizard." Many times that evening he had a duplicate of that grim smile. The electric lights, the warm house, the modern conveniences everywhere, the spick and span appearance of his home, had by now become matters of course to the Spences. To Demarest, expecting a country house such as he had read of: draughty, cold, lighted with oil lamps, with

the total absence of city conveniences, plumbing and appurtenances, "The Gardens" was one long succession of surprises.

And after the children had gone to bed, and Mrs. Spence had said "Good night," leaving them to their cigars before an open fire roaring up the chimney, he capitulated; and Spence's explanation of how the thing had been done left Demarest an enthusiastic convert.

(To be concluded.)

Who Visits Your Garden?

(Continued from page 285)

fatten themselves on the leaves of the tree. In the evening they return, gorged and heavy, to the shelter of their encampment.

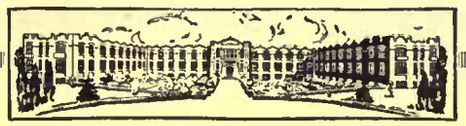
Every man who raises fruit trees dreads and abhors the tent caterpillars. Not so the cuckoo. It regards them as among the choicest of earthly pleasures, and, alighting in the tree, will eat its fill with a deliberation of manner that well becomes its dignified and somber life. I once saw a cuckoo eat nineteen of them in five minutes. The feast, so auspiciously begun, was, however, brought to a sudden termination by the arrival of an untimely storm, which sent the cuckoo flying in haste to some good sheltered spot it knew deep in the thicket. I have little doubt, however, that it returned later in the day and completed the destruction of this army of pests.

There are other birds, too, that you may see here in the course of a long summer's day. There is the house wren, which never seems to get enough to eat, although it is engaged in this pleasurable occupation most of the time, unless disturbed by the too-near approach of some alarming intruder. It is a voracious eater of insects and seizes them with such remarkable energy that Prof. Beal, of the United States Department of Agriculture, tells us the birds continually swallow pieces of vegetation which they tear away when seizing their prey from the leaves of plants or the blades of grass.

The beloved robin, which enjoys worms better if judiciously seasoned with the pulp of ripening cherries, is seldom very far away. Warblers of many kinds, tanagers and orioles come and go at will, while high above all the swifts and swallows course through the sky, gleaning from the air the insect life whose vaunted flight carries them above the tops of the highest trees.

But when the cool nights of autumn arrive, there comes a great change in the bird life of the garden at Montclair. Most of the summer visitors are gone; only the jay and a few others remain to greet the newcomers from the north. Away and away to the south they have flown to a land less hospitable, to wild birds at least, than that which they have known during the days of song and nesting; for in the Southern States the friendly, understanding eyes that greet them are but few.

The robin's nature seems to change entirely once it has reached its winter home. There it does not often come on the lawns



Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.

Where Country Life in America is made

There's Adventure in

Country Life in America

And Information too

It tells of the joys of living in the country whether in the open or on a large estate and it tells besides just how to get the most out of such living. It is a very beautiful magazine, but always practical.

Here's Romance

Julian A. Dimock was in the Canadian Northwest wilderness last year. He froze his face, *the oil on the shutter of his camera froze*, it was 50 degrees below zero, but he got some great stories and no end of wonderful pictures. His first article is in the November issue.

When You've Read Your Books

Where do you put them? Too little attention is paid in planning houses, to the style, placing, height, adequacy, and convenience of book cases. In "A Place for Books" Jared Stuyvesant goes carefully into the whole question and also discusses the possibilities of portable and built-in cases.

Regulating the Climate of the House

A normal amount of moisture in the atmosphere of your room is necessary for health, comfort and economy in heating. There's a very instructive and helpful article by Phil M. Riley that tells you just how to keep your atmosphere wet or dry enough.

Some Other Features

Leonard Barron, editor of *The Garden Magazine*, tells "The Romance of the Chrysanthemum, the Golden Flower of the East."

"That Farm" is brought to a conclusion.

E. L. D. Seymour in *The Fruitful Land* writes on "Reclaiming that Neglected Orchard." "What the Neighbors Did" and "Inside the House that Jack Built' are continued. *Better Stock Dogs, Poultry. From a Country Window* discusses "The Country Fair," "Horse Show Standards," "Money in Silver Foxes."

Tom Masson of "Life" Finds Your Funny Bone

For you in "What Kind of a Dog?" He can do it, too. It is an account of a suburbanite's attempt to get and keep a dog that suits the neighbors. The most rollicking sort of good-humored fun, illustrated with clever drawings.

Golf + Trapshooting = Claybird Golf

This new game was explained for clubs in September. Now Edward Cave, the inventor, explains how to modify it so that you can enjoy it at the smallest possible expense and in the most convenient way.

A Word to You

Many people consider this the most glorious time of the year for the country. If you are there *Country Life in America* will easily double your pleasure. Use the attached coupon. You'll get this fine November number, the great Christmas Annual that bubbles over with cheer, the Automobile number, the February issue and finally the annual Spring Gardening issue in March. We offer you all five for the regular price of two because we believe that once you know the magazine you will never be without it.

THIS COUPON SAVES YOU $1.05

H.&G. 11-13

Dear Sirs: I enclose one dollar for which please send me Country Life in America for five months beginning with the November issue.

.....

.....

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
Garden City, New York. Value $2.05



Red-Letter Days of Samuel Pepys

Introduction by H. B. WHEATLEY — Edited by EDWARD FRANK ALLEN

The best characteristic passages from the celebrated diary, arranged under topical headings, for those who have not the time to read the complete work. The most amusing and astonishing self-revelations in literature, combined with an accurate picture of 17th Century London. Colored frontispiece and other illustrations in black and white.

"The present editor has cleverly chosen many of the most readable entries." —*The Independent.*

"If you lack a Pepys, Friendly Reader, this 'Red-Letter' edition will do. Yes, decidedly, it will do."—*Denver News.*

$1.50 net; postage 10 cents

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, New York

King Channel Bar Greenhouses



are so warm, bright and sunny that things just have to grow.

No matter whether you want a Greenhouse for pleasure or profit,—whether you want a cozy little house or a sumptuous home for growing things, there is a King Channel Bar House which is bound to give you the best satisfaction.

Free From Heavy Shadow Casting Supports

This type of sturdy construction captures every ray of sunlight all day, and at the same time lends itself to the sweeping graceful lines that harmonize with beautiful surroundings.

WRITE today for Bulletin No. 43 and let us put you in touch with King Owners who will tell you that their houses are triumphs in productiveness, economical upkeep and beauty.

KING CONSTRUCTION CO., 242 Kings Road, N. Tonawanda, N.Y.

All the Sunlight All-Day Housee.



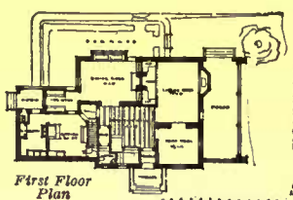
IMPORTANT to Those Who Expect to Build

WHEN PLANNING TO BUILD, get the ideas of leading architects, regarding best design, proper interior arrangement and most appropriate furnishings. This will aid in deciding about *your own* plans, when you consult your architect, and can be obtained from the *several hundred* designs beautifully illustrated in six numbers of the

Architectural Record

The National Magazine for Architects, Owners and Builders with the largest professional circulation in the field.

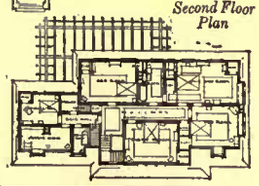
In the advertising pages of these six numbers are *also* illustrated and described numerous building specialties that add much to the comfort, convenience and value of the modern home, without materially increasing initial cost; *this* information *may* mean *saving* of many dollars to *you.*



First and Second Floor Plans, Greatly Reduced

First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan



Our Special Offer

We have a limited supply of these sets of six numbers, invaluable to those who expect to build or make alterations. Although *regular* price is $1.50, we make *you a special* offer of $1.00 for the six, while the sets lasts, if you mention HOUSE AND GARDEN. They will soon be sold. Order today, tomorrow may be too late.

This $1.00 Should Save You Hundreds

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
301 Lewisohn Building, New York

Enclosed is $1.00. Mail six numbers (including the October 1913 COUNTRY HOUSE NUMBER), according to special offer in HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Name.....

Address.....

to look for worms or refresh itself at a drinking pan on the lawn. It becomes a shy bird, and in companies of dozens or hundreds it feeds on the ground in the pine woods, or gathers in the dense forests to partake of the fruit of the cabbage palmetto or the berries of the black gum trees in the swamps. It does not sing in this region and people generally regard it as a game bird. In numerous places these birds are shot in great numbers. Long strings of robins appear in the markets of many an unpaved town, and negro children play with feathers from the red-breast, while the little birds' bodies are cooking in the steaming and toothsome pot-pie.

One cold winter day I went out to see my friend who lived in the pine grove at the edge of the village. A raw wind was blowing from the north and patches of snow lay in every sheltered nook where the gales had driven it.

"No, indeed, you are not my only guest," said the staunch bird lover. "Some of my friends in feathers are also here. Come and I will show you." He led the way to the old orchard and in a few minutes we discovered a downy woodpecker clinging to the side of an ancient apple tree. This is a bird to be found in every old apple orchard. It is the true guardian of the apple tree.

Tucked away in crevices of the bark are many capsules of insects' eggs, which are hidden there until the warm days of spring shall come and hatch them out into ravenous larvæ which will prey upon the leaves above. The downy woodpecker hunts for these. Sometimes it will find, buried beneath the trunk, the eggs or larvæ of the coddling moth. As it hops around or descends the trunk by a series of backward jumps, it strikes the bark repeatedly with its bill. The sound given back by these inquiring taps advises the bird when it has found a spot where an insect has deposited its eggs. Then the little chips fly as the bill rapidly chisels an opening which will enable its sharp-barbed tongue to bring forth its prey.

But the birds which perhaps are of greatest service to the gardener and farmer during the winter months are those which feed on the seeds of grass and weeds. Chief among these are our native sparrows —the field, white-throated, fox and tree sparrows being common representatives in the neighborhood of New York. Go out into the brown fields any day in the fall and winter when the ground is not actually covered with snow and you may start flocks of these little birds from many a grassy slope and weed thicket.

Birds digest their food very rapidly, a fact which may be observed by anyone who has ever kept a canary or other bird in captivity. The amount of food necessary to sustain their little bodies, the temperature of which is over 100 degrees and whose heart beats more than twice as fast as the human heart, is indeed considerable. When we take into consideration the fact that the individuals of each species of

common sparrow run into the thousands or even millions, over a given space of country, we can begin to realize what an enormous force they are as weed seed destroyers. The average farmer thinks he has enough to contend with as it is, in keeping down the grass and weeds which threaten to choke his crops, but it is possible that his labors might be much greater were it not for the activities of the little sparrows.

Prof. Beal of Washington, who is universally recognized as the greatest expert on the relationship of birds to agriculture in this country, published an article in the *New York Tribune* in 1881 in which he estimated the amount of weed seed annually destroyed by the tree sparrow in the State of Iowa. Upon the basis of one-quarter of an ounce of seed eaten daily by each bird, which was certainly a conservative estimate, and supposing that the birds averaged ten to each square mile and that they remained on their winter range two hundred days, he computed that the tree sparrows of that State destroyed eight hundred and seventy-five tons of weed seeds in a single season. These figures fall far short of the reality, for many individual square miles may easily be found to contain ten thousand tree sparrows, instead of ten.

We found several of them on the ground near the tree where the downy woodpecker was feeding. At our approach, they took wing and alighted in a small cedar nearby from which they regarded our movements with interest while they voiced their contentment with many happy chirps.

Just then a blue jay shouted out in front of the house, and as we went in quest of him we suddenly came upon a flock of crossbills—rare visitors from Canada, feeding on the seeds in the pine cones. "The mischievous red squirrels tried to destroy these cones in the autumn," said my guide, "and I was continually forced to chase them off—otherwise the crossbills would not have come."

Few people realize the damage done to the grain and small fruit trees by the various species of field mice and other forms of rodents. In the summer most house mice go outdoors and add their destructive effects to the normal population of the woods and fields.

All wild creatures have their enemies, planned as if by Nature to prevent their becoming too numerous. It is to hawks, and particularly to owls, that we look for protection from the various little rodents which we so seldom see afield, but whose depredations are so very much in evidence in every garden and on every farm in the land. The number of rats and mice which they destroy is simply beyond computation.

Many States in the Union have shown a tardy interest in protecting the wild bird life, but now the United States Government has taken a hand and, by the new Federal Migratory Bird Law which went into effect October 1, 1913, our insectivorous birds will in future be far better guarded than ever before.



The Countryside Magazine

SUBURBAN LIFE

THE call of the countryside was never stronger than today. From the city to the country is the present trend of population, as our cities become more and more impossible for family life. For nine years SUBURBAN LIFE, The Countryside Magazine, has filled an important place in magazine literature in that it has provided a periodical devoted to the needs of those who love the country for the country's sake, and who recognize that a home means more than a house with a 25-foot front lot.

It is quite generally conceded to be the best printed magazine in America, and its illustrations and color work are the finest obtainable.

Half-Price Trial Offer

The price of SUBURBAN LIFE, The Countryside Magazine, is 25 cents a copy and $3.00 a year, but in order to introduce it to the readers of this magazine, many of whom have never seen it, we will enter your order for

Four Months for 50 Cents

This offer is made with the understanding that it may be withdrawn any time at our pleasure after 30 days, so if you desire to obtain a four-months' subscription to this beautiful magazine at one-half price, representing only about the cost of the paper and postage, it would be well for you to fill out this coupon and send it to us by return mail.

THE SUBURBAN PRESS
Circulation Department, 334 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cut this out and mail today with 50 cents

The Suburban Press
334 Fourth Ave.
New York City

For the enclosed 50 cents, please send SUBURBAN LIFE for four months to the following address:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

CONSULT A DOCTOR IF IT IS NECESSARY

but in any event read

Perfect Health for Women and Children

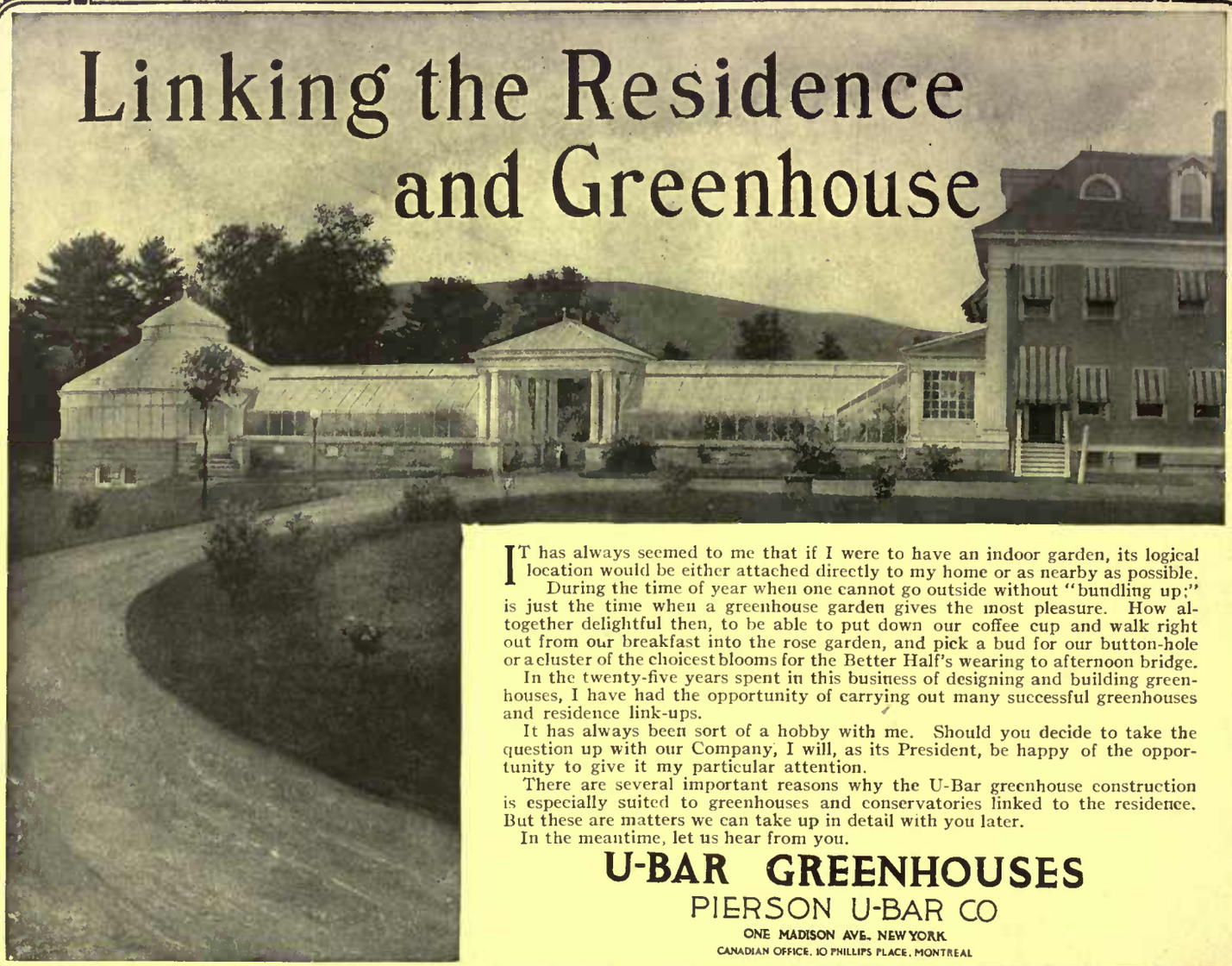
By ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER

Authority states that one-fifth of the babies die of preventable diseases before they reach the age of five years. In this book the way to perfect health is shown to women, both for themselves and their children. The book is one that must command attention from every thoughtful person.

$1.35 net; postage 12c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Square, New York City

Linking the Residence and Greenhouse



IT has always seemed to me that if I were to have an indoor garden, its logical location would be either attached directly to my home or as nearby as possible.

During the time of year when one cannot go outside without "bundling up;" is just the time when a greenhouse garden gives the most pleasure. How altogether delightful then, to be able to put down our coffee cup and walk right out from our breakfast into the rose garden, and pick a bud for our button-hole or a cluster of the choicest blooms for the Better Half's wearing to afternoon bridge.

In the twenty-five years spent in this business of designing and building greenhouses, I have had the opportunity of carrying out many successful greenhouses and residence link-ups.

It has always been sort of a hobby with me. Should you decide to take the question up with our Company, I will, as its President, be happy of the opportunity to give it my particular attention.

There are several important reasons why the U-Bar greenhouse construction is especially suited to greenhouses and conservatories linked to the residence. But these are matters we can take up in detail with you later.

In the meantime, let us hear from you.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

Staffordshire Pottery and Its History

By JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD



EVERYONE knows that the name of Wedgwood stands for the best in English pottery. In this book the grandson of the "Prince of Potters" tells the real story of Staffordshire ware, tracing its history from the earliest references to the present day, and telling both of the potteries, with their development, and of the master potters and their methods. An important book for the connoisseur. :: :: :: *Illustrated.*

$3.25 net; postage 16c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, New York

THROUGH SIBERIA

An Empire in the Making

By Richardson L. Wright and Bassett Digby

The authors of this book crossed the breadth of Siberia with only one passport between them. They traveled by rail on the Trans-Siberian, by sledge across the frozen steppes, and by boat down the ice-choked Shilka and Amur Rivers to the Manchurian border.

"The volume is so replete with human interest and thrilling personal incidents that the facts and statistics become immensely readable. The pictures are vivid and startling indeed." —*New York Times.*

"Abounds in adventure and incident."—*Boston Transcript.*

"The text is dependable for accuracy."—*Buffalo News.*

Illustrated. $2.00 net; postage 16c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers

Union Square New York City

ECEMBER
9·1·3

25
$3 aye

House & Garden

The Christmas Number



McBRIDE, NAST & CO.

COWAN

FURNITURE ECONOMY



No. 136
The Cowan Spinet Desk
Price $40



No. 817
Smoking Stand
(Removable Glass Tray)
Price $5.75

No. 816
Smoking Stand
(Removable Glass Tray)
Price $7.50

COWAN FURNITURE is furniture to live with and get pleasantly acquainted with—to love and to pass along to those who are worthy of it.

Money spent for Cowan Furniture spread over all the years that the furniture is enjoyed, spreads very thin.

That is the meaning of

Cowan Furniture Economy

The Cowan pieces shown here are offered—through our dealers exclusively—at prices very much lower than usual, to give you an especial opportunity to learn the meaning of Cowan Furniture Economy from Cowan Furniture itself. We will have our nearest dealer supply you.

We should be very glad to send you a Christmas booklet—"A Furniture Sermon"—with our compliments for the season, if you will write for it.



No. 666
The Cowan Tea Wagon
Price $20

No. 130
The Cowan "Martha Washington" Sewing Table
Price $15



No. 411
The Cowan Sheraton Sewing Table
Price $13.50





No. 124
The Cowan Library Table (Top 32x54)
Price $37.50

COWAN FURNITURE
is made of solid selected mahogany. All joints are dove-tailed or tenoned together instead of nailed and screwed, following the hand construction of "Old Colonial" Furniture.

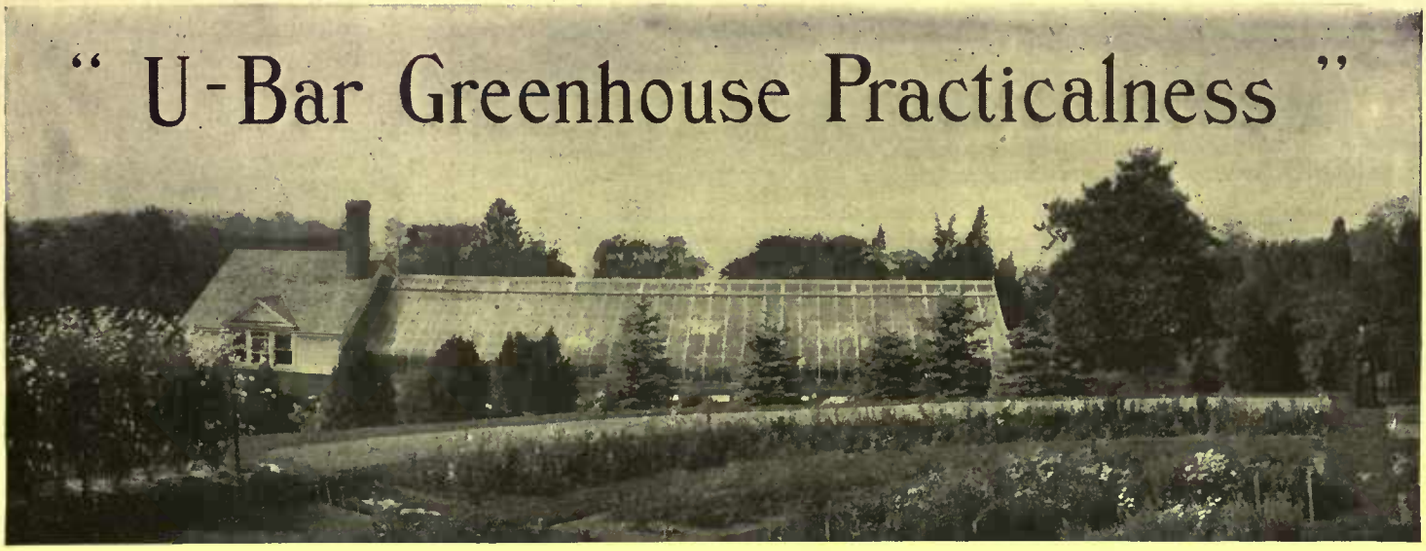
IMPORTANT NOTICE
These prices are *Chicago prices.* Distant dealers are obliged to add freight charges to them.

For your guidance each piece of Cowan Cabinet-Work bears COWAN CHICAGO *the maker's mark shown herewith, stamped into the wood.*

W. K. COWAN & COMPANY

604 LAKE SHORE DRIVE · CHICAGO

"U-Bar Greenhouse Practicalness"



IF people would only buy their greenhouses with the same care and searching investigation they do with their motor boats or automobiles, many of their disappointments would be avoided.

By way of an investigation suggestion: Take any of the leading greenhouse concerns and compare their constructions and you will find them all constructed on practically the same principle. They differ principally in quality of materials and workmanship.

The U-Bar house, however, is radically different in its entire construction.

For one thing, it has a *complete steel frame;* not a steel skeleton with wood combination, but an *all steel* frame.

Every roof bar is a galvanized steel U-Bar.

The strength of the U-Bar admits of doing away with numerous heavy supporting members, making the house both more attractive and decidedly lighter.

The lighter your house is, the more and better your blooms will be, and the more economically you can grow them.

Two distinct things then, the U-Bar construction accomplishes—it gives you a house possessing ideal growing conditions and one unmatched in durability.

It costs somewhat more than the other constructions. It's worth what it costs.

Send for catalog. Or send for us. Or both.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES
PIERSON U-BAR CO
ONE MADISON AVE. NEW YORK.
CANADIAN OFFICE, 10 PHILLIPS PLACE, MONTREAL

FARR'S HARDY PLANTS FOR EARLY SPRING PLANTING

If you send for my book now and make your selection during the winter, I can ship the plants the first warm days in spring. The book tells all about hardy plants, and a copy will be sent free if you tell me about your garden.

BERTRAND H. FARR, *Wyomissing Nurseries,*
106 Garfield Ave. - - Wyomissing Pa.



GALLOWAY POTTERY

Add Charm to Garden and Home with a few pieces of Galloway Pottery

Our Collection includes Replicas of Antique Art as well as chaste original work executed in Terra Cotta

The Results are Artistic the Material Durable and the Prices Reasonable

Send for catalogue of Flower Pots, Boxes, Vases, Sundials, Fonts, Benches and other Garden Furniture

GALLOWAY TERRA COTTA CO.
3218 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"On my door," said a friend, "is the key
to individuality,
It's a knocker of brass,
And it surely shows class,
It's a "Limerick" knocker, you see."



Brasses for Xmas Gifts or Your Own Use

Andirons, Fenders, $8 00 to $50.00
Candlesticks, 75 cents to $5.00
Large Door Knockers for front doors, $1.50 to $5.00
Guest-Room Knockers for bed-room doors, $1.50
Snuffers and Trays, $2.00 to $5.00
Brass Stands for tables, $1.50
Log Pokers, $8.00
Trivets and Hearth Stands, $5.00 to $20.00

All prepaid and in beautiful wrought brass of antique design. Send for photographs.

The J. ARTHUR LIMERICK CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

Fences of all descriptions for City and Suburban Homes. Write to-day for our Loose Leaf Catalog, and state briefly your requirements.

AMERICAN FENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.
100 Church St., New York

WIPE YOUR FEET

Help keep the house clean—don't track mud, snow, dust, dirt through the house—get a

Grab's Foot Scraper

AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTABLE

Fastens to doorstep or any place outside. Handsomely enameled—looks neat—can be rotated and swept under. The only device made which cleans bottoms and sides of shoe in one operation. Automatically adjusts itself to any size shoe—has 10 parallel plates for scraping soles and 2 stiff bristle brushes which clean sides of shoe—a little marvel—no home should be without it. Price $1. Be sure to get Grab's Genuine Automatic Foot Scraper—take no substitute

Beware of cheap imitations



Over One Million In Use

Send for Free Booklet. Agents Wanted.

Victor M. Grab & Co., Ashland Block Dept. FA69 Chicago

Real Estate

This department aims to acquaint its readers with real estate offerings, either in the shape of homes for sale or new developments in suburban communities. It offers its readers a splendid medium through which to buy, sell or exchange property. The real estate agent operating in the better class of residential property will find here an unusual opportunity of interesting a large buying clientele.



FOR SALE

A beautiful place covering almost an acre, located at Fountain Hill, South Bethlehem, in the most refined residential section. The property consists of a colonial brick dwelling with 22 rooms—all large with high ceilings, hardwood oak floors, mahogany doors, gas and electric light. Private water supply, brick driveway laid in concrete, wide cement sidewalk with curb and gutter. There is a frame stable with living quarters for caretaker of place, having 7 rooms. Space for two horses and carriage. Stone garage, 16x32 ft. There are splendid fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery and flower beds, and many beautiful shade trees.

South Bethlehem is located two and one half hours from New York and one and one-half hours from Philadelphia, and can be reached by L. V. R. R., C. R. R., P. & R. and the L. & N. E. R. R.

Owner is living on the place at the present time, but as business takes him away from here would be willing to sell the entire property at very low price. For photographs and further information write to

H. SELTMANN, - So. Bethlehem, Pa.



"Edgemont Estate"
At Scarsdale Station

Out-of-town homes in country surroundings.
Woodsy hills, majestic trees and beautiful lawns.
The convenience and accessibility of the city.
35 minutes from Grand Central Station.



Scarsdale Company
J. Warren Thayer, Pres.
Scarsdale New York — 503 Fifth Ave. New York City.



Select Country Places and Superb Waterfronts
At Greenwich, Conn.
Tel. 866 Greenwich — Smith Building

ONE OF THE FINEST HIGH ALTITUDE RESIDENCE sites in Westchester County; 40 acres; beautifully landscaped; no finer residence site. Address Treeholme Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

MODERN STUCCO RESIDENCE, JUST FINISHED, with 3 to 70 acres; 600 feet altitude; magnificent water supply; wonderful natural scenery. Address Spring Cottage, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

A WONDERFUL RESIDENCE SITE, 20 TO 30 ACRES, in the high altitude (640 feet) pure air belt of Chappaqua; magnificent scenery and roads. Address Brevoort Hill Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

RESIDENCE PLOTS, 3 TO 30 ACRES, SPLENDID roads; wonderful views; 500 to over 600 feet altitude; high class residences only. Address Perry Heights, Chappaqua Westchester County, N. Y.

Are You Looking for a
COUNTRY PLACE?
Have You a Place For Sale?

If you are seeking for, or wish to dispose of, any particular kind of a place—an inexpensive rural property within reasonable distance of a city, a surburban house and plot, a summer house in the mountains or at the seashore, or a farm adapted to the raising of any special product—the Real Estate Bureau will help you without any charge for its services.

In writing state in as much detail as possible just what is required, or just what you have, and address the

Manager of the
Real Estate Bureau
HOUSE & GARDEN — Union Square, New York

Indian Runner Ducks

INDIAN runner ducks have greatly increased in popularity during the past five years, which goes to show that they have peculiar merit, else they would never stand the test of criticism which invariably results from a boom in any variety of poultry.

One great advantage of these ducks over others is that they can be raised without swimming water, as they are land fowl. It is necessary for the larger varieties of ducks to have swimming water, else the fertility of the eggs in the hatching season would be seriously impaired. Furthermore, where waterfowl have access to a pond, a good many eggs are lost in the water, which chills them and prevents the birds from laying.

There are three varieties of Indian runner ducks, all of which are well worthy of recognition: the fawn, penciled and white. The fawn, however, is the only one in the American standard at the present time, although the Waterfowl Club appointed a committee recommending that the other varieties should be admitted in the new standard for 1915.



An excellent specimen of Indian runner duck that shows the characteristic shape

The standard weight for Indian runners is four pounds, and for drakes four and a half. Being thus comparatively light, they have the activity, which is essential to keeping ducks as well as other poultry healthy. They are also good foragers and will pick up a considerable amount of feed if allowed to roam.

Taking up now the table advantages of these birds, we find that they are fine in flavor, have small bones, and less fat than the larger varieties. Undisputed are the quality and quantity of their eggs. They average 200 eggs a year, which are mild in flavor and greatly in demand.

As Indian runner ducks are non-sitters, it is advisable to hatch the eggs under hens. They take twenty-eight days to hatch, and there are times when some eggs take longer. For this reason it is best to take out of the nest the ducklings which have hatched on the twenty-eighth

day, and allow the hen to remain sitting for another day, thus protecting the young first hatched from being trodden upon by their foster mother. Duck eggs must be tested during incubation, and the unfertile ones taken out. Fertility can be easily determined by holding the egg between the eye and a strong light in such a way that the shell appears semi-transparent and the developing germ becomes visible.

Do not feed the ducklings for the first thirty-six hours. Bread crumbs moistened with milk and squeezed dry are all that is necessary for the next three days; then add a little bran and white middlings or shorts, making a sticky mash. When the young ducks are a week old, gradually eliminate the bread and add corn meal, a little fine beef scrap and a small amount of sand. When three weeks old, use the following formula:

1	measure	of	alfalfa
¼	"	"	sharp sand
1	"	"	beef scrap
1	"	"	corn meal
1	"	"	white middlings

Always keep charcoal, grit, shell and drinking water before them. The drinking vessel must be deep enough so that the birds can immerse their heads; thus they blow through their nostrils, which become clogged with food. Never allow the duckling to get into the water bodily, as rheumatism will result, the birds lose the use of their legs and death is inevitable. Ducks also need plenty of shade, for they are subject to sunstroke. Prevention is the only remedy for both these diseases.

Vermin do not attack Indian runner ducks, and for this reason they are preferable to chickens. Roup is also unknown in the duck family, which is a big point in their favor.

These birds will lay eggs all winter if the following mixture is fed them three times a day:

1	measure	wheat bran
1	"	corn meal
1½	"	beef scrap
1	"	middlings
1	"	alfalfa

If you are keeping ducks for the purpose of selling hatching eggs in the spring, it must be understood that a duck that is forced for eggs continually during the winter will never hatch strong ducklings in the spring. These ducks are machines; they will lay when they are desired to do so, and can be stopped by giving light food. Beef scrap is the strongest forcing food, and should be given according to the desire of the owner.

E. A. G.

An American Garden on Japanese Lines

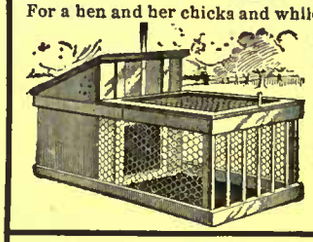
THE title "Japanese garden," as applied in all good faith by the ordinary garden owner, as well as by many landscape architects, is so misleading as to contain scarcely enough element of truth to warrant its use. Of gardens to which this title might truthfully be given, this country boasts but three or four, and these

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Hodgson Portable Poultry Houses

WIGWARM Setting and Brood Coop

For a hen and her chicks and while she is sitting. Gives protection from rats, skunks, hawks, and other enemies. Insures larger hatches—has proved its success for 22 years. Shipped knocked down—size, 2x4 ft., 2 ft. high.



$3.00

TRADE MARK WIGWARM

No. 0 Colony Laying House—for 12 hens Fitted complete with nests, fountain and feed trough. Sanitary—easily cleaned. One man can easily care for several hundred birds. Nicely painted—set up in fifteen minutes. A comfortable year-round house. In stormy weather the run may be covered, giving a protected scratching room. Size, 10x4 ft., 5 ft. high.



$20.00

WIGWARM Brooder

Hot-water and hot-air heating combined gives perfect ventilation—no danger of overheating—maintains even temperature regardless of cold outside. Used and endorsed by poultry experts and by experiment stations and such men as Dr. A. A. Brigham, Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Dr. P. T. Woods and Mr. A. F. Hunter. Size, 3x5 feet.



$15.00

Five-Section Poultry House—10x50 ft.

Sanitary, durable, up-to-date—made of red cedar, clapboarded outside, interior sheathed. Made in 10-ft. sections, each fitted with roosts, nests and fountain. Open fronts, with canvas-covered frames. You can add sections at any time. Easily erected. First section, $75.00; additional sections, $60.00 each.



Catalog Free

E. F. HODGSON CO., Room 326, 116 Washington St., Boston Mass.

G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist

"Everything in the Bird line from a Canary to an Ostrich"

For Christmas Gifts

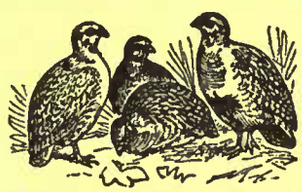


Singing Canaries

Piping Bullfinches

Talking Parrots

G. D. TILLEY DARIEN, CONN.



Bob White Quail, Partridges and Pheasants

Capercailzies, Black Game, Wild Turkeys, Quails, Rabbits, Deer, etc., for stocking purposes. Fancy Pheasants, Peafowl, Swans, Cranes, Storks, Ornamental Geese and Ducks, Foxes, Squirrels, Ferrets, etc., and all kinds of birds and animals.

WILLIAM J. MACKENSEN, Naturalist

Dept. Y. Pheasantry and Game Park YARDLEY, PA.

SHADOW KO-NA CLOTH

Cover your walls with Shadow Ko-Na. A woven fabric, the newest offering in

FAB-RIK-O-NA WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

Highly artistic. Sanitary. Easily cleaned. Fade and crack-proof. Many rich tints and colors to choose from. Write for samples.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 218 Arch St., Bloomfield, N. J.



Made to order—to exactly match the color scheme of any room

"You select the color—we'll make the rug." Any width—seamless up to 16 feet. Any length. Any color tone—soft and subdued, or bright and striking. Original, individual, artistic, dignified. Pure wool or camel's hair, expertly woven at short notice. Write for color card. Order through your furnisher.

Thread & Thrum Workshop Auburn, New York



IF you are going to paint or decorate wood, concrete, stucco, cement or metal, or do any tinkering, you should have the paint books telling all about the BAY STATE LINE and the BAY STATER'S work. Address for booklet B.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.
Paint and Varnish Makers and Lead Corroders
82-84 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
New York Office, 101 Park Ave., at 40th St.

BILTMORE NURSERY publishes helpful books describing trees, flowering shrubs, hardy garden flowers, Irises and Roses. Tell us about your intended plantings, so that we may send you the proper literature. Write today.

BILTMORE NURSERY, Box 1725, Biltmore, N. C.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

A WHITE SCOTCH COLLIE FOR CHRISTMAS



Will please anyone. Especially it will delight the children. White Collies are very rare and exceptionally beautiful. A Collie is so sympathetic, affectionate and lovable that he soon becomes one of the family. Our White Collies are raised on an island, great, sturdy dogs they are, active, tireless, brave, intelligent and faithful—splendid watch dogs—unsurpassed shepherds—comrades for the boys—protectors of the girls and companions to adults. You will be proud indeed to own one of our White Collies.

Ours are the only Kennels in the world where an unrelated pair of White Collies can be bought. A pair will raise $200.00 worth of puppies a year. Write for list of young dogs (we have no old ones for sale). We will have a litter ready to ship for Christmas.

ISLAND WHITE KENNELS : Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Easy to Buy and Keep.



A Child's Delight

A SHETLAND PONY

is an unceasing source of pleasure. A safe and ideal playmate. Makes the child strong and of robust health. Highest type—complete outfits—here. Inexpensive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalog.

BELLE MEADE FARM
Box 3, Markham, Va.



A FLUFFY KITTEN

makes a joyous Christmas Gift. Write for beautifully illustrated catalogue and sales lists.

ALL COLORS AND AGES.

Well bred "Domestics" and rare foreign varieties.

Ideal Summer and Winter for Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BLACK SHORT HAIRED CATTER
Oradell, N. J.
N. Y. Office, 112 Carnegie Hall.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

The Way Home

By the Author of "The Inner Shrine." (Basil King)

The book for the man or the woman who loves honesty is this new novel by the author of "The Inner Shrine." For that is what the very human hero of this story is—honest in his hatred of pretense, honest in his wilfulness, honest at last with himself when he finds that he has gone astray. He believed he had "gained the whole world" only to find that he had "lost his own soul."

Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Coryston Family

By MRS. HUMPHRY WARD

A love story, with a heroine who will rank as Mrs. Ward's most charming portrayal of young womanhood of to-day, and a dramatic representation of the struggle between the radical and aristocratic elements of English society. As a rich sombre background against which the youthful love episodes stand out, the author has painted the character of a forceful woman, desperately seeking to retain the almost unlimited power that was hers.

Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Passionate Friends

By H. G. WELLS

The story of the turbulent lives of one man and one woman—separated by the barrier of the law, yet attached by something stronger than law—stronger than themselves. A story with a background of high idealism and prophecy of the future. "The heroine who 'wanted herself' and lost her freedom in providing that self with luxury is depicted with consummate art, while Stephen's wife is one of the most delightful of the Wells's gallery of female portraits."—London Literary Guide.

Frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.

A Changed Man

By THOMAS HARDY

A new Hardy book! One to arouse the keen interest of every Hardy lover. This new volume has all the wealth of his genius, for the tales in it were written when he was at the height of his career. They are more like condensed novels. "A Changed Man" takes the reader at once to Casterbridge and tells the romance of a captain of cavalry. All the stories are rich in atmosphere and character, and several are almost mediaeval in their power and mystery. *Frontispiece and map. 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.*

The Judgment House

By SIR GILBERT PARKER

"Never has Sir Gilbert written a novel more filled with keen and poignant sense of life than in this story, woven of London and the veld, of England and her policies, South Africa and her struggles during the Boer War. . . . . A thrilling, majestically moving story."—New York Times. "The work displays a high degree of literary craftsmanship, and, in the more powerful situations, a restraint of which only the true artist knows the strength."—Montreal Star. "'The Judgment House' is the season's greatest novel, a psychological study of life in which men and women play many parts."—Grand Rapids Herald. *Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.*

Familiar Spanish Travels

By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

In this new book of travels Mr. Howells relates the incidents and impressions of his trip through Spain. Like a glorified kinemacolor film, he passes in review Spanish scenery, the architecture of cathedrals and palaces; theatres and hotels; picturesque street scenes; Moorish remains; the King and Queen; beggars and guides; gypsies and donkeys.

32 illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2.00 net.

Miracles of Science

By HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS

The story of the modern miracles of the laboratory and observatory told in popular language free from technicalities, so that the least scientific reader will understand and enjoy it.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $2.00 net.

Social and Economic Forces in American History

From the "American Nation"—A History

Consecutive views of American life, manners, and customs from the early days of the first colonies are here described by the distinguished scholars who have contributed to the twenty-seven volumes of the "American Nation."

Crown 8vo. Cloth, $1.50 net.

The American Civil War

A Short History

By JAMES KENDAL HOSMER

This two-volume history of our great conflict, from 1861 to 1865, provides a work at once brief, compact, and impartial.

With frontispiece and maps. Crown 8vo. Per set, $3.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

SAMSON SPOT CORD



For Sash Cord. Will outwear common roughly braided cord or metallic devices many times over. The smooth, even braid minimizes abrasion and prolongs wear.

For Clothes Line. Will not kink, stretch or ravel, or stain the clothes, and is guaranteed to last at least five years even when permanently exposed to the weather. Look for our trade-mark, the Spots on the Cord.

Send for Samples. Carried by all leading dealers.

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS BOSTON, MASS.

Landscape Gardening



PROF. BEAL

A course for Homemakers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Beal of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250-page Catalog free. Write to-day.

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

PT. 226. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

were mostly designed and executed by Japanese architects, at appalling expense to the aspiring owners.

But of gardens, large or small, worked out along Japanese lines, whose expense may be elastically telescoped to fit the purse of the ordinary garden lover, there are legion, and it is of this latter class this article intends to treat.

The true Japanese garden is impractical for the ordinary garden owner, first on account of its expense; secondly by reason of its comparative lack of bloom; and lastly for the minute and careful attention paid to infinitesimal detail and sentimental value.

That the second item in this list will be read askance by many who have cherished visions of Japanese iris-gardens filled with bloom, I am well aware. But the statement is nevertheless true. The rightful Japanese garden is not primarily a garden of flowers. A single flowering plum or cherry tree for blossom in the spring; a few choice peonies, iris, and great single roses; and in the fall a clump of lily-spikes, or blazing chrysanthemums—these are the chief dependents of a true garden of Japan. Nowhere is there that uncomfortable profusion of varied flower-faces, detracting from the beauty of each individual specimen, which is so often the case in American gardens; nowhere is there the haphazard grouping of conflicting tints which too often offends the eye in our gardens.

For the rest, their charm lies chiefly in the placing of boulders, the harmonious grouping of reeds and grasses, the artistic value of teahouse and tori, stone lanterns and rustic bridges. A Japanese architect will spend a week in judging the particular location for a certain boulder, destined to become a keynote of the garden, and will perhaps spend many weeks in the selection of the boulder itself; it must be of a certain shape, tint, and fitness for the landscape. In fact, Japanese garden-making in its true sense is really a religion, in which sentiment, beauty-cult, and even ancestor-worship play a prominent part. Their gardens are more than beautiful pictures; they are expressions of personal sentiment, and finally completed only after generations of painstaking detail.

In designing a garden on Japanese lines in this country, an approximate attention to detail must be paid, if the Japanese atmosphere is to be retained, even in part. The architect must depart from all formerly accepted rules of garden-making. Where he has been taught to deal broadly in landscape effects, he must now turn finicky; where ordinarily he has placed long, broad walks, leading directly to the garden's focal points, he must now turn his attention to narrow paths, that wind in snake-like curves and devious approaches to these points of interest; and where he has dealt in groups and masses, he must learn to use single well-placed specimens. The arrangement of paths is the main point of success or failure in

imitating Japanese effects. The curves must be graceful, affording, as vistas, the most artistic views in the garden. Another important detail is the placing of the garden's water-feature. For no matter how miniature the garden, some sort of water-feature it must have—even if only a sunken half-barrel, fit for the growing of a single lotus. The pool should be the most important focal-point in the garden, not excepting the almost equally indispensable tea-house. Wherever possible, the combining of these two features with a rustic bridge is one of the most successful methods.

In building the rustic work of tea-house and bridge, a Japanese architect should be consulted, or a detailed photograph carefully studied, and a minute working-drawing made, especially if the contract is to be given over to the mercies of the local carpenter. Spruce poles, with the bark left on, is our nearest approach to bamboo for serviceability and graceful effect. Cedar is not so good, as its bark is liable to strip badly in high winds, while white birch is too glaring, and not so easily subordinated to the whole.

The material used in planting such a garden should, of course, be chosen from Japanese importations. It is surprising how many of our shrubs, trees and hardy plants have originally come from Japan. But, in planting, do not try to have too great a variety. One plant feature to furnish bloom for each season is far better than heterogeneous beds. Plants with too heavy or massive bloom should also be avoided, always remembering that where a plant possesses both single and double varieties a Japanese will invariably select the former, as being the more artistic. The following is a suggested list for the amateur: Iris in variety, poppies, reeds, grasses, bamboos, flowering trees and shrubs, vines, roses, peonies and chrysanthemums, together with water-lilies and lotus for the pool, will be found sufficient. A few lily bulbs of different varieties may also be added, if desired.

Under ordinary circumstances, the Japanese type of gardening is best avoided by the amateur. It is too easily made only a travesty of the real thing. Inartistic rustic work, ungraceful paths, crowded planting, and inharmonious colors, are such omnipresent stone-walls against which to bump over-aspiring, horticultural heads. And, possessed of a fair amount of space, for the ordinary American garden lover, there are so many other types of garden, any one of which will give him more pleasure, more wealth of bloom and fragrance, besides harmonizing more surely with the probable architecture of his dwelling.—MARTHA HASKELL CLARK.

A CORRECTION.

In the November HOUSE & GARDEN, the article entitled "The Modern Kitchen and Its Planning," was erroneously attributed to Mr. C. E. Schermerhorn. The author was Mr. Watson K. Philipps, Mr. Schermerhorn's associate in business.



Country Life Press, Garden City, N. Y.

Where Country Life in America is made

The Christmas Annual of

Country Life in America

Is full of color and beauty, alive with holiday spirit and fun. This luxuriant annual will be as good as Country Life in America's best. In England the great annuals fill a definite place in the holiday celebration; no other publication comes so near to meeting the same need on this side of the water.

Among the contents are the following:

WALTER PRICHARD EATON'S exquisite new serial, "The Idyl of Twin Fires" is commenced.

JULIAN A. DIMOCK writes of "The Dog Teams of the Northern Woods" and shows remarkable photographs.

LUCIUS C. PARDEE in "The Story of Nyctea, the Great White Owl" has written a brand new sort of a nature story. Exquisite color illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull.

ELLA M. BOULT tells the story of "The Nativity, a Miracle Play in New England;" with striking color illustrations.

HENRY W. LANIER has caught the true spirit of winter sport in his charming paper "Snow Fun in Maine."

LUKE VINCENT LOCKWOOD, the great authority, begins his unique series on "Old American Silver" with an article on "Spoons."

We would call your attention to the coupon on this page. It entitles you to this issue and the next four for a dollar bill. The regular price of the Christmas Annual alone is fifty cents. January will be the Motor Number and it and succeeding issues will contain these serials and series: "The Idyl of Twin Fires," "Country Life Goes West," "True Stories of the Northern Frontier," "What the Neighbors Did," "Old American Silverware," "Little Stories of Big Farmers;" these departments—"Dogs," "Better Stock" "Poultry," "The Automobile," "From a Country Window," "Experiment Station News." And there will always be new articles, including many on house building and gardening with numerous illustrations.

PERSONAL SERVICE FOR EVERY READER

Our Reader's Service answers thousands of inquiries about every phase and problem of country life, about houses and furnishings, dogs and chickens, gardens and flowers. What are your problems? COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA will gladly help solve them. There is no charge to any subscriber. This is a coupon of service; clip it today.

THIS COUPON SAVES YOU $1.05

H&G 12-13

Dear Sirs: I enclose one dollar for which please send me Country Life in America for five months beginning with the December issue.

_____

_____

_____

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

Garden City New York

EVERYTHING for the HOME GROUNDS

Ornamental, Deciduous, Shade and Weeping Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Barberry, Privet, Evergreens, Conifers, Hardy Trailing Vines, Climbers, Fruit Trees, Berry Bushes, Hardy Garden Plants, etc.
The finest selection for lawn and garden planting in America. More than 600 acres of choicest nursery produce. We will make a planting plan of your place, selecting trees, shrubs, etc., suitable to soil and situation, and give you the exact cost of planting and proper time to plant. *Send for Catalog D.*

The Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company

Established 1848 New Canaan, Conn. Incorporated 1903

Boddington's Quality Seeds

Don't fail to get on our list for the 1914 **Spring Catalog.** 152 pages. READY IN JANUARY

Arthur T. Boddington, 334 W. 14th St., New York

Sketch of the Fireplace designed and erected by us in the Studio of J. C. Leyendecker, Esq., New York.



We have a splendid collection of Fireplaces modeled in Pompeian Stone. Original designs promptly and carefully followed.

Our large illustrated Catalogue, full of home and garden ornament suggestions sent free.

The Erkins Studios

The Largest Manufacturers of Ornamental Stone.

226 Lexington Ave, New York

Factory, Astoria, L. I.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS



SUMPTUOUS AND FASCINATING BOOKS OF TRAVEL

As It Is In England
By ALBERT B. OSBORNE

Author of "Picture Towns of Europe," "Finding the Worth-While in Europe," etc.

The strands of present-day and medieval England woven together in one charming pattern. A book that presents a descriptive and interpretative study of the country such as has never before been written. To the largest cities the author has given little attention, presenting instead that which stands for the traveler's England—the countryside with its hedgerows, its thatched cottages, its rivers and lakes, its abbeys and cathedrals, its quaint inns, and always its people. *Illustrated. Boxed. $3.00 net; postage 15 cents.*

Syria, the Land of Lebanon
By LEWIS GASTON LEARY

Author of "The Real Palestine of To-Day," "The Christmas City," etc.

A land of contrasts, with a history full of thrilling and picturesque events, Syria offers a most fascinating field for the travel writer. When so experienced an author as Dr. Leary turns his attention to its portrayal, the result is a book of extraordinary interest and value. He pictures it and its people as they are to-day. He shows ruins of the cities of yesterday—peopled by long-gone civilizations. The book is entertainingly written and beautifully made. *Illustrated. Boxed. $3.00 net; postage 15 cents.*

London—An Intimate Picture
By HENRY JAMES FORMAN

Author of "The Ideal Italian Tour," etc.

It has been said that men admire Paris, but they love London. There is a quality—a personality—in the clean thoroughfares, the old landmarks, the orderliness, even in the yellow fog, that stands alone among the great cities of the world. Mr. Forman, a well-known American writer who has lived in London for several years, is peculiarly well fitted to transmit this elusive personality into the printed word, and the sumptuous format of this gift edition is in keeping with the charm of the text. *Illustrated. Boxed. $2.50 net; postage 16 cents.*

Personality of American Cities
By EDWARD HUNGERFORD

Author of "The Modern Railroad," "Little Corky," "Gertrude," etc.

Those to whom it has occured that a city is something more than a mere collection of streets and stores and houses, will delight in Mr. Hungerford's characterizations. A partial list of the cities discussed is Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Antonio, Denver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Montreal and Quebec. To read this book is to realize that American cities have their separate distinctions and charms no less than those of the old world.

Illustrated with photographs. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents.

The Christmas City
By LEWIS GASTON LEARY

Bethlehem, the city of the Nativity, is here made to live as the background of the sweetest story in the history of Man. It is a beautiful and reverent book, and its binding, typography and illustrations are thoroughly in accord with its character as a Christmas Gift. *Colored frontispiece and illustrations in half-tone. $1.25 net; postage 12 cents.*



Reduced copy of colored frontispiece to "The Man Who Found Christmas," by Walter Prichard Eaton. (See top of opposite page.)

Through Our Unknown Southwest
By AGNES C. LAUT

(Second Edition)

Tells of the remains of one of the world's oldest civilizations, antedating perhaps that of ancient Egypt; of the Cliff Dwellings, the Pueblos, the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and the National Forests—all within the borders of the United States.

"Pungent, picturesque, compelling . . . . thrilling with human interest."—*New York Times.*

"This book will prove a revelation to those who think they are well informed in regard to their own country."—*Albany Argus.*

"Undoubtedly the best book on this subject that has appeared."—*Buffalo News.*

"Excellent in every respect."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Illustrated. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents.

Along France's River of Romance—the Loire
By DOUGLAS GOLDRING

The Loire runs through the heart of France. From Le Puy, with its curious formations, Orleans, with memories of Jeanne D'Arc, Angers, home of the Plantagenets, and the wonderful chateau country—from its source to its mouth it speaks romance. And the author translates for us the present as well as the past.

Illustrated in color and half-tone.
$2.75 net; postage 25 cents.

Along Germany's River of Romance—the Moselle
By CHARLES TOWER

The romance of the Rhine is somewhat worn off by the tourist traffic, but the Moselle retains its charm. The book opens up the river's attractive secrets and graphically pictures its wild crags, ancient castles, marvelous scenery, and interesting folk.

Illustrated in color and half-tone.
$2.75 net; postage 25 cents.

Along Spain's River of Romance—the Guadalquivir
By PAUL GWYNNE

The author of this book follows the Guadalquivir from its source to its mouth, journeying close to the soil and seeing the country and its people through the eyes of a Gil Blas.

"A delightful journey made in the right way. . . . It is a delightful personal narrative."—*New York Sun.*

"Is full of absorbing historical information and romantic associations."—*Literary Digest.*

"In many ways a novel contribution to the annals of Spain."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Illustrated in color. $3.00 net; postage 25 cents.

Picture Towns of Europe
By ALBERT B. OSBORNE

Author of "As It Is In England," etc.

Mr. Osborne leads us back through the pages of history to the hoary medieval towns of Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and England. He shows these romantic places as "picture towns" both in their architecture—their moated walls, their towers and battlements—and in the customs that remain to-day. To read this book is to tread "the road to yesterday." *Illustrated. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents.*

Under the Sky in California
By CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS

(Second Edition)

This book is a striking presentation of the unsung, unadvertised charms of the real California, and it tells just how the visitor may see things for himself. In no other book are the same phases of California life covered.

"Of that land of Delight, in truth the real California, we know little. It is into this that Mr. Saunders guides us."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Touches a high mark in the literature of travel."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Illustrated. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents.

GIFT BOOKS THAT PERTAIN TO THE HOME

Dishes and Beverages of the Old South
By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

"Southern Cooking" has in itself an appetizing sound—an odor of sanctity, so to speak—and no one capable of conveying it to the printed page knows more about the subject than Mrs. Williams. This is more than a cook-book; it tells how to make Southern dishes and brews for all occasions, but it also holds a charming atmosphere of things Southern. *Illustrated. $1.25 net; postage 10 cents.*

Old-Fashioned Gardening
By GRACE TABOR

Miss Tabor has given us a notable work in this beautiful book—a work that was well worth the doing and one that has been done so well that it is the authority. It tells of the gardens of the English Cavalier gentleman of Virginia, of the prim New England dooryards, of the Dutch housewives' gardens of New Amsterdam, of Spanish influences in the semi-tropical Southwest, and finally, it tells how to make gardens to-day that will be in keeping with houses that have come down to us from the past. *Illustrated. $2.00 net; postage 16 cents.*

Furnishing the House of Good Taste
By LUCY ABBOT THROOP

A fascinating and authoritative book on the tasteful furnishing of your home, written by a well-known interior decorator. The author, after a survey of the period styles of decoration, takes up in detail the home of to-day and shows how period styles or other modern adaptations may be consistently carried out. *Beautifully illustrated. $3.00 net; postage 20 cents.*

Send for Christmas Catalogue

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Square, New York City

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS



THREE CHARMING LITTLE GIFT BOOKS

The Man Who Found Christmas

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON

A New York newspaper man, to whom "the Christmas spirit" was merely a subject of cynical jest, whimsically enters upon a search for the real thing of his youth. He finds it and considerably more. Frontispiece in color by Walter King Stone. *50 cents net; postage 5 cents.*

In the Heart of the Christmas Pines

By LEONA DALRYMPLE

Author of "Uncle Noah's Christmas Inspiration," etc.

A story telling of a misunderstanding between a man and a maid and how the usual events of a Yuletide straightened the course of a great love. Those to whom "Uncle Noah" brought delight shouldn't miss this new story. Frontispiece in color. *50 cents net; postage 5 cents.*

Uncle Noah's Christmas Inspiration

By LEONA DALRYMPLE

For sheer heartwarming optimism, this story of the South at Yuletide is to be recommended without reserve. The devotion of Uncle Noah to his master and mistress, and his inspiration for a Christmas celebration are the chief elements of the story. Frontispiece in color by F. C. Yohn. *50 cents net; postage 5 cents.*

THE SEASON'S BEST FICTION

The Heart of Sally Temple

By RUPERT SARGENT HOLLAND

Author of "The Count of Harvard," "The Man in the Tower," etc.

The impersonation of Lady Pamela Vauclain by a pretty actress of Drury Lane furnishes the basis of this piquant and humorous novel of 18th century London. Sally is an audacious heroine, but her audacity only intensifies the essential sweetness of her character, and she carries the reader with her from the first chapter to the last. And the author pictures the life of the times no less successfully than he does the heart of Sally Temple. *$1.25 net;* postage *12 cents.*

Princess Mary's Locked Book

ANONYMOUS

For ten days Princess Mary of Thule visits her governess in London as Miss Mary Smith. Tired of the restrictions imposed upon her as a princess, she makes the most of her opportunities for adventure, and each evening tells her "locked book" what has happened. She meets *the* man in a quite unconventional way, and the resulting romance is one of great charm. The book is the work of a well-known and popular author. Frontispiece by Max Cowper. *$1.00 net; postage 8 cents.*

The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu

By SAX ROHMER

A succession of thrilling incidents in which Nayland Smith, detective, runs down and brings to bay the crafty Fu-Manchu, super-criminal. Its pages pulse with excitement that carries the reader irresistibly along. A striking revelation of detective methods in dealing with the strangest criminal system ever devised, and the most dramatic mystery story of the decade.

"Nayland Smith . . . . . an improved Sherlock Holmes. He is fully the peer of his predecessor."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.

The Happy-Ship

By STEPHEN FRENCH WHITMAN

Author of "Predestined," "The Isle of Life," etc.

Mr. Whitman has Kiplingized the American Navy in these rollicking stories of Shorty and Patrick with their own versions of many exploits and adventures afloat and ashore in many lands. Here is a new and distinct brand of humor with a universal appeal. You'll laugh. You'll chuckle. You'll roar! Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

"Positively convulsing."—*Albany Argus.*

"Makes the reader shout with merriment."—*Springfield Republican.*

$1.25 net; postage 8 cents.

The House of Spies

By WARWICK DEEPING

Author of "The Strong Hand," "Uther and Igraine," etc.

With the downlands of Sussex as the setting, the author gives us in this story of love and adventure a charming romance of the days when Napoleon's threatened invasion of England was stirring all Britain to fear and activity. It is a story that throbs with interest, narrated with that skill of literary style and diction so characteristic of Mr. Deeping's work. Frontispiece in color. *$1.35 net; postage 12 cents.*



NEW HOLIDAY EDITION OF

Adam Bede

By GEORGE ELIOT

A sumptuous, beautifully illustrated holiday edition of this stirring classic. An appropriate gift for your best friend. Pictures in color by Gordon Browne. Large octavo, bound in heavy art linen stamped in gold, with color inlay. *$4.00 net; postage 35 cents.*

Gertrude

By EDWARD HUNGERFORD

Gertrude is a real American girl, the kind of a girl who is to-day achieving the big things of life, and her story is told with rare insight, humor and realism. Colored frontispiece by George Brehm. *$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.*

Cleek, the Man of the Forty Faces

By T. E. HANSHEW

Cleek begins as a criminal and, luckily for society, turns detective. His marvelous cunning, combined with the power of facial disguise, makes him irresistible both as a minion of the law and as a provider of fascinating material for novel readers. His adventures are thrilling and absorbing, and the book ranks high in the realm of detective fiction. *$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.*

The Adventures of Napoleon Prince

By MAY EDGINTON

As a fascinating type of "gentleman criminal," Napoleon Prince is the peer of the whole crew of evening dress cracksmen; but add to this the fact that he is a paralytic as well, and you have one of the most remarkable characters in the realm of fiction. His adventures as a master of polite burglary are full of action and zest, and are stirringly chronicled. Colored frontispiece. *$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.*

In Midsummer Days

By AUGUST STRINDBERG

A collection of charming fantasies by a writer who seldom shows in his work the naïve side of his personality. The stories are widely differing in subject, ranging from fairy tales to fables, but they are alike in their good humor and keen philosophy. 12mo. *$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.*

GIFT BOOKS OF A WIDE APPEAL

George Du Maurier

By T. MARTIN WOOD

By many people Du Maurier is best remembered as the author of "Trilby." He was, however, the pre-eminent satirist of the Victorian period—in our eyes one of the most curious and unnatural of past eras. The author familiarizes us with Du Maurier's satirical works and his little-known illustrative work for the wood engravers. *Illustrated. $2.50 net; postage 20 cents.*

Staffordshire Pottery and Its History

By JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD

Everyone knows that the name of Wedgwood stands for the best English pottery. In this book the grandson of the "Prince of Potteries" tells the real story of Staffordshire ware, tracing its history from the earliest references to the present day, and telling both of the potteries, with their development, and of the master potters and their methods. An important book for the connoisseur. *Illustrated. $3.25 net; postage 15 cents.*

Mozart's Operas

By EDWARD J. DENT

Written to present Mozart's operas as still living works to modern audiences, and to draw from them illustrations for the consideration of music in general and opera in particular. Each opera is discussed as to libretto, music and presentation. Illustrated with reproductions of portraits and with musical quotations. *$3.50 net; postage 20 cents.*

From your bookseller or sent on receipt of price

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Square, New York City



Vogue for December

Stop worrying about this year's Christmas Gifts. You don't have to worry. Vogue has a new way to find them and to buy them for you. The longer your list and the more people you have to provide for the more you need the two great December Numbers of Vogue.

Christmas Gifts Number

Ready Now

A budget of novel Christmas Gifts, chosen specially for you by Vogue in the best shops, and indexed for quick reference. Among them are furs and jewels fit for an Empress (if there is an Empress on your list). Also we are including a great many inexpensive gifts that nevertheless have a surprising *chic;* and there are more than fifty appropriate gifts for men. Last but not least, there will be several things which the woman who has seen seventy Christmases will really appreciate.

Gather *your* copy while you may; the Christmas Gifts Number is now on sale, and the supply is by no means equal to the demand.

Christmas Number

Ready Dec. 8th

First aid to the last-minute Christmas shopper—a necessary supplement to the first December number, and also a singularly attractive review of the holiday inspirations in dress and all fashionable entertainments of mid-winter. Both these numbers will contain a wonderfully complete selection of advertisements from the very best shops; to read these pages is to make a leisurely shopping tour through the smartest shops of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Both December Numbers also contain Vogue's famous offer to do its readers' Christmas Shopping. Vogue will lift the whole burden off your shoulders—for full details, see the Christmas Gifts Number, now ready.

V O G U E

443 Fourth Ave., New York
Condé Nast - - Publisher

25 cents a number
Twice a month

4 dollars a year
Twenty-four numbers

CONTENTS, DECEMBER, 1913

FRONTISPIECE: A WHITE CHRISTMAS

A GRASS-COUNTRY CHRISTMAS 355
By Martha McCulloch-Williams

TAKING STOCK AND MAKING PLANS 359
By D. R. Edson

A YEAR-ROUND LIVING ROOM 361
By Theodora W. Krichbaum

THE MOTOR EMIGRANTS 363
By C. H. Claudy

THE HOME-MAKER'S CHRISTMAS 366
By Sarah Leyburn Coe

WINTER RESIDENTS OF WOODS AND FIELDS 370
By Howard H. Cleaves

A PRIVATE COMMUNITY 374
By Mabel Tuke Priestman

BRAIDED RUGS AND THEIR MAKING 377
By Amy Mali Hicks

IMPROVING THE TOWN HOUSE PARLOR 380
By Lucy Abbot Throop

COLLECTING OLD STAINED GLASS 383
By Maurice Drake

THE HOUSE OF MR. A. W. WOOD, ARDSLEY, N. Y. 384
Arthur T. Remick, architect

INSIDE THE HOUSE 386
- Placing the Shelf Clock
- A Practical Coal-Scuttle
- The Writing Desk
- Japanese Lamp Screens

GARDEN SUGGESTIONS AND QUERIES 388
- The December Garden
- Pruning and Spraying
- Winter Storage of Vegetables
- Checking-up and Looking Forward

EDITORIAL 390

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY
Union Square, North
New York

Robert M. McBride, President; Condé Nast, Vice-President and Treasurer; Frederick A. Leland, Secretary; John T. Elsroad, Assistant Treasurer. Published monthly. 25 cents per copy; $3.00 per year. For Foreign Postage, add $1.00; Canadian, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office, at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 6

WILLIAM A. VOLLMER, Managing Editor.

Copyright, 1913 by McBride, Nast & Co.





Christmas morning discovered Grasslands in a blanket of snow. It really was a white Christmas, and the activity of the day was denoted by the early smoke rising from the kitchen and its connected buildings, for Grasslands was an accretion, and in this department of the house had grown step by step into a picturesque accumulation of odd roof angles

House & Garden
REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

VOLUME XXIV December, 1913 NUMBER 6



A Grass Country Christmas

A SOUTHERN CHRISTMAS GATHERING OF THE OLD-TIME KIND, AND WHAT CAME OF IT — THE PREPARATIONS, INDOOR AND OUT, FOR THE GREAT OCCASION

BY MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

Author of "Dishes and Beverages of the Old South," "Far Farings," etc., etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Much of the success of Christmas merrymaking comes from the successful setting of the Yuletide stage. In Grass Country, Christmas was the festival of the year, and they were past masters in the art of decking out the house to receive the Merry Saint. But they did not buy their decorations ready made, they found the wherewithal from the largess of nature—much richer in sentiment. How these Southern hosts prepared in advance for the holiday season was told by Mrs. Williams last month. In this story of Grasslands she gives a blending of practical advice and subtle suggestion of the way to attain the true Christmas spirit.*

FINE land means commonly fine land-masters. Major Talbot, for example, smiled at the wisdom of book farmers. He had no need of them to tell him secrets of soil and sunshine—what tilth kept land in good heart, what crops throve best following one on the other. He had, you see, grown up on Grassways, under his father's tutelage, so had absorbed the wise knowledge handed down by a long land-loving line. Talbots only had held Grassways, since one of them, sometime a Continental captain, had chosen it out of a virgin wilderness, in right of a patent given instead of pay. It would be kept in the name, albeit the Major himself was childless. His sister, married to a distant Talbot cousin, had a flock of sons to inherit this favored bit of the earth.

The house was an accretion. Originally squarely Colonial it had a wing here, an ell there, a porch jutted by whim had become a screened passage to new rooms, standing end-on to the drive. Notwithstanding, the effect was harmonious, not jumbled—chiefly perhaps because of a wholesome and delightful simplicity. The big lion-headed brass knocker upon the front door was, indeed, almost the sole thing touched avowedly with ornament. This outwardly—inside there was quite another condition. A hundred years of waxing and rubbing had turned wainscot of native black walnut into an approach to ebony. Likewise the ashen floors had been brought to mirror surfaces, whereon one needed to walk warily. The hall had a big stone fireplace with a mantel reaching more than half way to the high ceiling. There was just room above it, indeed, for a deer's head, a ten-pointer, the first and only buck the Major had ever brought down. Across the tines lay a rifle that had barked across the cotton ramparts at Pakenham's redcoats, with bullet-pouch and powder horn slung beneath it. Below, the mantel shelf showed tall silver ewers, trophies won by famous fliers for a sporting Talbot long since dead. In between lay the sword drawn last at Yorktown. Flanking the chimney-place either side were frames of deal, rudely hand-





carved, and unstained, enclosing Captain Talbot's commission, and the original grant to Grassways. Major Talbot's father had whiled away leaden hours as a prisoner of war by carving the frames with a rather dull pocket-knife.

Grassways kept open house every day in the year, but its hospitality came to full and finest flowering at Christmas. Then the Major and Nancy his wife gathered chosen companies, varying from year to year, made them eat the fat, drink the sweet, rejoice and be merry from Christmas Eve to Old Christmas—otherwise Twelfth Night. What made such gatherings unique was—they gave Christmas only; other giving was strictly barred. Tenants, hireling, all sorts of dependants, got money—gold and silver, in tiny new purses, each wrapped in white paper whereon Nancy had scrawled boldly "Christmas Gift." These were distributed a week ahead, so the recipients might, if it pleased them, turn the gifts into other things exactly to their minds.

Mid-month, upon a mild December morning, toward ten o'clock, the Major looked up from a weather forecast to say: "'Fraid we are in for a green Christmas. Not that it really matters much—nothing matters except to have a Christmas heart——"

"I say a Christmas house." Nancy interrupted. She was short and round, so rosily fair and unwrinkled; her thick white hair seemed almost freakish, especially by contrast with dark brows and lashes. Her tall husband, portly and ruddily weatherbeaten, had a silvered thatch to add to his distinction. He loved his wife even better than his land—next to them, he loved humankind. Now he leaned across to pat her hand softly, saying with a twinkle: "You make any house a Christmas house, old lady. I know—haven't I lived with you thirty-odd years?"

"Thank goodness—the fruit cake is out of the way." Nancy purred reflectively: "Seems to me somehow it's always better made in October. But—everything else——"

"Need any help?" the Major interrupted. Nancy looked at him pityingly. "You ought to know by this, I've got help," she said; "too much help—that's what's worrying me. Sis Lucy comes to-morrow, with three of the boys, and Tex——"

"Lucy's a host in herself, and the boys pretty handy——" the Major began. Nancy put her foot down impatiently—it had been crossed on the other. "Indeed she is!" she said heartily. "But—Mary March wants to come the next day, and fetch along Diana and Susan. So there'll be even more to watch out for."

"We can't have that! Flat!" the Major said, with a deep breath. "Why, those boys and girls will be either engaged—or not on speaking terms before Christmas Day."

"Yes—and I do loathe engagements and fallings out and quarrels," Nancy sighed. Suddenly she brightened, saying, with a crafty smile, "I won't let them quarrel, nor make love. I'll keep them so busy they won't have breath for it."

Such a prologue betokens happenings. Nancy carried it out to the letter. Result, a transformed Grassways when a laggard sun struggling through heavy clouds ushered in the day before Christmas. A muggy day—moist and unseasonably mild. Diana and Susan, who had been appointed to help Sis Lucy and Tex with the cake and candy making, were devoutly glad they had finished their labors at dusk yesterday. It had been rather aggravating to stand whisking eggs, creaming butter, measuring liquors and flavors under Mrs. Talbot's vigilant eyes, what time the Talbot boys trooped in and out and round about, their arms full of greenery, pausing now and then at the door of the big kitchen to chant mockingly:

"Sugar and spice, and everything nice,
That's what little girls are made of, made of!
That's what little girls are made of."

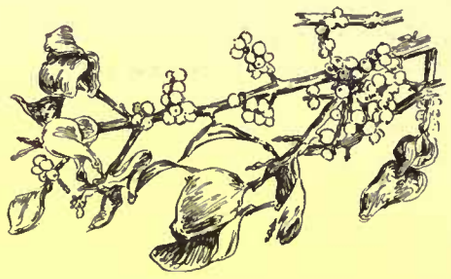


In the midst of the snow the birds' Christmas tree stood like a white tent, its laden branches bent to the ground

Notwithstanding, the boys had come in handy. Without them it might have been impossible to scour the swamps for cat-brier, the bottoms for cross vine, not to name getting the plentiful misletoe. Negroes had a superstition against climbing for it—the same as they had against stripping berried branches from the rare hollies. Native pine the grasslands hardly know—but here at Grassways there was a lusty row of them, planted by the first settler in memory of Old Virginia. Hence their tassels were cut but sparingly—and so high up the ravagings would not show. The Talbot boys had adventured recklessly up the tall trunks, under counsel of Mary March, who, with money and beauty to spare, had come to forty single—and loving trees rather better than men. Nancy had given over the greens and their gatherers into her capable hands, and every day since had chuckled over her own wisdom.

There had been merry nights in the big dining-room, tying rope of cedar and pine. Arborvitæ cut from trees on an

abandoned homestead had proved too stiff for such using—so had the bigger pine tassels. So also had the disappointing mistletoe—hence all were relegated to the flat groups over doors and windows, at the head of cat-brier trails. Cat-brier, known politely as southern smilax, was after a sort a providence—graceful do what you would with it, and nothing like so littery as holly and cedar. Wreath-making was forbidden—wreaths were too artificial and citified, Nancy and Mary March agreed. Besides, apart from nature's curves they both held to straight lines; the green rope ran true along the top of the wainscot, it came just level with the mantel shelf, outlined door and window casings, and followed accurately the fine lines of the great stairway. The broad first landing opposite the entrance had a window, south-looking and deeply recessed, and there the best of the house plants were massed. Nancy had trained rampant asparagus ferns over long wires for that particular situation. A little bending shaped a frame of lacy green for the window. Within it bloomed a savagely splendid Amaryllis. It had sent up half a dozen flower stalks—though the earliest blossoms had faded there were still many ruby chalices to catch and glorify all manner of light. The pot, half sunk in the window box, was hedged thickly with white narcissus, in bud, ready for Christmas blooming. At one side there was a white camellia full of rich buds ready to burst, on the other a Daphne already in half-blow. These Nancy had nurtured specially in her pit, and would send back there after the holiday time. They were placed first thing, after the wainscot rope was tacked up. The canopy ropes waited until the ribboning was done, and evergreen plaques in place.

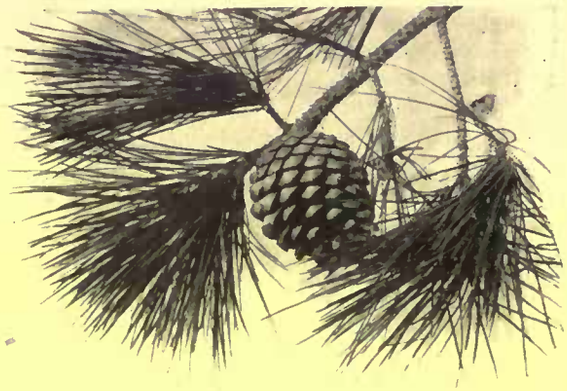


Mary March thought out the ribboning after Nancy entreated, "Do have something new—and different." Satin ribbon, five inches broad, of soft thick quality and the richest holly red, was loosely knotted, leaving a full yard between knots, then a heavy perfect pine tassel thrust through a knot, and its stem wired tight to a flat branch of holly. The stalks, previously dovetailed, were hidden by the knotted ribbon, then spray and tassel tacked firmly with the finest brads to the wainscot, standing diagonally, and at such a height the connecting ribbon ran fifteen inches beneath the green rope line. The ribbon was not drawn taut, only enough to hold it straight. A very fine tack or so midway kept it firmly in place; the drooping pine tassels, the upstanding holly, patterned against dark wood, quite transformed the hall. It was nearly square. Green rope carried up each corner, within two feet of the ceiling, then led diagonally to the corner opposite, but looped in passing over a strong hook in the center gave a cathedral effect, until the crossing was tied with big loops of the holly-colored ribbon. Long ends fell from the loops, and upheld a fern ball, stuck full of holly and misletoe, in their fullest berry. A smaller ball, whose foundation was a huge Irish potato, bored with a gimlet to receive the stems, hung in the fan-light over the front door. Still



When they invaded the precincts of the library, with its rush-bottomed chairs and rows of volumes, they found that the Major had forestalled them. The mantel was already green with boughs and the berried tendrils of the partridge vine

smaller clumps had been tacked flat against doors leading inward. The girls pouted the least bit over such arrangement, but the Major, twinkling although pretending to be stern, bade them remember the time and place, and the sacredness of old customs. In his heart he knew they were glad rather than angry.



Nancy hated marble pedestals except upon occasion. Mary March made it plain to her this was an occasion. So two slenderly graceful white pillars, lugged down from the garret, were set in the hall's remotest corners and crowned with tall, narrow-necked, copper-luster pitchers, which in turn were filled with shadow bouquets. That is to say, pressed ferns, fluffy milk-weed, plumy golden rod, still faintly aureate, trails of feathery clematis—most of all tall, round-headed stalks of the unromantic pye-weed, its pinky-purple transformed to the most delicate silver-lilac. Each and several these things showed marvelously against the dark wood, and by contrast with the red and green. Nancy looked at every thing, happy enough to cry, saying, however, loftily to Tex and her own maid Andalusia—Andy for short—"Hustle down the rugs—quick—and take out everything that doesn't belong. After that—well! I don't care how soon the company begins coming."

"O! Ho! We are not company!" the girls and boys protested in chorus. Nancy looked them over scornfully. "Company? You!" she said, shaking her head; "Why! You are hardly even trundle-bed trash." Then relenting, "But I will say it for you—I'd rather have you than all the company a train could bring."

Nancy does things so handsomely! We forgive her!" Roger, the eldest Talbot, said, in pretending aside to Susan. Mary March shook her fist at him, saying severely, "A nice mess you'll make of it all—philandering this time of the day—with the dining-room unfinished, and the parlor and library not touched."

"Oh, let's leave the parlor nice and clean, not mess it up with Christmas things." Diana pleaded, "Somehow I feel we ought—anyway, it's too beautiful for anything but real flowers."

"I believe you are right, honey," Nancy said, her head a little aside, "the dining-room won't take long. Just stick up dried things and holly and mistletoe, and pine tassels wherever you can—it's all roped and ready—and I've heaps of sword ferns and a lot of young geraniums for the window boxes. No! Hyacinths wouldn't suit there," as she saw a question in Mary's eyes. "Too smelly—the scent rather takes your appetite. Make the room look cheerful—that's all that's necessary."

"So say all of us!" William Talbot, the Major's namesake, announced sepulchrally. Then with a giggle, "Nobody can think of anything else, when they have the chance to see and smell and taste a Nancy Christmas dinner."

"Shut up!" Nancy said, cuffing him lightly. "But don't you agree with me—the best possible decoration there, is something good on the plates? That's what the dining-room's for."



"I more than agree—I approve," William declared, his hand on his heart, holding open the door which led into the dining-room. As Susan shot through it, he glanced significantly at the mistletoe above it, murmuring under breath, "All things come to him who waits, but the waiting is—simply awful."

"Is this go-as-you-please, and free-for-all?" Roger said, surveying the big room whose plenishings, like the house, were the result of accretion, yet kept terms with each other in a fine friendly fashion. Perhaps because they had room—the corner cupboard had no need to swear at the Jackson press; it stood at least twenty feet away, across the room. And tall as the press towered, vainglorious in its diamond panes, it did not in the least patronize the rather stubby sideboard, between the west windows, even though it was not mahogany. Nancy kept the sideboard proudly—it was one of the first things cabinet-made west of the Blue Ridge. At Christmases only, she dressed it out in the home-spun linen covers with deep netted fringe, that had come down along with it from that early time. The thick white of them threw up dazzlingly old silver and Sheffield plate. Mary March quickly made the wainscot above a gorgeous mat of bitter-sweet, its berries scarcely shrunken through Nancy's forethought in cutting off leaves when she set it to dry.

Underneath it, centering the sideboard, Great Grandmother Talbot's copper-luster bowl held fringy dark red chrysanthemums, and many sword ferns. The fall had been so mild the flowers had hardly needed protection. Masses of yellow and white ones decked the mantel, but could not put out of court its glory of tall brass candlesticks. The cupboard top had a bowpot of red-berried branches—swamp dogwood, upland dogwood, a little holly, and very many tall stalks of rose hips. What with the cheerful growthy red and green in the narrow boxes at each of the four windows, the sprigs of holly and mistletoes, the pine tassels scattered about, the dining-room had no need to be envious of the hall, even though it had had no set scheme of dercoration.

Surprise waited on the decorators in the library—whose name was not strictly deserved, albeit the one tall bookcase held the cream of English literature. It had rag rugs, many splint-bottomed chairs, great grandfather Talbot's walnut desk, a low lounge with a gay patchwork cover, a rack of guns and fishing rods, and a few old prints in black frames. The Major stood with his back to the door, making a pretense of studying the blindest of them, but really chuckling. He knew the others expected to find only the rope line in place—behold! by help of his favorite Wyeth, youngest of his nephews, he had banked the mantel with greenery, and trailed over it vivid partridge vines, wax-green of leaf, coral of berry, fresh because still on their own roots. Elsewhere was a brass umbrella-stand filled with white chrysanthemums, red berries, and trails of cat-brier; this was set in the only dull corner. Wyeth was still busy, tacking cross-vine about the print frames. He it was who waved back the invaders, saying in Mary March's own manner, "Get out of the picture—before you spoil it." But it was Talbot against Talbot. Roger walked in boldly, holding a sheet of cardboard in front of him, and saying, "You behave! That stuff won't do for the Family Hero," looking reverently up at the only portrait—a tall young man in a gray private's uniform. "Nancy says so—Nancy who must be obeyed," he went on. "She never forgets him—nor lets us either."

As he spoke he had been detaching from the cardboard a wreath of clematis in seed, fluffy, feathery, silvery beyond words. It was shaped to fit the picture accurately—the twisting of a few fine wires held it firmly in place.

"Only thing fit for a Man in Gray," Mary March said, decisively,

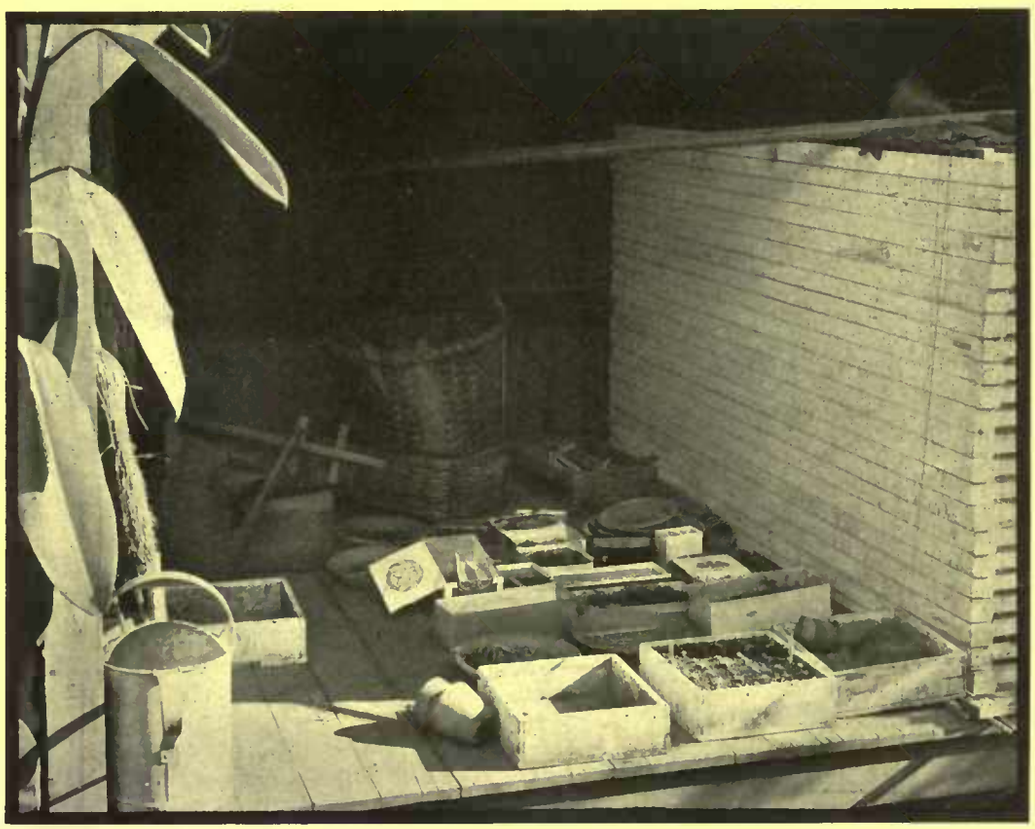
(*Continued on page* 407)

Taking Stock and Making Plans

SUMMING UP THE PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES IN THE GARDEN, AND LOOKING FORWARD TO THE COMING SEASON—WHAT CAN BE DONE NOW IN THE WAY OF PREPARATION

BY D. R. EDSON

FOR success in gardening, plans must be made well in advance, and the time to plan is *now*. Besides the vegetables which your garden this year gave you, there should be an extremely valuable by-product of experience; but its value will deteriorate rapidly with the lapse of time. Many of the mistakes which are still fresh in your memory now will have been entirely forgotten by next spring. If you happen to be the chief of a department in the business in which you work, your employer undoubtedly requires a report upon the year's operations; you know, also, that that report often shows many things which you did not suspect and that it is the only safe basis from which to plan your work for the year ahead. Do as much for yourself; you are as much interested in keeping down the cost of living as your employer is in making money. Not that an itemized cent for cent balance sheet is necessary or even desirable, but you can jot down the main figures of expense, such as manure or fertilizer, seeds, tools, etc., and also any extra labor for plowing, spading, and other work in the garden. In all probability you can do this from memory in a way that will be accurate enough—and you can probably get in the same way an approximate estimate of what the garden yielded. Furthermore, you should jot down now the things of which you had either not enough or too much, what varieties did not seem to taste as good as they should, and what things you are under- or over-supplied with for the winter. It will require only a single evening's pleasant occupation to do this; it will be worth a good deal to you to have it done. It will also add that interest which intelligent planning always gives to your garden work for the coming year, and not only added interest but added results.



It is a great mistake, when the season's active outdoor gardening is over, not to put the tools, etc., in good order. Store all the implements carefully, so that they will be in condition for next spring

Within the next three months there will be plenty of time to attend to a good deal of your garden work, so that you will be unhampered and ready for a fair start in the spring. But if you keep on acting on the "plenty of time" principle, you will find that it has escaped before you realized it. The only safe and sure way is to get at the job now and have it out of the way.

Have you ever arrived at an April first, when you could look around and find the following things done? Your plant food—manure, fertilizers, and "accelerators"—all purchased; your season's seeds, in the right quantities, on hand; your old tools all in one place, cleaned up, oiled and polished, and repairs made; a compressed air sprayer and a powder blower (both of which together need not cost over five to eight dollars) and a supply of ammunition to use in them; some provision made for supplying your garden, or at least part of it, with water during the drought? If so, I am ready to wager that that season you had a successful and satisfactory garden.

But the great probability is that you have never, so far, enjoyed such an April first. And yet there is not one of these things which cannot be done just as well before that date—which in most sections means the beginning of the rush season of gardening out-of-doors—just as well, or in fact better, than later.

Take, for instance, the matter of your season's seeds. Most of the catalogues will be ready in January; it is just time to send for them now. You know, or you should know, just as well at this time as three months hence what you are going to require. At present the seedsman's stock is full and he has time to fill your order without rushing it through and involving the possibility of making annoying mistakes. The things you most want will not be reported as exhausted or substituted for. You have plenty of time to study the catalogues and make out your order carefully. You have time to figure out accurately just the amounts you will need.

The same arguments are just as true of your plant food, manures, fertilizers, or chemicals. Good manure is hard to find at any time; it is much harder to find in March or April than in January. Engage yours now. The person from whom you buy it will agree to deliver it at any time, but in all probability if you will take it before the snow is off the ground, and while work

is slack, you can get it at a lower price. Unless you are fortunate enough to be near an abundant supply of manure, you will probably have to use five or six hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer. If you want to get the best possible fertilizer for the least possible money, you will have to buy the raw materials and mix your own. It will not be a disagreeable job and will require only a few minutes' work with square pointed shovel and a smooth, tight floor. The ingredients which I have used for a number of years with complete success are high grade tankage, sixteen per cent acid phosphate, muriate of potash, and nitrate of soda. If you will use them in the proportions of 50, 60, 40, and 30 pounds, in the order mentioned above, they will give you a complete fertilizer of approximately four per cent nitrogen, eight of available phosphoric acid, and ten of potash. The advantages of mixing your own fertilizer are a saving of forty to fifty cents on each one hundred pounds and the fact that you get better stuff than you can buy. If you think you cannot mix your own, however, be sure to send to your State agricultural college and get a copy of its report on fertilizers, which is absolutely free, and a brief inspection of which will show you in which of the ready mixed brands you can get the most for your money. Get twenty-five to fifty pounds extra each, according to the size of your garden, of nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, and tankage. The former is invaluable as a top dressing to give some things a quick start, especially in the spring. The potash is useful as a top dressing, also, for crops that do not seem to be ripening up when they should, and is especially valuable for use in connection with fruit trees, vines, etc. Tankage makes an excellent starter to use in the hill with plants that are set out or under muskmelons and the like.

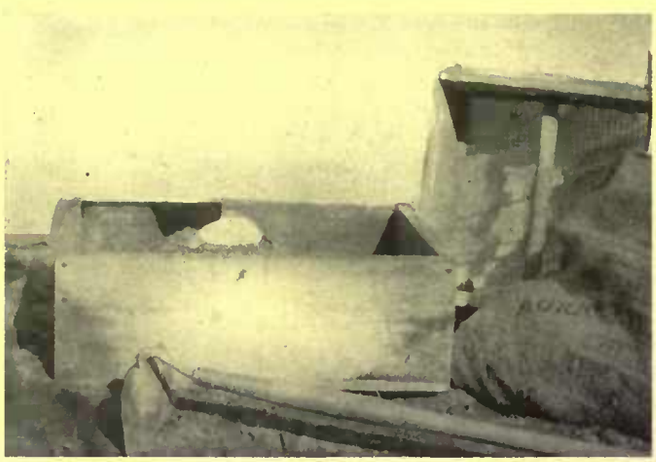


If you can arrange to do so, it will usually prove less expensive to get the necessary manure for fertilizing during the winter instead of the spring. At the latter time the available supply will be more in demand

Your garden tools should be kept just as sharp and bright as a pocket knife and always in good running order. Any bolts and attachments that have become so rusty as to stick should be soaked and thoroughly cleaned and oiled so that they will give you no trouble in the spring. Get a flat file and go over the edges of your hand and wheel hoes. If a new trowel, hoe, rake, or watering-pot will be needed in the spring, order it with your seeds. You will have a larger variety to select from than in the small local hardware store and can obtain one better suited to your particular requirements. Have you a full set of attachments to go with your wheel hoe? If not, add one or two to your list each year until you have the complete practical outfit.

The experiment stations have had a long and uphill publicity campaign to get people to realize the amount of injury done by the various insects which attack growing crops, and to realize the fact that the most of them can now be controlled if they are taken in time. But timeliness is the great secret of success in the warfare against these things. Practically all the remedies and preventatives required, certainly all those you need for an ordinary garden, are now to be had in low-priced, ready-to-use forms, which will keep perfectly well. Why not get a pound or a pint of each and have them on hand ready to use? Get a stout, medium-sized drygoods box and nail it up securely to the side of your tool house; fasten the cover on with a couple of hinges and a clasp so it can be locked up perfectly safe from the children; a piece of thin board such as the side of a cracker box will make a neat shelf easily fitted into it. Then get the following:

One pound of Paris green, twenty-five cents; one pound of arsenate of lead, twenty cents; one pound of hellebore, twenty-five cents; one quart of liquid Bordeaux mixture, twenty-five cents; one quart of kerosene emulsion, prepared, twenty-five cents; total, one dollar and twenty cents. Besides these, especially if you have any fruit trees, small fruits, or plants in the flower garden which are subject to attack from mildew, smuts, or rust, get a gallon of lime sulphur wash at seventy-five cents. For a couple of dollars so invested you can buy garden insurance against a high percentage of the insects and diseases which are likely to give you trouble. Your sprayer and powder gun, if you take good care of them, should last ten or fifteen years, and the supply of poisons and sprays in the above list will do for the ordinary home garden for two or three seasons. There is not space here to tell you why and how these different things should be used, but you do not need to know that now; the point is to have them on hand and ready—for with most of them come full directions. But the most important thing about using any of them is to get it under the leaves, vines, bark, or whatever the case may be, within a short time after you perceive the first sign of danger.



In preparing the soil for indoor plants care should be taken to pulverize the ingredients before mixing them

What did you do when the dry weather struck you this summer? What happened to your garden when week after week went by without rain? Was your soil so retentive of moisture

(*Continued on page* 406)



The "roof garden" was built on a tin roof above a room on the first floor. The roof is of glass shaded with adjustable screens, and in summer abundant ventilation is supplied by the opened windows and ventilators in the roof. Willow furniture and growing plants are appropriately used

A Year-Round Living-Room

PROVIDING A COMFORTABLE OUTDOOR ROOM WHICH CAN BE USED EQUALLY WELL IN SUMMER AND WINTER—A NOVEL SOLUTION OF A NOT INFREQUENT PROBLEM

BY THEODORA W. KRICHBAUM

THE problem of a suburban house without a veranda was the one which confronted us when we started in to convert a most ordinary and nondescript dwelling into a modern home. The building in question, a wooden affair which had received sundry and divers sorts of patching in the past, stretched its ugly width some fifty odd feet in extent, across its appointed site, almost to the final foot, hugging the curb, moreover, in its crowding upon the street.

The house entrance was dignified by the name of front veranda. It could hold perhaps four chairs, and was about ten feet square, but of privacy it was utterly destitute. The noise of passing vehicles, the proximity of the traveler on the sidewalk, generally served to keep the family indoors, when they most desired to be out-of-doors.

With the exception of the briefest of vacations, our summers are spent at home; consequently, with the approach of spring our eyes have been wont to turn to the small yard in our rear, and the great question which arose each year was what could be done to secure a restful, retired spot, attached to the house, yet open to the splendors of the night and the sunshine and breezes of the day. No rear veranda could be considered because of the nearness of the stable, and obviously no enlargement of the front porch was either desirable or possible.

Plans and speculations proceeded apace, however, and the mark of a blue pencil demolished interior partitions everywhere; rooms grew and windows opened (on paper) till the very roof raised itself, and the old house lost its identity completely. At this juncture, Inspiration stepped in. Back in a sunny southeast corner of the house, covering a space of some twenty odd feet, was a tin roof surmounting a room on the first floor. In that bit of seclusion and sunshine a wonder grew which, as the weeks passed, became what we now call our "roof garden." A glass roof fifteen feet high was arched overhead with the two interior side walls which flanked the house, rising to meet it. This left the two outer sides for wide open spaces of copper wire net in summer, and glass sashes in winter. A green cement floor was laid,



In winter the light window shades are supplanted by heavy curtains which may be drawn together so as effectually to shut out cold drafts. With the aid of fireplace and radiator the room thus proves comfortable even in severe weather

and our veranda became an established fact. From this point its development has been a constant joy. All the woodwork is cypress stained a soft green, matching the floor. The walls are rough plaster, treated to a coat of dove gray waterproof paint. The furniture is all willow, stained green, even the shades of the drop lights, and the sideboard, with its copper implements for the midnight supper, served literally under the stars. The cushions and table covers are gray and green, sunfast to withstand the sunshine. In summer dark green Holland shades protect us from the too fierce rays of light from above, but a portion of these upper sashes open up, and so provide fine ventilation from above. Green wood woven shades temper the side light. Ferns of wonderful growth, begonias, and vines grow luxuriantly, summer and winter. For convenience, and to render breakfast and other service possible here, an extra stairway to the dining-room, immediately below, has been constructed, as well as two other connections with rooms on the second floor.



The fireplace is necessarily small, but its position in one corner of the room gives it considerable attractiveness. Ready access to other rooms is provided by the doors at the left

Morning, noon, or night, summer or winter, it is a spot of supreme restfulness. With the snow on the glass roof above, or in the witchery of a brilliant moonlight night, it is always and ever fascinating. A corner fireplace—small, because it was all the chimney outlet we could secure—provides a place for a blazing log or two, which, with an ample steam radiator and heavy window draperies, defy the winter cold. Thus our veranda—or, as we love to call it in its perpetual greenness, our "roof garden"—is a feature of the house, a veritable bright spot in the home.



The Motor Emigrants

THE STORY OF A "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT THAT WAS STARTED BY A MOTOR CAR—CHAPTER VI—THE SPENCES DISCOVER THE CAMPING POSSIBILITIES OF THE CAR

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The man whose business ties him to the city may feel the call of woods and fields, but the unpleasant prospects of isolation, lack of transit facilities, provincialism, etc., have deterred him from making a change. The automobile has solved these difficulties for many and has made a home in the rural country possible even for city business men. This is the account of an emigration to a rural district made possible by a motor. The automobile was considered part of the plant, and yet even when its original cost was included in the price of the home, they found that it enabled them to buy quite extensive lands for the price of a place in a high-class suburban development. How a motor served in a variety of practical purposes, brought friends, made the family independent of distance and time-table, is taken from the experiences of a man who has proved his experiment. This narrative was begun in the July issue.*

BY C. H. CLAUDY

"I DECLARE," mused Mrs. Spence one day, after having used the runabout first for a shopping expedition, later to bring the children home from a visit ten miles distant, and finally to carry Mr. Spence from the station, "I don't see how we *ever* thought an automobile undemocratic, or a stuck-up, purseproud sort of thing to own! I don't believe I could ever *live* without one, city or country, again. People who don't own automobiles don't understand what they do!"

"You are entirely right, as usual!" Mr. Spence put on additional power and the little car began to eat the road up, and an exhilarating breeze fanned their faces. "There doesn't seem to be any end to the tasks we can ask it to perform."

"That's what I think. Now, what would you say to a little trip to Eagle Rock?"

"Why the change of subject so suddenly? And why Eagle Rock, of all inaccessible, disagreeable-to-get-to places? You surely can't look back with any pleasure on our one and only trip there!"

"Well—I don't know—was it so bad?"

Had Mr Spence known, his wife was but getting him started for a purpose. But he rushed blindly to his destruction.

"You don't know! You—why, you outrageous person! Haven't I heard you say a thousand times it was the worst trip you ever took? You don't remember the long, hot, stuffy ride? The crowded cars? The fat woman who insisted on sitting all over you? The child with the molasses candy who wanted to love you? The people in the next seat and the things they said? Forgotten the long wait at the junction, the heat, and that awful carriage ride, nine miles to the top of the old rock? I grant you the view is beautiful and it's nice after you arrive, but the saints defend me from getting there! No, thank you! I'll pack up and go to the Pole or Kamschatka or any other place, but no Eagle Rock!"

"Well, I agree with you. It *was* awful. But it was the journey which was awful. The place was nice. Dorry and Larry weren't even born then! And I'd like them to see it—I'd like to see it again. Why can't we go in Good Fairy?"

Mr. Spence turned his head from the flying road and looked at his wife, quizzically.

"Humph!" he answered. "So it wasn't a change of subject! You do move in strange and mysterious ways your purposes to accomplish! I'm sure I don't know why not—I suppose we could manage it. But it looks like a big undertaking to me!"

"That's because you still think of it in terms of heated cars, sticky babies, and squashy fat ladies!" replied Mrs. Spence. "I see in it only a pleasant ten-day tour—day and a half there, day and a half back, and a week to stop and let Dorry and Larry find out what the old State really looks like when you are way up

above it! I think the experience would be good for all of us."

Mr. Spence said no more then, but he mulled the matter over in his mind and finally decided that there really was no reason why the frequent short trips they were accustomed to taking in Good Fairy should not be extended into this modest tour of 170 miles. In consequence, Good Fairy got a sadly needed grooming and one her various parts were not accustomed to receiving.

"For we must certainly put up a good front!" agreed Dorry and Larry both. "*We* know this isn't a real touring car—it's a beast of burden and a farmer's wagon and a silage-cutting machine and an orcharding vehicle, but that's no reason the various people who see us shouldn't think we are a lot of plutocrats out on the road for a joy ride!"

So Good Fairy was washed and dried, polished and shined, her grease cups filled and screwed down several times, given oil and gasoline, her cushioned seats dusted and her few marred places touched up with the brush.

It was a happy party which "embarked," as Mrs. Spence insisted on saying, on the journey. Mr. Spence was only mildly enthusiastic—manlike, once having had a perfectly awful time getting to a certain place, he expected nothing better.

"Of course, Daddy doesn't expect any fat women in the car, and he probably thinks we won't eat taffy and insist on wiping our hands on him!" declaimed Dorry to her mother, after a glance at her father's face. "But of course he *does* expect seven punctures, nine broken axles, two gasoline explosions, and one fire! He tries to hide his feelings, but I can see it in his face!"



As they reached the real woods and neared their proposed hunting ground, the roads became worse. But the Good Fairy was equal to all conditions

So Mr. Spence "mended his face," to use a Spence family expression, and tried to enjoy himself. It was not, however, until the middle of the second day, when Eagle Rock was actually towering above them, and the realization was brought sharply home to him that he had actually accomplished the journey without trouble, without accident, without incident other than pleasurable, and that he was now, this minute, engaged in driving the nine miles which had previously been toiled over so slowly by "one sick horse power," that he really cheered up.

"I guess you *do* know how to manage the nominal head of the family!" he admitted to Mrs. Spence. "I stand ready to start for Europe in Good Fairy to-morrow if you say the word. Do you remember that crag out there? We used to sit there, children," he went on, eager as a boy, "we used to sit there and make believe spoon—oh, a few ages ago. Long before you were born. Do you remember the corn crib?" turning again to his wife and fishing in his memory for something which made his wife smile and blush, though neither Dorry nor Larry knew to what he referred.

This story has not the space to go into the details of a happy week. Eagle Rock was as pretty as ever—the drives were as fine, the air as exhilarating, and the view as grand as when they had visited it almost twenty years before. But then they had driven a few miles in slow-going carriages; now they flew about fine roads in Good Fairy and learned more of the surrounding country in a week than they had in a month's stay before.

"You can do it, sure!" agreed the proprietor of the hotel. "I had a party up here last week which had just come from Gettysburg. Said they spent three days going down there and three days getting back, and saw more of the field in two days with the car than the old man—he was in the battle—knew was there from a dozen previous visits when he went sightseeing in a carriage. They tell me that's a great park, with fine roads and a lot of dandy monuments!"

"I must think about that for Larry and Dorry," Mr. Spence told himself.

But it was not of the Gettysburg trip that he talked to his wife and family when they were safe home again. He had seen a railroad folder, and talked with a friend who had just come from a camping trip.

"*I* have the real, sure enough idea, this time!" he declaimed to Mrs. Spence. "You can have all your Eagle Rocks and your Gettysburg trips and all that! I'm not saying we didn't have a good time, either. But what's the matter with taking the car and heading for the Maine woods? I haven't had a real hunt for an age. You've never lived under canvas in your life. Why can't we start out and gypsy up there—live in a tent as we go, cook our own meals, camp out?"

"John Spence, you are crazy! Who ever heard of going camping in an automobile?"

It was what Mr. Spence was waiting for.

"I knew you'd say that!" he answered, a wicked gleam in his eye. "But it so happens that I *do* know somebody who did it—and his name is Warren Albright, who has an office two doors

from mine! And just to prove it, I asked him to loan me the pictures he made and *here they are!"*

Mr. Spence produced a bundle of amateur snap shots. Mrs. Spence took them curiously, Dorry and Larry looking over her shoulder. There was one showing the party *en route*—another showing the camp at night with a tent fly stretched from automobile side to ground for shelter, and the people sitting about an open fire—a third delineating an early morning swim in a river which the party was shown crossing on a flat boat ferry in the next picture, and so on.

"Seeing is believing—you'd better admit right out that it can be done, because we are going to do it!" announced Mr. Spence triumphantly at the growing interest on Mrs. Spence's face.

"Hurrah for Dad!" came the united shout of both children. "Good Fairy to the front. From farm wagon to guide in the pathless forest! Dad, I want a rifle!" from Larry. "And a complete fishing outfit," put in Dorry. "And I think I ought to have a regular corduroy camping out suit with sombrero and all!" hazarded Mrs. Spence, looking at her husband and smiling.

So it was arranged, and a few weeks later they actually did start on a camping trip, with the same old Good Fairy which had been everything else in their lives at "The Gardens" now acting as Pullman car and railroad combined.

To be sure, camping out was somewhat different from Pullman cars.

"But it's nice except when it rains!" agreed Mrs. Spence.



The pictures which Mr. Albright had taken firmly convinced Mrs. Spence that automobile camping would be not only feasible but thoroughly enjoyable

The relief from even the mild constraint of a country home was a welcome change to all. Dorry and Mrs. Spence did the cooking—Larry and Mr. Spence washed the dishes. Sleeping bags on rubber blankets did for beds, and the whole camp equipment was easily packed on running boards and on the tonneau floor; the bedding roll—a huge affair—was successfully strapped on behind.

There was no hurry, so they tried for no records. It was their practice to stop about four in the afternoon, whenever an attractive field near the road gave promise of a suitable camping place. Locations near either river or spring were not hard to find, once north of the Massachusetts line, and making camp soon became an exact science. Larry gathered firewood while his father put up the fly tent. The automobile did duty as one tent pole, and by having the fly long enough to form a curtain against the automobile, they were protected from a too strong draft underneath. The fly was made of oiled balloon silk, waterproof, twelve feet long and fourteen feet wide, which gave it a spread of eight feet. The outward edge was either tied to trees or supported on poles cut for the purpose with the light camp ax which they carried. The balloon tent was very light and folded to go under the back cushion.

"It's funny to sit on your house all day and go to sleep under it at night!" Dorry murmured, when she saw the arrangement.

Nesting tins of aluminum did duty both for cooking purposes and carry food for lunch. A set of five takes up but little room and is very light. A square fry pan with detachable handle, and a coffee pot with a nest of five cups inside it, very easily took care of the storage of those unhandy articles.

"No fine hampers with knives and forks and napkins and room-taking ice compartments for us!" Mr. Spence had ruled, made wise in his day and generation by many conversations with Albright, who had "been through the mill." "The thing to do is to have as little as possible to look after and have that little packable in the least possible space!"

Food, of course, was secured through the country. Farmers were glad to sell them eggs and fresh fruit, and they replenished butter, coffee, sugar, flour and such things easily enough at the various towns through which they passed.

"No use stocking up with pounds and pounds of everything—we've little room and plenty of time—we'll get the things as we go along," commanded the captain-in-chief, as the children called their father, and so it was managed.

Once actually up in the woods, they planned to camp out only as long as the roads continued good—but when they drew near the hunting ground it was arranged that Dorry and her mother were to go to a summer camp and stay there, while Larry and his father took a guide and went into the woods for their hunting.

It is impossible in a condensed story of this kind to give the many adventures which happened to this pair of boys—for Mr. Spence found and gladly proclaimed that since he had become a farmer he became younger rather than older every year. The purpose of these various incidents is not to tell a connected and dramatic narrative, but to show, in as lifelike a manner as their sketchy form will allow, the main facts about the automobile as an actual aid to actual living, not considered merely in the light of a luxurious toy, the main purpose of which is to haul one about in the evening or use as an aid to a shopping or theater-going expedition. That the Spences should cap the climax of the many uses they had found for Good Fairy by finding it useful as a hunting companion contains nothing strange. Others have found it perfectly feasible to camp out in an automobile as well as in a canoe or a sailboat.

"And we had plenty to eat and plenty to wear and plenty to enjoy every minute of the time, didn't we, Dad?" Larry defended their odd vacation to a schoolmate. "I tell you, I've seen a lot of people buy and use cars" (Larry spoke as if of great age and long experience, to his father's great though secret amusement), "but I've never seen any one who knew how much there was in a motor car, until we learned!"

"Did you ever count it up, and set down exactly what the car has done?"

(*Continued on page* 392)



The Home Maker's Christmas

ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT ARE OF REAL VALUE IN FURNISHING AND DECORATING THE HOME—NEW IDEAS IN FURNITURE, TABLE ACCESSORIES, AND LIGHTING CONVENIENCES

BY SARAH LEYBURN COE

MOST people prefer to select their own house furnishings, just as they choose to select their own clothes, a fact that should loom large in the general scheme of Christmas giving, for nothing in the way of a Merry-Christmas present is capable of inflicting more annoyance and irritation than an article of household use that must be lived with and looked at day after day, regardless of its suitability.

On the other hand there can be no more satisfactory gift than the piece of furniture or silver, the rug or hanging, that is really needed, that fits in perfectly with its surroundings, and is a source of real pleasure to the recipient. In selecting such a gift considerable care and attention are required, not to mention an intimate knowledge of the house or room in which it is to be used; for an additional piece of furniture should merely serve to round out a perfect whole, and not, as is too often the case, provide a jarring note in otherwise harmonious surroundings.

With the serious efforts that are now being made to produce furniture of good workmanship and admirable



This little Nuremburg house is really a medicine chest for the wall



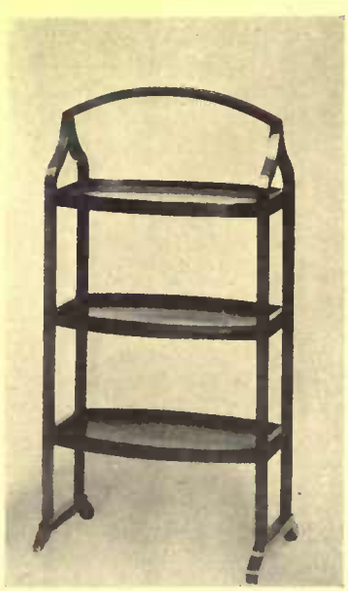
An attractive candle sconce in Sheffield silver. Similar ones can be had for electric lights



When in use this triangular table unfolds into circular shape



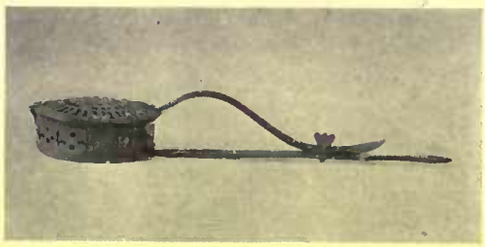
Four good pieces which carry out the same general style. They have oak frames combined with woven cane



The muffin stand may now be had with oval shelves



A candle stick made of a sea urchin's shell, with a sea horse handle and heavily silvered, is quite appropriate for the seaside cottage



The chestnut roaster is sure to be a welcome gift in the country house



Ornamental brass or bronze sun-dials may well be included in the list. They should be purchased true for the locality of the recipient

furniture is always acceptable provided of course there is a place in which it is absolutely needed. Odd chairs are particularly suitable just at present, for with the revived fashion of lacquered furniture there are many such chairs, excellent copies of old pieces, that are used with furnishings of almost every description. Each year sees the introduction of at least a few tables and other small pieces in new shapes patterned after standard models, but adapted to present day uses. In many cases this adaptation consists largely of space saving qualities, for the designers evidently keep the apartment dweller in mind.

The familiar tea-wagon is now made in a small size, suitable for restricted quarters but still quite large enough to be serviceable, and a new tea-table of excellent design has an oval top with glass cover, that turns back in a frame and can be placed flat against the wall. Another all-round useful table has a circular top formed of three hinged leaves which, when turned down, transform the table into a triangular shaped affair that can be deposited in any odd corner. A new model in the worthy muffin stand has oval, instead of the usual circular, shelves and the quaint little box-like sewing stand that holds so much and is so compact, is now made with a drawer underneath that adds to its capacity.

When there is a space that really demands it, no more acceptable gift can be found than an ornamental mirror in a frame of mahogany or gilt, or a combination of the two. From $5 to $15 are the prices of some lovely design, that is really worth while, it should be an easy enough matter to select a satisfactory gift, for the single piece of



A smoker's reading lamp with convenient places for matches, ashes, a book and a glass

mirrors, copies of old models, that are unusual in design, and quite different from the regulation, so-called Colonial mirror that is evidently manufactured by the thousand and can be found in every shop. Still another delightful gift for the householder who may have space for it is the cedar chest that has developed into a distinctly ornamental piece of furniture, with its beautifully grained surface and brass trimmings, and is as useful as it is good to look at.

Hangings and draperies are a bit unusual as Christmas presents, but one is apt to be sorely tempted by printed linens and imported cretonnes with their exquisite colorings and designs. Whether it is only a square for a single pillow-cover, or an order on an upholsterer for the doing over of an entire room, the gift is sure to be appreciated, provided of course it is entirely suitable as to coloring and pattern. The printed linens that will wash beautifully and wear indefinitely are 60 and 72 inches wide and average about $3.50 a yard.

Gifts for use on the table and in the dining-room are to be had in the greatest variety and can be selected without thought of space, a necessary consideration when making a present of a piece of furniture. One of the most useful of these is the warming stand, large enough for several dishes and so arranged that the top slides back to form a small stove, either with an alcohol



Exquisite colors and designs are to be had in the printed linen draperies



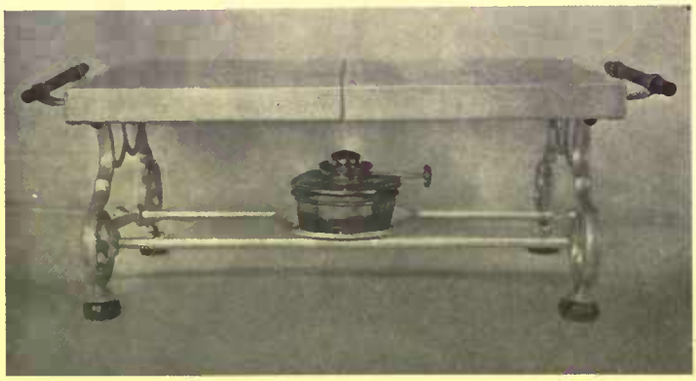
A hanging that washes well



Draperies and hangings like these may be had sixty or seventy-two inches wide for about $3.50



This lamp duplicates in glass the effect of a silk shade



For the dining table there is the warming stand, large enough for several dishes and heated by alcohol or electricity



These lanterns of antique design make good piazza lights

lamp underneath or with electric current for these stands are now adapted to electricity. A new toast warmer that is pretty and convenient is of silver, shaped like an ordinary toast rack with a tiny alcohol lamp underneath, and another new addition to the breakfast table service is a pair of little Sheffield pots, one of which is intended for coffee, the other for hot milk. They are made with right and left handles, so that the milk and coffee can be poured in at the same time, and their price is $8 each.

Electric percolators, toasters and chafing dishes are beginning to be considered quite indispensable as parts of the dining-room equipment, and there can be no question about their suitability as gifts; or when electricity is not available, the alcohol percolators and samovars are equally serviceable, if rather more trouble. Quite the newest thing in an alcohol percolator is of silver-plate, with a cut glass globe of elaborate design, in place of the customary plain glass.

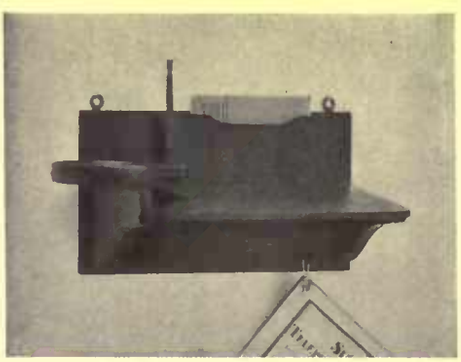
A satisfactory gift to the housekeeper who appreciates distinction in her table decoration would be one of the Japanese flower holders with shallow dish for water, in which a very few flowers can be arranged in an exceedingly artistic way. The holders are of bronze in various shapes of crabs, swans and other aquatic dwellers, or in forms rather more conventional in design, and the dishes of Chinese crackle-ware, or plain white porcelain, can be had in many shapes and sizes, and at prices from one dollar upwards.



Japanese flower holders of this type are distinctive. Above is shown their use in a shallow dish

Dinner gongs and chimes make useful gifts and are shown in a number of different styles, from the brass disk suspended in a frame to the set of chimes placed in a small mahogany stand about three feet high. A smaller set of chimes with four notes is also mounted on a mahogany stand for use on a side table, and still another variety is enclosed in a wall cabinet with doors like an ordinary cupboard.

Modern Sheffield silver can be had in such a variety of attractive pieces that it furnishes unlimited opportunities for the selection of appropriate Christmas gifts. Practically all of the Sheffield pieces are copies of antiques and there is no question of their value, either from an artistic or a utilitarian standpoint. Particularly satisfactory are the Sheffield pitchers of good size, in perfectly plain models designed



A hanging telephone desk, with round shelf for the instrument



Right and left handles permit the simultaneous pouring of coffee and hot milk



A four-chime dinner gong mounted in mahogany for the side table

on beautiful lines, that are $12.50 to $15 each. Charming little after dinner coffee sets are shown for about $20, and of course there are the usual vegetable dishes and candlesticks and trays in any number of different styles, while Sheffield sconces in lovely Colonial models may be had for either candles or incandescent lamps, and ought to prove a joy to any householder on one's Christmas list.

Pewter, too, has been revived until modern pewter is quite as available as Sheffield, made in designs equally good, and in pieces intended not only for decorative purposes but for ordinary household use. Copies of the curious whale-oil lamps at $2.75, quaint candlesticks with wind shields, porringers, and tankards and mugs from $2.50 up to about $15 are reproduced from antique pieces for present day decoration, and tea sets in a number of good patterns, with dishes and plates and pitchers, are coming into demand for household and table use. (A good design is illustrated at the head of this article.) The latter make particularly acceptable gifts for people who have summer cottages or camps, as they are kept bright and shining with little trouble, and will take the place of silver without being valuable enough to necessitate any special care in storing them from season to season.



Odd chairs of lacquered work fit in almost anywhere. They are now made in excellent copies of old pieces



Every country home owner has opportunity to use at least one cedar chest. They now come in a variety of finishes, handsomely bound in brass

dials in brass or bronze to be had at reasonable prices. Picturesque lanterns in quaint designs, with dull brass frames and ancient looking yellowed glass sides, are among the housefurnishing novelties this season, and make attractive lights for the piazza. The combination of willow with the gay, crudely colored Hungarian china is something quite new, and muffin stands, fern bowls, flower pots and dishes of various shapes and sizes of this ware in holders of willow seem to suggest summer time pleasures and appropriate Christmas remembrances at the same time. An addition to the fittings of the fireplace in the autumn camp or the all-year-round country house is a chestnut-roaster made of dull brass, a copy of an old model that is sufficiently quaint to be ornamental as well as useful.

Odd and attractive articles whose uses are essentially prosaic and homely may be made to do duty as Christmas gifts if only one takes the trouble to look for them. The medicine chest, necessary evil that it is, is now disguised as a fascinating little Dutch house, the contents of which would never by any chance be suspected. There are ever so many models in these little chests which are fastened on the wall in the usual way, and all have the quaint Dutch roofs and dormer windows, with the half-timber decoration, while some are so realistic that they show places where the plastering has peeled off and left the bricks bare. The umbrella stand, an article of furniture usually despised, is now made in the effective combination of English oak and cane which would prove quite an attractive addition

(*Con'd on p.* 404)

Even though there seems little connection between the Christmas spirit and summer cottages, many of the most suitable presents that can be given are essentially summer time articles, and would no doubt be gladly received. For the owners of old-fashioned gardens there are fascinating sun-



A new tea-table with glass top that swings back, for convenience in placing against the wall



A foot rest designed to fit against the easy chair to make it yet more comfortable



This box-like sewing stand has an especially large capacity and is easily carried about



WINTER RESIDENTS of WOODS AND FIELDS

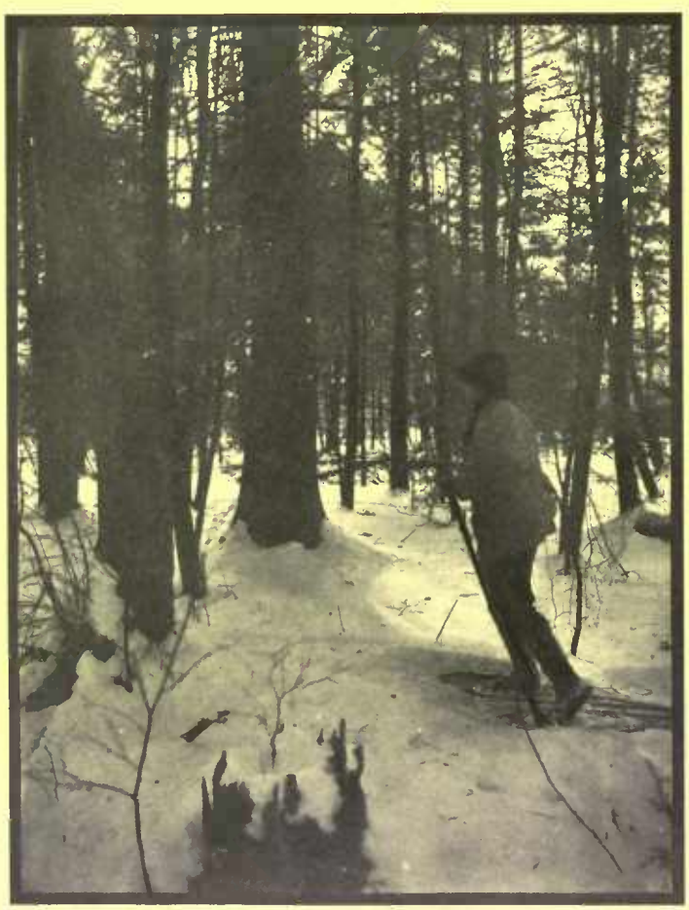
by HOWARD H. CLEAVES



BIRDS AND ANIMALS THAT BRAVE THE WINTER'S COLD—MIGRANTS FROM THE NORTH THAT COME TO US ONLY WITH THE CLOSING OF THE YEAR

Photographs by the Author and Others

HAVE you ever been abroad in the country on a cold night in December and looked across the snow-clad hills and wondered at the stillness of things? A shadow passing in the moonlight through the orchard tells of the night hunt of the screech owl and from yonder thicket bobs the form of a cottontail; but everything goes forward in silence, for all wild creatures that are active at this season learn the meaning of acute hunger and, with most, life becomes too serious to allow of singing or calling for its own sake. As you return from your hour's tramp across the snow carpets of pasture and woodland, with ears a-tingle and nose-tip cold, can you help but marvel at the hardiness of the birds and beasts that withstand so successfully the rigors of our New England winters? After a brief exposure to the unmerciful elements we are glad to rub our benumbed hands above the kitchen stove or stand before the open fire till the steam rises from our garments—but what of the birds? They seek no artificial heat and, indeed, need none: they shame us with their vitality. An ounce of flesh and bone, a layer of fat, and a covering of feathers—and you have described the chickadee, a midget who "stands by" through the most rigid winters and dispenses a ton of optimism into the bargain. And the chickadee is only one of a great fraternity of robust feathered sprites that invite our friendship through sleet, snow and cold.



The silence of the winter woods deepens as the sun sinks behind the westward ridges. An owl hoots far off in the hemlock swamp, and you pause a moment to listen

It must be granted that a great majority of the birds that enliven our summer woods scurry southward at the approach of autumn, but would you believe that there are myriads of birds that spend the winter hundreds of miles to the north of us no matter how bitter may be the cold; and that the severest climate that the Middle Atlantic States can boast would seem to them as mild as the warm breezes of Florida would to the chickadee? The Lapland longspur, the crossbills, redpolls, Bohemian waxwing and evening grosbeak are all representatives of this group of sturdy northerners that occasionally wander here to be seen by us in the months of snow, and all of them are comparatively small land birds. Then there is the snow owl and the purple sandpiper—the former frequenting the ocean beaches and the latter always being found there at this season. Mr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, of the Crocker Land Expedition, now encamped for the long northern winter at Etah, Northwestern Greenland, communicated with the writer under date of August 26 last, concerning the bird life of that locality, and following is his letter in part:

"I've seen the white and the gray gyrfalcon, the ivory gull, the purple sandpiper, raven, snow bunting and ptarmigan already. Temperature is twenty-six degrees to-day, the mountains are covered with snow and there is snow on our decks."

Etah is nearly at the top of the earth and yet one finds birds at home there not only in the month of August, when snow is already falling, but in the season of extreme cold. Here and in the waters to the south live the murre, dovekie, fulmar, glaucous gull, eider duck, puffin and guillemot, and it is but rarely that we have a glimpse of them hereabouts. What marvelous examples of hardihood these creatures are; indeed one might well place them among the foremost of Nature's triumphs. This northern winter bird population has been mentioned for the purpose of impressing the reader with the fact that our December, January and February landscapes and ocean fronts are by no means destitute of feathered life—however much they may seem so upon superficial examination. For, beginning at the north, we would discover that birds become more and more numerous as we work toward the equator; and he who turns his back on the country at summer's close and hibernates, as it were, in the city, till spring, can perhaps never



When the snow comes the juncos and other small birds seek the shelter of heavy cover, especially where bare patches of ground are found under the branches of spreading evergreens. Here, on a dazzlingly bright morning when every twig holds its burden of new snow, you will hear the tinkling notes of the tree sparrows, perhaps the sweetest of winter bird calls, irresistibly suggestive of icicles melting in the sun

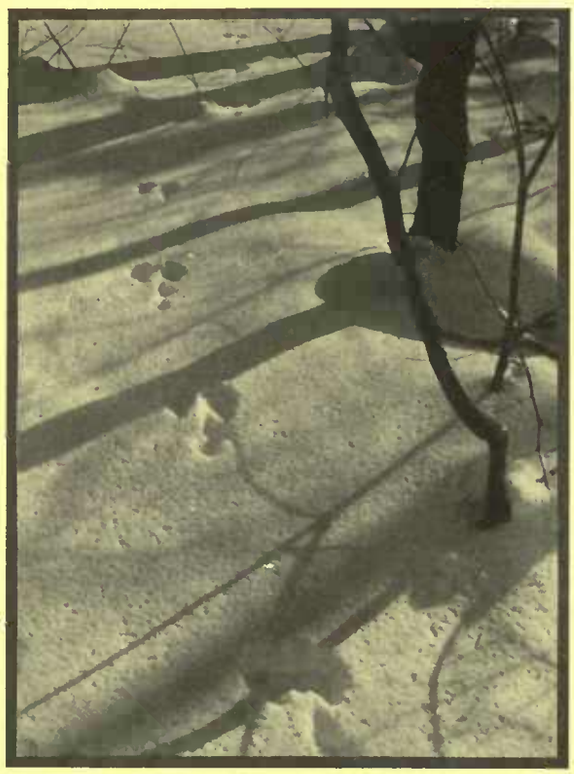
be convinced of the richness of the horde of field experiences among the birds that he has left behind. By covering a diversified stretch of territory anywhere in New York or elsewhere in the surrounding States it is a simple matter to record in a day a census (near Christmas time) of from twenty-five to fifty different species and, in some instances, several thousand individuals. Let us inaugurate one of these mid-winter bird hikes and obtain at first hand the thrills which only such an expedition can give us.

A bird is most conspicuous when moving, and wild birds are on the move at all seasons; chiefly in the early morning when their appetites are keen. It is therefore advisable to get into the field soon after the beginning of day, even in the season of snow; and suppose we direct our course first toward the forested areas where both shelter and food supply have induced many of the land birds to take up their abode. One of the great keys to successful observation in the field is *good listening*. Concentration through the ear as a medium is almost as important as the development of a keen and alert eye; for a distant sound may often put us on the track of some creature whose presence would otherwise have remained a secret. And here in the winter woods conditions are most favorable to the detection of sound than in any other place, perhaps because there are fewer sounds and distractions. The buzzing of insects, for example, has long since been stopped; the tree toad and Pickering's hyla are silenced; and there are no bothersome gnats nor mosquitoes to require our attention. We are free to look and listen and soon our list of birds attains a considerable size. Already we have seen or heard the white-breasted nuthatch, junco, chickadee, bluejay, and downy and hairy woodpeckers; and if we are both patient and diligent the purple finch, pine siskin, fox sparrow, golden-crowned kinglet, cardinal, Carolina and winter wrens, brown creeper and Bob-white may also be attached. In many of those portions of the country which are sufficiently removed from human dwellings, the ruffed grouse is even now tolerably common, and fortunate is the walker afield who is thrilled by the whirr from the wings of this feathered bullet as he rises out of the snow or shoots from some thick cover. And in these same forests live a few shy cocks-of-the-wood—the northern pileated woodpecker, who looks nearly as large as a crow; and, more retiring still, the great horned owl, who seeks the concealing shade of some thick pine during the day and sallies forth at night to scour the country for cottontails.

There is a great amount of satisfaction in securing enough to eat, and this prompts many birds to utter notes which are peculiar to feeding time, thus attracting others of their own and other kin to the feast. Though there may not be enough to satisfy all, still the discovery is advertised and there is seldom any conten-

tion, the entire company moving on in search of new feeding grounds when one supply is exhausted. We have made this observation by coming upon a large band of tree sparrows at the edge of a field where a few weed tops project above the snow level, and the same is true of a small company of goldfinches that has assembled in the upper branches of a sweet gum to extricate a breakfast from the pendent seed balls of this tree.

Birds that remain over winter find their range cut down very materially, due to a restriction of food supply and shelter and, by possessing a knowledge of conditions, we may often know exactly where to seek this or that bird; our search also being frequently governed by the hour of the day. If we were to travel a half-mile cross-country to a certain field and southern exposure we should come upon a small band of meadowlarks feeding where a high wind had cleared a strip of ground; but in the late afternoon these same birds would be seen flying to the salt meadows, where they roost for the night. In yonder thicket two song sparrows are spending the winter and if there comes a warm day toward the end of January the male of the pair will raise a feeble song, as if to encourage the sun. We stop short at sight of a bird of medium size that has alighted with astonishing abruptness on the uppermost spike of a dead chestnut. His tail is raised with a jerk and lowered less quickly into a natural position, this motion being repeated at intervals while the bird turns his head this way and that in a watchful manner. Now he leaves the tree, sails to a distance and, arresting his flight altogether, hovers so exactly in one spot that when he is aligned with a distant object he is seen not to vary so much as an inch, up or down, or to right or left. This is the sparrow hawk, and while he suspends himself thus he scans the snow for mice that may be indiscreet enough to show themselves; or on occasion he will catch a small bird and carry it to a fence post, where it is speedily eaten. There are two or three large relatives of this smallest of our hawks that may be present also—the red-shouldered and the red-tailed hawk, rarely the voracious goshawk from the north, and occasionally the east-flying marsh harrier. The red-shoulder is seldom found away from the wooded regions, while the red-tail and goshawk may be seen perching in solitary trees, especially at the border of a swamp or marsh. The meadows are the home of the marsh hawk, and we see him beating up and down over them, diving quickly on sighting his prey, but often missing and now and again alighting on a hummock and always facing up wind.



A rabbit's trail leads across the swamp, sometimes emerging from the brush to where the dead level of snow tells of the ice beneath

We come now to a lane bordered on either side by red cedars and we must examine these trees with great care, for an Acadian or saw-whet owl seeks their shelter during the day, but will not fly at our approach and is exceedingly difficult to detect. Tree after tree is searched from every angle with no avail, but here is a large, thick-foliaged one ahead that promises well—for on scrutinizing the surface of the snow two or three rejects or pellets are found. We now circle about the tree, peering up through the thick branches, but can see nothing and are about to push on when up goes a shout from one of the party. He has located the tiny owl. So still had the bird remained and so well had he selected his roosting place that we had passed the little rascal several times; but there he sits, close to the main trunk, squinting down at us through half-closed lids. If we wished, we could catch him by chasing him into the open and closing in on all sides, for the owl would be dazed by the strong light and confused by his several assailants.

It is now past noon and after a brief stop for the purpose of consuming the lunches that we have brought in our pockets, we



It takes a keen eye to detect the tiny saw-whet owl, perched absolutely motionless in the densest cover



The great black-backed gull is one of the winter visitors to our ocean beaches



Among the dwellers about the salt marshes in winter is the short-eared owl. Toward dusk he is often seen on the wing



Photograph by John Treadwell Nichols

Of all cold-weather birds, crows are perhaps the most conspicuous. Whatever may be their shortcomings during the corn planting and bird nesting seasons, one cannot but admire the hardiness and unflagging spirit with which these hardy fellows scour the snow-buried countryside in search of food

leave the upland and head for the ocean beach, first traversing the extensive and ice-bound salt marshes that intercept. The tide is low, for the water has gone out from beneath the ice in the creek-beds, leaving portions of the banks exposed where one may see the now abandoned dwellings of scores of fiddler crabs. Here, imbedded in the ice, a crow has found a mussel and worked long and hard to secure the meat of the frozen bivalve, but without success. The least morsel of any kind is detected by the sharp eye of the crow and down he comes to investigate, so keen is the pang of hunger within him. He will invade your orchard or even your barn yard in this season at sight of food, but the great feeding grounds of these black vagabonds now are on the beaches and mudflats where the waves have carried up dead and living creatures of the sea. And so it is that we see straggling companies of crows passing to and from the shore as we stand on the salt meadows; but if we were to watch here in the middle of the afternoon we should see all of them making for the inland regions, where they roost among the pine groves during the cold nights, ready to sally forth again at day-break.

We now come to the bulwark of great sand dunes that protects the meadows to the rear from the destructive force of the waves which can be plainly heard pounding and roaring not far away. There are some small birds creeping about among the grasses and on close inspection they prove to be Ipswich sparrows, typical birds of our sandy sea-coasts in winter. They are pale gray on the back, tinged with brown, the belly being very light and the bird by its actions reminds us of a small, nervous animal. It could not for a moment be confused with the song sparrow, whose color is a rich brown above and whose breast is heavily streaked. As we skirt the base of a large dune and come to a place where the coarse grass is especially tall, a large and silent bird shoots up only a few yards ahead and with superbly graceful wingstrokes rises steadily to a height, facing into the wind, and peering down at us the whole time. Having remained aloft till he has thoroughly analyzed us, he swings off over the marshes and alights on a low mound. Through our glasses we can see him adjust his wings and turn his head solemnly in many directions; he is of a buffy color, streaked on the breast, and seeming to wear dark spectacles. We have made the acquaintance of the short-eared or meadow owl, and found him in his chosen habitat. He is less nocturnal than the little saw-whet, and on cloudy days may occasionally be seen beating slowly above the grasses, sharing the boundless range with the marsh harrier.

We must not rush over the crest of the ridge of dunes in our eagerness to view the ocean, but crawl to the top carefully on hands and knees and peer through the fringe of dead grasses to spy on any birds that may be beyond. Did you ever witness such a panorama? It is well that we were cautious, for now we may observe, but ourselves remain unobserved. There are hundreds of herring gulls

(*Con'd on page* 394)



Curious as it may seem, the first plumage of the barred owl is white, changing later to the soft browns of the adult bird



The three houses facing the road are surely not monotonously similar, but their design has been so figured that the group makes a decidedly attractive composition and improves the immediate surroundings. The house at the left is shown in further detail on page 375. The three interiors at the head of page 376 are of the center house

A Private Community

A GROUP DESIGNED BY CHARLES BARTON KEEN THAT SUGGESTS AN ANSWER TO SOME OF OUR SUBURBAN HOUSING PROBLEMS—A PLAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF A GENEROUS LOT TO CONTAIN SEVERAL HOUSES PLACED THEREON TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE

BY MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

Photographs by the Author and Others

THE idea of community living is an old one in Europe, and by no means a new one here in this country. As a rule much of the development of this idea was stimulated for economic or social reasons. Occasionally, of late years, we find the esthetic very prominent. But whatever the motive, various interesting communities have grown up here and abroad that are decidedly attractive architecturally and very pleasant places to live. At the back of these ideas is the single one to treat a generous section of the country, here often composed of innumerable diverse and various blocks, as a single unit. As we are interested more in the individual homemaker's problem, let us consider just what is often accomplished.

A small town or town site is surveyed and plotted carefully. The contours are indicated—the principal, positive physical features. And upon this framework the esthetic genius and the practical man work together. The architect or landscape man sees in his mind the whole place built up with similar, yet different, buildings. He desires its profile from a distance to be a composition with accentuated details and expressions. Together, the engineer and the architect place the market center, the residential center, the amusement center, and treat the highways so that the activities of the individuals are most pleasantly and economically carried on. A dozen associations in England are at work upon such ideas as this. They make them practical by controlling such a movement by a co-operative



The facade away from the street is a little more homelike, less severe, probably a touch more elaborate than the opposite entrance. This is the rear of the center house

society, stimulating the poorer inhabitants to become tenants on the principle that each rent owner has a possibility of becoming a sharer in the common project. The amusement side in out-of-door recreation places renders the locality of still more attraction.

In this country there are various community settlements, but they only approximate the English condition. There is the much discussed Forest Hill Gardens, for instance, developed by the Sage Foundation. Here the social-economic aspect is no longer apparent, but a decidedly attractive suburban home center has been formed.

At Rose Valley, Pa., a company sold lots in the attempt to establish an arts and crafts center, and much of the property was to be bought by those who sought the ideal working conditions for handicraftsmen. The practical side of this venture failed, but dilettante craftsmen have made a delightful suburb out of the community.



The rear of the house shown at the bottom of page 376 and at the left of the first illustration. The projecting roof, large, deep paved porch, and large concrete pillars are elements in combination making a decidedly attractive, inviting home

On the economic side examples of work along these lines are to be found in the Westinghouse community near Pittsburgh, the National Cash Register colony near Dayton, Ohio, and the Acme White Lead Works near Detroit.

What has been done along lines of community dwelling has had an influence in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. In this delightful environment for suburban homes, minds have been at work planning communities where simply the plan was treated as a unit and there was nothing done as to the life. Among other striking examples is the development at Cresheim Valley, the work of Durhing, Okie & Zeigler.

But whatever the development work may be, and granting its attractiveness, many individuals have the objection that a community is not an individual home. Common parks, common gardens, and common playgrounds may be all very well, if the



In keeping with the Colonial suggestion of the exterior, most of the bedrooms are fitted with Colonial reproductions



The dining-room of the house above makes good use of a paper with soft gray design. This is duplicated in the living-room



In the living-room of this house the mantel consists of a simple molding treatment of cornice without carving. The combination with the brick is effective



The dining-room of the middle house also has a Colonial treatment, and has preserved the chair rail common to earlier types



Here is a more elaborate mantel treatment. The arrangement of the large smoke-room lounge and winged chair about the fireplace is admirable

strictest economy makes them a necessity or nothing at all, but there is the feeling among some people that in a community development there is an absence of privacy and absence of individuality. I have heard it said by a facetious critic of the community movement, that she felt sure, did she live in such a locality, that she would feel exactly as she imagined the poor orphans in an asylum felt, and whether or not she wore the dull, brown uniform she felt confident that the clothes and expression and appearance of all the individuals would eventually become uniform until, as she put it, "the community was nothing more than a school of fish." Of course whatever truth there may be in this passing statement, it is certain that many would prefer houses constructed after their own ideas and with the privacy of their own grounds.



Each of the houses has a porch room capable of being made decidedly attractive. This one opens from the dining-room

There is a very happy medium between these two extremes in work that has been carried on by Mr. Charles Barton Keen at Stratford, Pa. Mr. Keen felt that where several close friends or several members of the same family desired to treat a section together, the result would be decidedly attractive architecturally and economically as well. If the architect is allowed to treat an irregular plot of land with freedom, if he is emancipated from the stringent rectangular lines of plot boundaries, the result is apt to be most agreeable.



A hedge running along the street boundary of the houses receives a slight difference in treatment before each one of the group. This lattice-covered gateway fits the detail of its house exceptionally well

In speaking of the development Mr. Keen remarks: "It seems superfluous to discuss the advantages from an architectural standpoint, as with a little consideration it should be evident to all. Our modern suburban and country settlements, even in the best localities, are a series of violent contrasts and discordant styles. There are great possibilities in the development of a plot of ground in the hands of a skilful designer with the idea of uniformity of style and harmony of line and composition. The three houses illustrated show in a small way what can be done in designing in a harmonious style—each house practically of the same type and color treatment, yet with its own note of individuality dictated by the site, plan, and taste of the owners."

Noticing the disposition of the houses along the main street as shown at the head of this article, it is apparent at once that there is no monotony of treatment, although a similarity of expression. Mr. Keen has taken the Philadelphia sample of the farm-house type of dwelling and allowed it a variable treatment.

The house appearing on the extreme left of the first photograph at the head of page 375, and the bottom of this page, is interesting. Upon the road frontage it shows the plain facade of a Colonial type, pleasantly enlivened by the judicious use of lattice and a simple but effective doorway treatment. But the other side, as seen on page 375, is very much different. It has that long, projecting roof which gives such a decidedly inviting terrace porch. Its row of delightful windows seems leaning out to catch the attraction of a garden view.

(*Continued on page* 395)

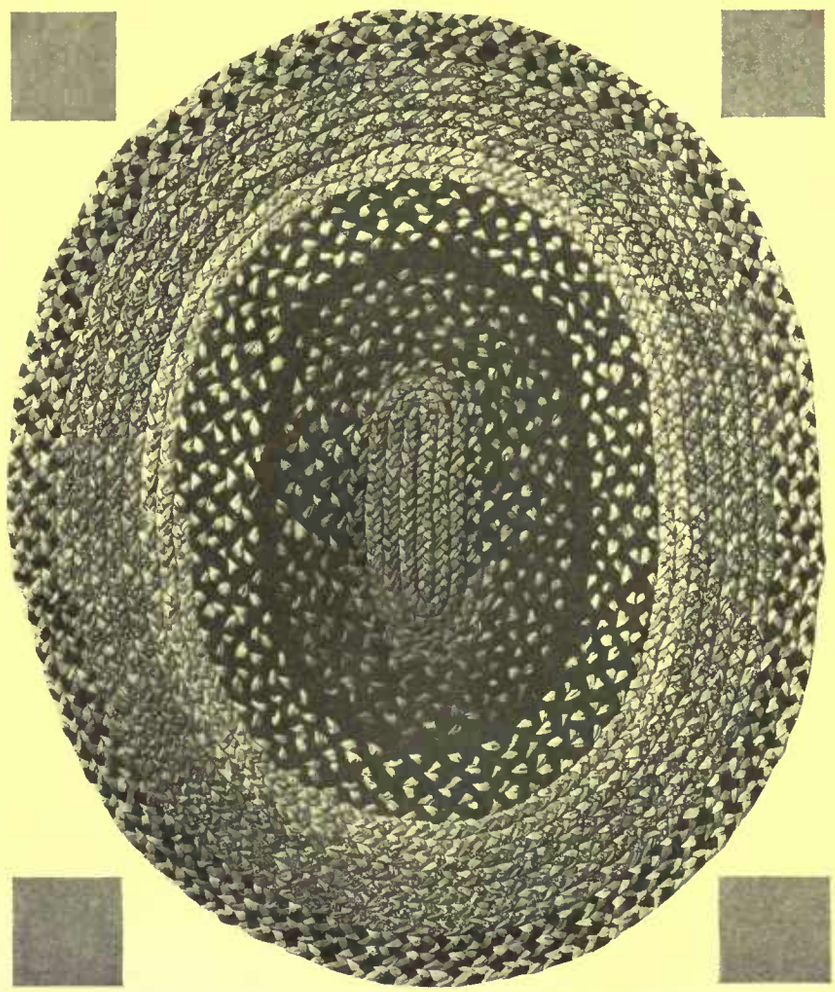
Braided Rugs and Their Making

A BRANCH OF HANDICRAFT WORK THAT IS SIMPLE AND EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE—PATTERNS, MATERIALS AND METHODS FOR MAKING ONE OF THE MOST SERVICEABLE OF THE NEEDLE RUGS

BY AMY MALI HICKS

WITH the steadily increasing interest in handicraft work which has accompanied the growth of this phase of home activities, there has come a better understanding of the really valuable place it can occupy in the modern house. We realize that the work of the handicraftsman not only has an element of strong personal interest given by the fact that it is the product of the owner's own hands, but that it possesses a certain distinction and individuality not to be found in articles duplicated in large quantities by specially equipped factories. This is a condition which applies probably with equal force to nearly all branches of the work, but it is especially noticeable in the case of braided rugs. In the old Colonial days these serviceable and attractive articles filled an important place, and even to-day they may well come in for the handicraftsman's careful consideration.

The braided rug is one of the most serviceable and effective of the needle rugs. It is so simple in technique that any careful needlewoman can make it. And consequently it is one of the rugs most frequently seen in the farmhouses in New England and the Middle States. Sometimes, indeed, a complete floor covering is formed by using braided squares fitted together. These coverings are heavier and warmer than rag carpets. They wear longer, too, and lie flatter, keeping down to the floor at the corners and showing no disposition to kick up in the annoying way that rag rugs do.



The braided rug is made from strips of cotton print, braided together in the form of a rope and then coiled. A very wide variety of design and color is possible

Braided rugs can be made entirely at home and with otherwise waste material if the worker chooses. The really old ones were made of cotton rags or cotton and woolen mixed; in fact, of anything old or new which came in handy. For the spacious attics of our great-grandmothers furnished inspiration and material enough at any time that one was needed, and the work is so simple that many a one has been braided during the long winter evenings by the meager light of its contemporary, the tallow dip.

But in these days of no attics and few store-rooms the worker in the cities at least has no treasures of cast-off things to resort to. The basements of the large department stores are the substitute, and these, filled with their odds and ends of remnants and marked-down bargains, I must admit, take the place fairly well, though they are not as fascinating as the old-time attics. They have many advantages which are not to be despised: for one thing, goods may be bought in any desired quantity, large or small, and the worker of discriminating taste may select just that which is most suitable to carry out the design which has been planned, for there are many kinds of cotton fabrics that are soft and attractive in coloring and printed with fairly reliable dyes.

Of these the blues of all shades and makes are the most satisfactory. Of other colors the cottons known as the Washington prints made by several Rhode Island mills are dependable. These are a revival of some of the quaint old-time patterns and they are principally used for making quilted bedspreads.

The braided rug is made in three forms: square, round and oval. An old square rug is sometimes started with a piece of carpet for the center, but this has an incongruous look and is not good from the designer's standpoint. The most desirable shape for the small braided rug is oval, so let us take as an example a braided bath mat in blue and white, size 26 x 32. The tool needed in making a braided rug is a coarse sewing needle suitable for carrying white cotton, size No. 24.

The cotton Washington prints already mentioned are practical for braided rugs because they are soft finished fabrics with little dressing. They retail at from seven to eight cents a yard and are about twenty-four inches wide. Select a medium blue with a small broken-up figure on it, rather than a figure which is distinct in pattern, like a dot or a plaid, for instance. A floral pattern or sprigged effect is better for the present purpose. Of course any print will do if the Washington prints are not obtainable. Plain colors can be used effectively when combined with figured goods, either by using braids made entirely of plain material or by braiding two strands of one with one of the other. A rug this size requires nine yards of medium blue cotton print and six yards of unbleached cotton cloth of the cheapest braid.

The blue cotton prints and the unbleached cotton cloth must be



Commencing the rug. The adjacent sides of the coiled braid are sewed together



The first seven rows which form the center of the rug. It is now time to introduce a new color

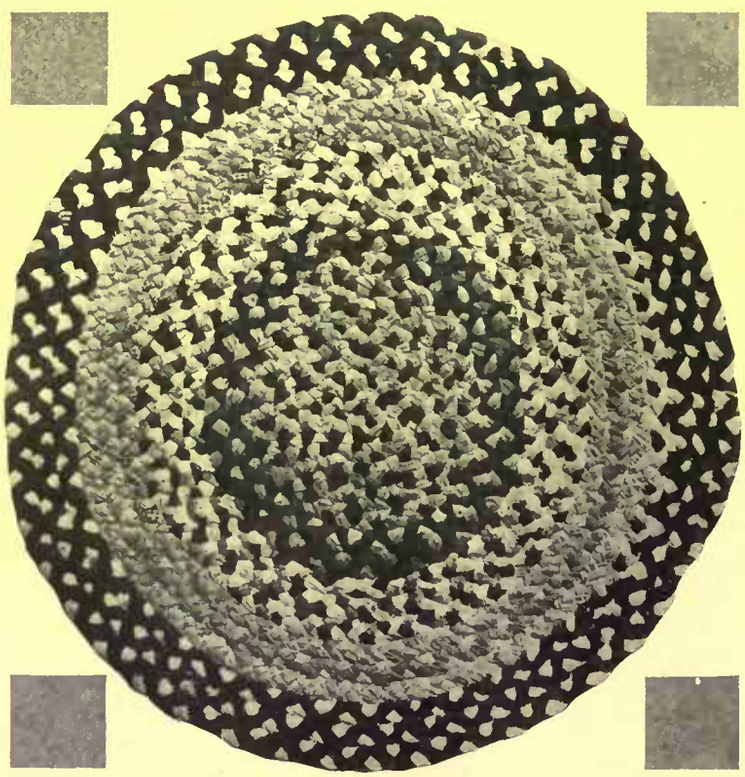
torn into lengths of one and one-half yards. This is done because these lengths are in turn torn into strands for braiding, and if the strands are any longer they are apt to tangle in the process. First wash all the cloth, each color separately, with warm water and with either a borax or naptha soap. Rinse the blue cotton print until no more of the dye color runs off, and while it is still wet hang it in the sun to dry. Do not wring it out. Hanging in the sun while wet fades it somewhat, and the washing softens the fabric, making it easier to braid. Remember always in selecting and preparing goods for braiding that stiff materials do not crush up nicely in the braids, and as this braided rug is a washable rug, too, all likelihood of the colors running in subsequent washings must be done away with by a thorough washing before they are made up.

After the blue print is dried, dampen it and press it out. The unbleached muslin must also be washed and ironed to soften it. Now tear both the blue and the white lengthwise—that is, the way of the selvage of the goods—into strips three and one-half inches wide. The cotton prints do not measure more than twenty-four inches in width, so in order to have seven strips of the blue it will be necessary to make each strip a thread or two less than a full three and one-half inches wide.

The width of the unbleached cotton cloth varies with different makes, but whatever its width it must be torn into strips three and one-half inches wide. If it does not come out exactly never mind. There are always uses for all sorts of left-overs in making other kinds of rugs.

The best way to tear off cotton goods of any kind is the manner in which surgical bandages are torn. First measure off the three and one-half inch widths along the width of the cloth, making a cut three inches deep at each of these points. Take up the cut ends alternately in both hands, first one end in the left hand, and then one in the right hand, until none is left over. Then pull the goods apart into strips with one sweep of the hands. If two people tear the goods apart it is much more easily done.

Fold in the torn edges of each strip for one-half inch on each side, then fold these turned-in edges together. The strips should measure one and a quarter inches when finished. The width may possibly vary a little, but that is not necessarily harmful, though it should not be narrower than an inch at any point.



A round rug of good pattern, in blue, pink and white. It illustrates well how the outer rows should be of darker colors, thus tying the whole together

After all the strands are folded iron them and wrap them around pieces of heavy cardboard to keep them smooth and to keep the fold along the edge in place. Wrap each color on a separate card and do not wind too many strips on any one card.

The design for this rug is planned as follows: The center of seven rows is of the medium blue. Outside of this there are four rows of mixed blue and white, the blue predominating, as the braid is made of two strands of blue and one of white. Following this come four rows of the reverse—that is, of the braid made of two strands of white and one of blue. Next are two rows of all white, then one row of all blue, then two rows more of all white. After this come four rows of a braid composed of two strands of white and one of blue. And the finish is five rows of braid made of two strands of blue and one of white. This plan gives the rug a dark center surrounded by bands of graduating color going from dark to light. This is followed by an emphatic note of contrast made by the bands of rows of solid color, first white, then blue, then white again, the white being, of course, the creamy tone of the unbleached muslin. These contrasting bands

are followed in their turn by more rows of the mixed braids, graduating this time from light to dark, thus bringing the darker tone on the edge and finishing the rug in the most practical manner. Edges always get more wear and therefore soil more quickly.

In the actual making, take three folded strands of blue and, holding the ends together, sew them. Pin or tie these at the end where they are sewed to something heavy, so that they may be firm and taut while braiding. Braid them together until within three inches of their ends. Then pin or tie these ends so that the braid will not unravel. Measure off fourteen inches of it from the end where the braiding was started and double it together to form a loop. Overhand this together along the inside edges of the braids, beginning to sew where the three strands were first overhanded and working down toward the other end of the loop, which is the rounder end, as shown in the left-hand illustration on page 378. Go back now and take the loose end of the braid and overhand it round the two first rows and go on thus until, counting from side to side, seven rows are sewed.

Be careful when rounding the ends of the oval not to full the braid too much nor to hold it too tightly. If the braid is fulled the finished rug will ripple on the edges. If, on the other hand, it is held in too much in the overhanding, the rug will buckle in the center.

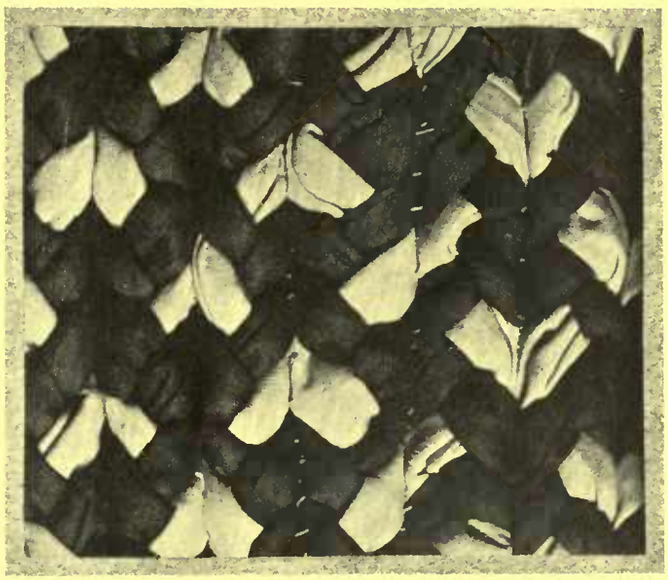
The worker will notice that the sides of the oval are as yet very straight. They will begin to curve out as more rows are added.

These first seven rows form the center of the rug. Now stop off with all the blue braid.

When starting a braid of different color add it to that already sewed at the curved end of the oval, rather than along its straight side. Always start off the rows that are to be discontinued on the same side of the rug, as will be seen on examination of the first illustration. If some of the braid just sewed on is left over, when the time comes to add another kind, cut it off but do not cut it straight across; unbraid it a bit and then cut the three strands off separately, each at a different point. Sew the ends of the strands of the new braid to these ends. Likewise, when adding more strands of the same color, or in introducing new colors to lengthen the braid, overhand these new pieces to the ends of the already braided strand. Let the seams come on the inside of the folded strand, where the raw edges will not show.

In braiding the strands it will be found that the ends do not come out evenly. This is because the worker pulls more on one than on the others. This is all right, however, for the seams in the strands must not all come at one point. If they all came together the braid would bulge and be clumsy at that point. This is the reason for cutting the strands at different points when it is necessary to cut them at all. Sometimes, of course, a length of braid just finishes the required number of rows, but, if it does not, be sure to save all the clipped off ends of the strands. One may need even the smallest piece to finish up a row of some desired color.

Lay the rug down on the floor from time to time during its construction, to see that it is keeping its form and also that it is smooth and flat. When the last row of braid required has been overhanded on, sew the ends down as flatly as possible on the wrong side of the rug, turning the strands under one by one.



The braided rug shows an arrow-head design, produced by weaving two strands of dark cloth with one of light

The braided rug of the farmhouse, though substantially made, is not always attractive because it is seldom well planned. It is usually of a variety called "hit or miss," and it is generally "miss," with a scattered effect resulting. As a matter of fact, the braided rug has certain features which are characteristic of it and which consequently distinguish it. But it has remained for the modern handicrafter with a knowledge of design to discover them, to realize their importance and to use them to advantage. Thus from being an accidental form, these features advance to the dignity of real ornament and become a characteristic figure in the design. Being made of three strands of muslin sewed in rows, the braided rug shows a form like a little arrow-head on its surfaces, which results from the braiding together of two strands of a darker color with one of a very much lighter tone of the same color, or with a sharply contrasting color. For example, one might choose a medium blue strand, with two strands of white or two strands of black and one of red, according to the color scheme one has planned. The point is that the contrasting colors come together in such a way that they form this little characteristic pattern in arrow-heads as seen in the illustration on this page.

Thus a constructive feature becomes a decorative one as well and a surface pattern occurs from the rug's structure. If the rug were made in any other way this particular effect in surface could not result.

The preparation for making the braided rug really takes more time and patience than the actual sewing together of the rows of braid. But there is not the slightest use in beginning until all the rug material is in order. It must be all washed, ironed, torn, folded, before one is ready to begin. Once this is done the rest is very simple. The braiding and sewing can be easily done at any time, because, like any other needlecraft, it does not require special tools and equipment.

For a round bedroom rug in blues and pinks, select figured calicoes, preferably the Washington prints. Wash and iron them as already directed. There are four colors: a medium blue, somewhat grayish in tone if possible; another blue of the same color, about two tones lighter; a medium pink, and a calico with a white ground sprigged with pink and black, the pink predominating.

In starting the round rug begin to turn the braid at once without allowing any length in the center. Begin with five rows of a braid made with two strands of the medium blue and one of the lighter blue. Continue with three rows of braid of two strands of a lighter blue and one of medium pink. Follow these with two rows of braid of two strands of medium blue and one of medium pink. Then four rows of braid of two strands of medium pink and one strand of pink, black and white. Finish with three rows of braid made of one strand of medium blue, one of light blue and one of medium pink. The size of this rug is twenty-six inches in diameter.

Another very successful plan for a bedroom rug can be carried out in grays and pinks. These colors should be of the same tone value or degree of color, either in medium pink and medium gray or light pink and light gray. Either the pink or the gray should

(*Continued on page* 405)

Improving the Town-House Parlor

THE FORMAL ROOMS IN CITY-HOUSES MAY BE MADE BEAUTIFUL AND LIVABLE EVEN THOUGH THEIR PLAN IS BAD AND THE FINISH UGLY—VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR REDECORATION AND FURNISHING

BY LUCY ABBOT THROOP

Illustrated from Interiors Decorated by Elsie de Wolf

THERE seems to be no word to take the place of the out-of-date "parlor," which unfortunately has fallen into disrepute through ill usage. Its origin is an extremely pleasant one, for it stands for ease and leisure to talk and enjoy life, but nothing could survive the hard times of the "best parlor" of rural districts, that acme of dreariness, and the hideous black walnut affairs of early Victorian days, and so the word has slowly dropped out of our vocabulary, though in many city houses the room with its ills of construction still remains. No one has yet found a substitute which exactly fills the void. Living-room does not, for it lacks the suggestion of dignity which a parlor needs; and drawing-room, though better, is inadequate, for to many it seems to suggest too much dignity. Although none of us has a parlor nowadays that is the kind of bygone days, yet many of us have the improved and charming modern kind which I shall call parlor, and perhaps we can help bring the word as well as the room back to their oldtime honor.



Simplicity and restraint yield dignity; fussiness destroys it. An example of the successful use of a single picture above a mantel of beautiful lines which are not spoiled by the usual litter of ornaments

Every house, to my mind, should contain, if possible, a formal and informal living-room—that is to say, a drawing-room or parlor, besides a regular living-room. The living-room should be comfortable and roomy; with easy chairs and sofas, and big tables and bookcases, and plenty of both daylight and lamplight—a room which makes one feel that life is pleasant and where there is no sound of its grinding wheels. The drawing-room should have all this livable charm and, in addition, the gala or holiday touch. This is the stumbling block to many; the room becomes cold, formal, dead, one to flee from instead of being happy in. The French say it is because we are fundamentally an unhappy nation that so many of our homes lack this delightful touch, but of course no true American will accept such a far-fetched and false explanation. It is rather that there is a lack of knowledge and also a certain timidity and indifference toward the great subject of home making. Many women prefer to have certain kinds of furnishing simply because Mrs. A or Mrs. B has them, and because it is easier to copy than to sit down and seriously study out one's own problems. This is the cause of the monotony of furnishing in so many houses.

The failure in beauty in a house is not always entirely due to the furnishing; for often the room itself is of such poor proportions and the woodwork so bad that it seems almost impossible to bring any charm at all out of such chaos.

The average house in large cities is one of a block, long and narrow and lighted at back and front, with a skylight letting a little light filter down through the halls. In the smaller cities this difficult plan is not so often met with, but even there it sometimes casts its blight. There are two general plans: one with the entrance door on the ground floor and a hall on the floor above between the parlor and dining-room, which allows the rooms to be the full width of the house. The other plan has a long, narrow hall running the length of the house with the rooms opening from it. This latter plan is the uglier of the two, and more difficult to arrange, for the rooms are apt to seem like a wide hall and the light is often poor. There is a room of this description which I did over for its owner which may serve as an example, and perhaps be a little help to others.

The room as I found it had walls covered with a cold dark blue paper with a large two-toned design which absorbed all the light that managed to come through the not over large windows. Some of the furniture was very good, nearly all Jacobean, but the upholstery of the different pieces was of every possible tone of blue. The carpet was a bright and hard blue, and the curtains still another shade, but luckily a beautiful one. In front of the mantel facing the wide door into the hall was a sofa which was perfectly useless because of its position. The other furniture also seemed placed without rhyme or reason. There were some good pictures and mirrors, but the whole room was a failure and gloomy to an extreme. The first thing was to outline a plan whereby we could use the curtains and portières and some of the furniture without re-covering. For the walls



One cause of the decorator's success is the careful grouping of furniture. The tables are placed where they may be used conveniently, properly lighted by lamp and window; the chairs invite use and render conversation easy. The flanking book shelves beside the fireplace are decorative and overcome the effect of its protruding too far into the room

we chose a deep soft cream color, almost a tan; the woodwork was rubbed down to a dull finish, the floor stained and varnished, and a beautiful oriental rug with soft tones of blue and brown put down. The sofa was re-covered with a fine reproduction of old needlework, as was also a large chair. The mantel was entirely out of the scheme, of course, so we placed before it a needlework fire-screen, and put a mirror in a fine carved frame over it. Two tall carved-wood candlesticks and an old Chinese blue and white jar were the ornaments. The sofa was placed against the wall near the wide door and a leather screen was placed so as to shield the room a bit from the hall. Near the sofa, with the screen for a background, was a table with a lamp; and chairs were also in this group. Then there was a handsome chest, a settee, chairs, one fairly large table and several smaller ones, one of which was placed between the windows with a mirror over it. The blue damask curtains gave a beautiful plain note and the grouping of the furniture made it possible for several sets of people to talk in peace at the same time. It was not a *period* room, but one where the colors and the furniture on hand were re-arranged until it became livable and charming. The dining-room leading from the parlor had the same toned walls as the hall, and the old blue rug from the parlor was dyed a pleasanter shade of blue and used in it. The hangings were linen of a beautiful Jacobean design. I add this to show how the whole floor was planned as one.

A "parlor" of the other and wider type was made charming by a warm-gray silk fiber paper, soft old rose curtains and a plain gray rug. The furniture consisted of a comfortable stuffed sofa, two armchairs done in old rose velvet, and several other chairs covered with a lovely, soft colored linen containing old rose, gray and green. The piano had a piece of old brocade on it, and the well-placed lamps had shades of ivory-toned filet lace. There was a gold-framed mirror over the mantel, which was painted ivory-white like the woodwork. The entrance hall being on the ground floor made it possible to use the little square hall between the parlor and dining-room as part of the former. It had a bookcase, a settee, chairs, and a table and mirror, of a beautiful Hepplewhite design. The walls were a French gray, almost white, and the same gray carpet was used here and in the dining-room. The chair seats were covered with the linen used in the parlor. The dining-room had a gray landscape paper above the ivory-white wainscot and a soft pinkish mulberry-toned silk was used for the curtains.

Another long and narrow parlor with a poor supply of light had the walls beautifully treated by using molding as panels and the whole painted ivory-white. This broke up the monotony of the long space; and with a well-balanced arrangement of pictures and side lights the room was made most charming.

There are many trials to be met in nearly all houses not built to our own liking, and some must be endured while others may



Present-day chintzes are extremely decorative since they may carry out the main color tone of a room when judiciously used for upholstery and hangings; they well disguise lines of ugly chairs. Here the type of side lighting is attractive; the fixtures are grouped to provide space for the long mirror

be cured. For instance, mantels are great offenders. There is sometimes a fearful superstructure composed of fancy shelves and a large mirror which should be removed (it can easily be done, for they are seldom a part of the construction), and a good mirror or fine picture or cast put in its place. If by evil chance there is a grill in the doorway have it taken down, for they are quite impossible. Portières hanging from a simple pole will give a better effect. If there is a center light have that taken down, and substitute well-chosen side lights and lamps. If the woodwork is obnoxious have it painted—for pine stained a dreadful red to represent mahogany is not to be cherished as fine hard wood, and will spoil almost any room. I have seen an astonishing mantel whose fireplace held a bookcase. This seemed an insult to both, and if by chance you are cursed with such a monstrosity, have the mirror part taken away, put a table in front of the bookshelves, and have a carpenter build two sets of shelves, one for each side of the table, to fit under the mantelshelf. There can also be a connecting shelf. This will cover a multitude of sins and give you a desk besides. Such alarming things as this are usually found only in the living-rooms of certain apartment houses, and one does not have to contend with them in the average city-house.

There was another charming little town-house parlor where there was not much money to spend, but which in spite of its simplicity has the true touch of grace. The walls were tinted a soft gray, the paint was ivory, comfortable willow furniture painted gray was used, with the cushions covers of a quaint chintz costing only ninety cents a yard. The curtains and valances were a plain soft old-blue linen edged with a fringed gimp containing the colors of the chintz, and in each of the two windows stood a window-box of thrifty ferns. There was a gray rug, and the blue was again used in the portières and in a few cushions. It sounds very living-roomy, I acknowledge, but, like all the other rooms I have mentioned, it had all the comfort of a living-room with that indefinable charm and pleasant suggestion which are an absolute part of the modern parlor. This element seems to stand for the graces of life; it might almost be called the *fragrance* of our homes, and should not be allowed to die out, as there seems some danger of its doing. The living-room has its place and we cannot live without it, but a parlor or drawing-room atmosphere is also a necessity.

In rearranging a town-house parlor one should have the new plans in scale with the furniture to be used. There should be a

(*Continued on page* 406)



The long room problem is often solved by dividing the wall space into panels by means of molding strips. The French mirror here is especially suitable with such treatment; notice that it lies close to the wall and is not overburdened by a topheavy, much fluted and carved frame

Collecting Old Stained Glass

BY MAURICE DRAKE

PERHAPS no hobby gives more pleasure to its rider than the collecting of old stained-glass, and very few indeed are more directly or indirectly profitable. Despite the great increase in the number of stained-glass enthusiasts during the past ten years, by comparison with other pursuits the subject still remains almost untrodden ground. Glass has not yet had the vogue of old china, of old furniture, or of pictures, and although a large number of larger and more important panels have already been absorbed into this or that collection, large quantities still remain scattered up and down throughout the country, only waiting for the eye of the expert to detect their value. One never knows when or where they may be encountered. Any shabby hole seems considered good enough for the storage of old glass. It seems to creep for safety into the remotest corners, and there lies forgotten till some chance shaft of sunlight pierces ivy or cobwebs and wakes it to life and color or a turning out of neglected recesses brings it again to light.

Nobody values it. Though a few hundred collectors are in constant search of it, and perhaps twice as many antiquaries may display some curiosity when it is brought under their notice, the great bulk of English people care nothing whatever about old stained-glass. I have seen a farmer removing fourteenth-century grisaille with a shovel. And good glass too. As for small scraps, England is full of them and America has many examples, and it is just such small fragments that the beginner should at first endeavor to obtain.

In all collecting one must buy experience, and when it can be bought cheaply, in small doses, as it were, it tastes much better than when purchased in large quantities at considerable expense. The collector of limited means who has purchased small specimens at a low rate can learn as much from them as can his wealthier brother from the larger and more complete examples that adorn his collection.

Let the beginner therefore seek broken scraps of old glass rather than complete specimens, no matter of what period. Should he come across panels or medallions that appear to him of interest or value, let him call in an expert to report upon them rather than run the risk of spending money on worthless copies of old work. Forgeries are nearly always complete, naturally, though a few breakages and repairs may sometimes be introduced to give them an air of antiquity. They are very tempting, some of them. Here a head of a saint, there a little complete—or nearly complete—figure or subject compositions; I grant you they seem to promise far better value for money than a couple of handfuls of dirty, chipped and broken scraps, which look as though they had just been picked up off a rubbish heap in a field. The worse they look—the more they resemble pieces of dirty bottle-glass or broken tiles—the more likely it is that they are worth acquiring. A study of their irregularities—their rudely chipped edges, their streaks and ridges and holes and deposits of grime—alone can impart that knowledge without which the collector will be wise to refrain from purchasing the larger and more valuable specimens.

When a dozen or so of small pieces have been acquired it would be as well to have an expert's opinion upon them. Any competent glass-painter should be able to point out the more obvious evidences of age, and after once learning these the collector can go on buying with more certainty. These first tiny scraps should be leaded together in a patchwork, and hung up before a window. This plan is better than keeping them in a cabinet, as not only do they generally possess some remains of beauty in their coloring, which makes it worth while to keep them in view, but their appearance becomes familiar, and the collector's eye more readily learns to recognize other antique fragments at sight. At the present moment it should be comparatively easy to acquire a collection of such fragments, perhaps twenty or thirty pieces in all, ranging in date from the middle of the fourteenth to the close of the eighteenth century, for about five dollars at most, and for a considerably less sum if the buyer keeps his eyes about him. A thorough examination of such a series, conducted with intelligence, should leave the collector with an asset worth twenty times his outlay, a knowledge of the subject that will enable him in many cases to recognize some of the leading peculiarities of each period at sight.

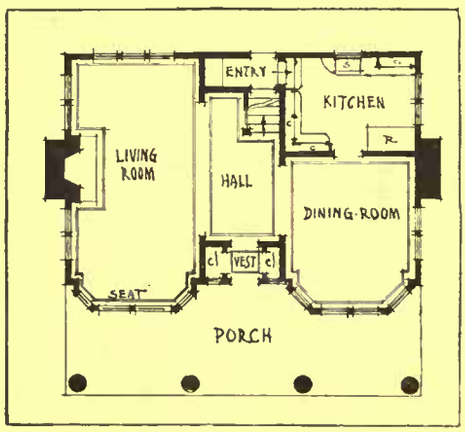
As his collection grows the small fragments it contains can be leaded-up in more medallions, bestowing ever more and more spots of bright color to his windows, and later, when he purchases larger and more important pieces, these patchworks can be pulled to pieces and leaded-up again as borders round the more valuable specimens of each period. In such houses as have lead-lights in their windows, nothing is easier than to remove a pane, to instruct a glazier to lead-up some scraps to the required size, and to fit the little patch of color as a centre-piece to the leaded light, thus getting the excellent effect of a Renaissance domestic design—a colored center set amidst plain glazing. Where the windows are the ordinary large sashes, a ring of wire can be soldered to the outer lead of the patchwork, and the medallion hung by it to a hook fixed in the central sash-bar. It is surprising what an addition—and what an attractive addition—such a little splash of translucent color makes in a modern room. And the more pieces are added, the more the color is enhanced and the effect improved.

This suggestion as to patchwork only applies, of course, to really small scraps—fragments, say, of less than about two inches in diameter. Larger pieces if drapery, canopy work, inscriptions and so on, possessing some individuality of their own, should be made up into panels.

(*Continued on page* 397)

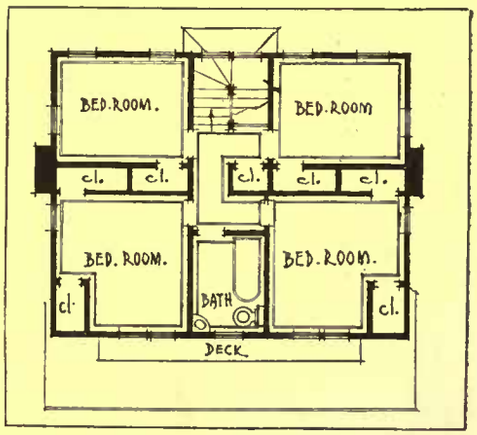


Mr. Wood's house is of the American farmhouse type rapidly gaining in popularity here. In general it is a variation of the Dutch gambrel roofed style, affording more porch room and greater ceiling space above stairs. The long porch boxes filled with evergreens are particularly effective



Bay windows abut on the porch and succeed in solving the difficulty of lighting rooms overhung by a projecting roof. Closets at either side of the vestibule provide room for coats or hats

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. A. W. WOOD ARDSLEY, N. Y.



Since the dormer does not extend across the full width of the house, there would be a difference of ceiling height in each of the front bedrooms. This is neutralized by closet space



The long living-room is provided with a beamed ceiling of flat timbers as was found often in Colonial houses. The spacious fireplace makes the room homelike

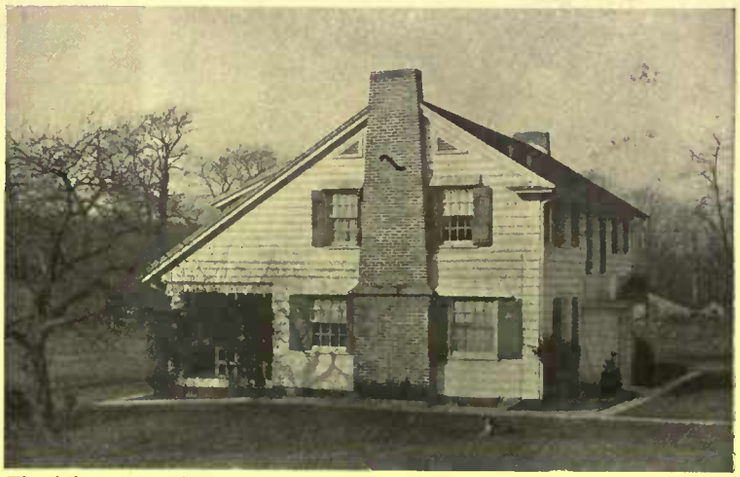


A feature of the first floor is the airiness of its rooms. The opening into the hall is exceptionally wide and there is free space with plenty of light

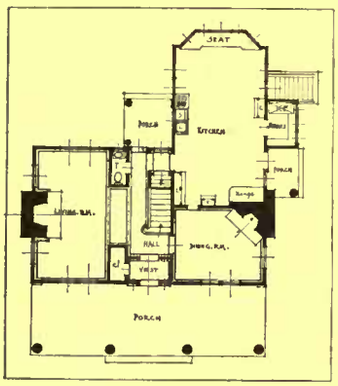
TWO HOUSES OF SIMILAR ARCHITECTURE BUT DIFFERENT PLANNING



Comparing the side view of Mr. Wood's house with the side view of the cottage below, it is evident that this design is adaptable to different effects. The perspective is slightly distorted; a truer picture appears alongside



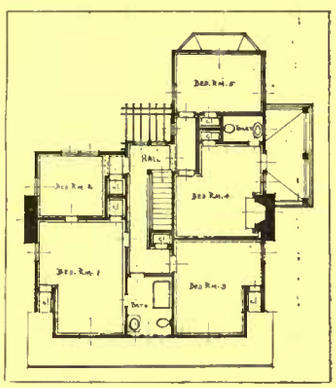
The difference in effect of brick and stone chimneys is very well evidenced in comparison of this photograph and the one below it. Brick appears to advantage in a flat situation unencumbered with much foliage



The front view of the house would not suggest the ground plan shown here. The dining-room is for the use of the owner when the main house on the estate is not occupied



Where the house above is cut off slightly in back of the chimney, a kitchen wing has been built on this superintendent's cottage to provide for the needs of the help on a large estate. The side view is not spoiled by any means with this addition



The bedroom, with an adjoining bath, is made separate for the incidental use of the owner. These plans are for the use of a superintendent's cottage and not a home



These two houses show how adaptable this style is for varying situations. The front elevations are almost identical, with the exception of window treatment. Here the window box upstairs is particularly attractive and the screen of vines pleasing. In a setting of trees and stone walls such a house as this is very attractive

A HOME AND A SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE AT ARDSLEY *[Arthur T. Remick, Architect*



Inside the House

Timely Suggestions and Answers to Correspondents



The editor will gladly answer queries pertaining to individual problems of interior decoration and furnishing. When an immediate reply is desired, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope

Placing the Shelf Clock

THE old adage "a place for everything and everything in its place" is a very good rule to follow to maintain peace and order in the household, but, unfortunately, there are some things which it is very difficult to find place for and still preserve the harmony which makes for appropriateness and beauty in house furnishing.

This is particularly so in the case of the quaint and lovely old "shelf" or "half" clocks of our forefathers, as lucky modern possessors of these precious family heirlooms can testify. These tall, stately time-pieces with their mahogany cases, painted glass doors and big dials, when set up on the mantel shelf over the great open fireplaces of Colonial days, with massive girandoles at either end and flagons of copper and brass or Staffordshire china figures between, were not only picturesque but in perfect keeping with their surroundings. Yet they look thoroughly out of place in the center of a modern mantelpiece, towering above the plate rail or molding outlining a drop-ceiling and flanked with modern bric-a-brac. Nor does a stand or table pushed back against the wall nor a bureau or chiffonier top afford an appropriate resting place.

After trying every seemingly possible place and room where such a clock would not be too obviously prominent the moment we stepped into the room, the inspiration suddenly came to a member of the household to put up a shelf expressly for it; and the problem was solved.

The dining-room being furnished in old mahogany was chosen as the most fitting apartment, and the carpenter was commissioned to place a shelf, which is painted white to match the woodwork, in the narrow panel between the front windows at such a height as to permit of the clock fitting beneath the plate rail. A pair of brass candlesticks, one on either side, and a collection of old hand-made wooden objects, one a mortar and pestle, complete what is pronounced one of the most attractive niches in the house.

A small antique mahogany bedroom clock not in keeping with the mantel furnishings has been similarly placed with good effect on an oldtime walnut bracket in a small niche between the window and side wall.

In the case of the large shelf clock, unless a room contains other oldtime furnishings or furniture closely following the plain, simple lines of the antique, even the shelf fails to provide the proper environment, and it would be better to put up the latter in a hall or foyer where there would be little or no furniture to detract from the quaintness and beauty of the ancient time-piece.

Rare English shelf clocks of the Chippendale and Sheraton type being lower and less massive than the early American, may be appropriately used on the mantel of a modern library or the top of a set of book shelves, provided brass or silver candlesticks and other harmonious objects constitute the ornaments.



A shelf specially made and placed for the clock is used with good effect

Japanese Lamp Screens

EVEN the softest and most delicately colored lamp shade does not always shut out the glare of the light, especially if it is not required for reading or working, and to assist in this there are some pretty little shades in the shape of miniature Japanese screens. They are perfect reproductions, with panels of embroidered silk and frames of wood, in two and threefold models, and when in use they are placed on the table as close to the lamp as possible, thus shutting off the glare that strikes downward from the light. The same shades may be had in a less expensive variety, with painted silk panels stretched tightly over very slender frames, and decorated with quaint little Japanese ladies, like those on the more or less familiar silk fans.

A Practical Coal-Scuttle

USEFUL as it undoubtedly is, the coal-scuttle is not a pleasing-looking object, with the exception of the shining brass ones that are considerable trouble to keep in good condition. A happy medium between the cheerless-looking black scuttle that is an eyesore and the brass one that requires so much elbow grease, is one in a dull black with copper trimming. The handle across the top and the little ornamental pieces by which it is fastened to the scuttle are of copper, as is also the smaller handle low down at the back, by which the scuttle is tilted forward. This kind is really quite ornamental, without being hard to keep in good condition.

The Writing Desk

THE well-known "kidney-shaped" writing desk that has long been a standard article of library furniture is now shown in a different style more suitable for a boudoir or small writing-room. The top of the new desk is the same shape and just about the same size, but underneath there is only one shallow drawer in the center

and two equally shallow on either side, and the legs are of the long, slender Chippendale variety, so that the desk is a much lighter and more graceful-looking piece of furniture than heretofore. It is particularly useful for a small or necessarily crowded room, as its rather unusual shape, with the absence of corners, makes it adaptable for any sort of space.

A Practical Lamp

A NOVELTY in lamps has recently been placed upon the market which embodies both practicability and beauty. It is known under the name of the parasol lamp because the shade is in the shape of a parasol and can be opened and closed.

This forms the practical feature of the lamp as it permits various adjustments of the shade to produce the desired diffusion of the light. On cleaning days the shade can be closed and a cover to slip over the lamp affords excellent protection. This folding feature is also a convenience in moving. For instance, when going from the city to the country home the favorite lamp can be closed and placed in the small, corrugated, collapsible box which comes with it, and it can then readily be packed in the trunk.

The lamps are fitted with two or three electric bulbs and all requisite accessories.

The stands are of brass in a large assortment of designs, including handsome antique patterns. There is also a variety of mahogany, antique ivory and white enamel stands.

The shades are of silk, chiffon or cretonne and will be made to order to coincide with the furnishings of the room, if desired. Housewives wishing to carry out a certain color scheme can furnish the material and have the shade made up on any selected frame, of which there is a variety. The lamp-shade can be re-covered at any time, which is another convenience, and special designs and sizes can be had at request.

The photographs below show three positions of the shade, which illustrate better than words its real convenience. Its lines, too, are pleasing to the eye.



Mahogany stand and frame and lace filling make the screen attractive

A Good Screen

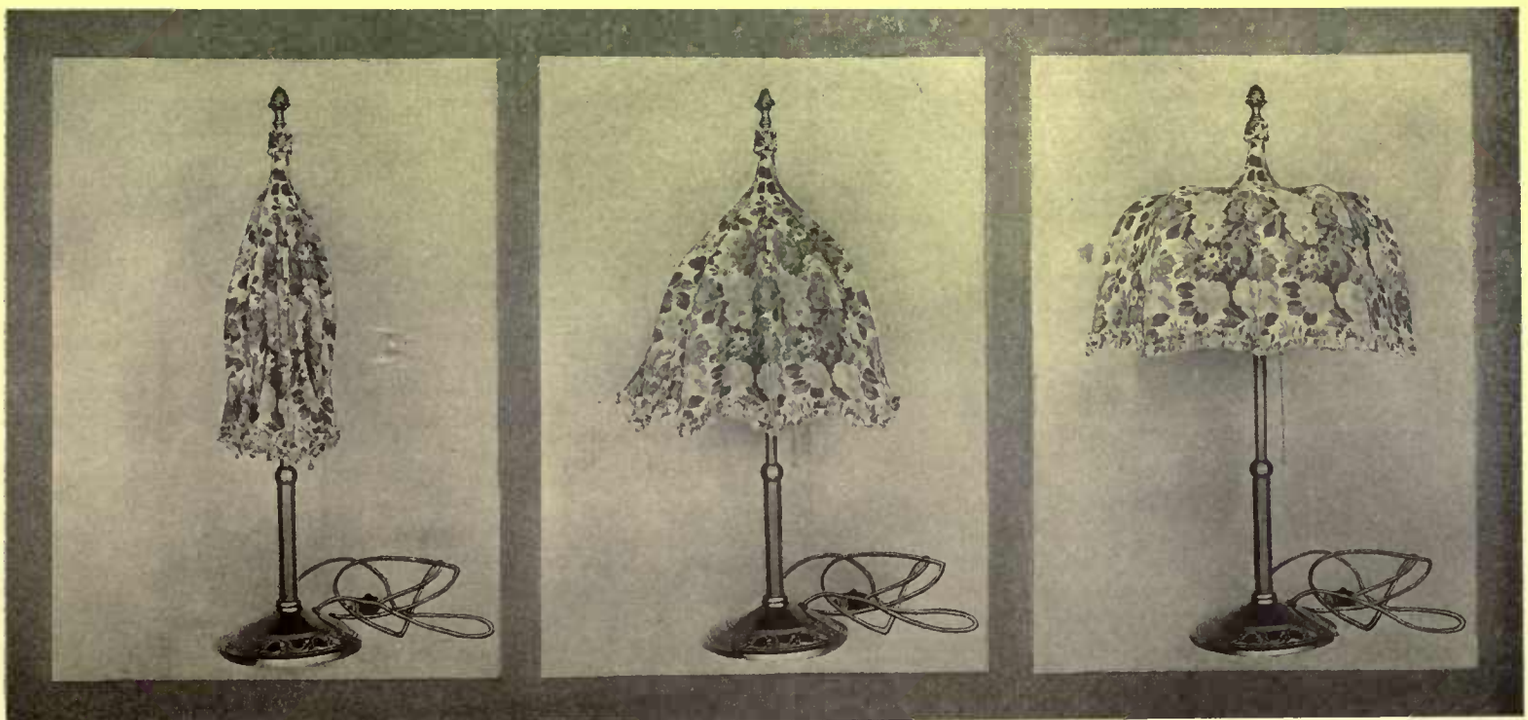
THE quaint old candle screen that must have been largely ornamental in those days of dim lights has been used as a model for a lamp screen, almost a necessity with the brilliant lighting system now in general use.

The light that comes through even the richest and most beautifully colored shade of glass or silk is sometimes rather trying when one has to face it, and an adjustable screen that will serve to tone down the glare without cutting off too much light is apt to be a decided relief. This is especially true in regard to a lamp that is primarily intended for reading or working, but is sometimes used as a general light in a living-room or library. The screen consists of a mahogany stand and frame with a piece of heavy filet lace or filet crochet stretched into it. Ecru is preferable to white and if filet lace is used the coarser and heavier it is the more effective it appears.

A rather crude touch that is somehow suggestive of the antique is seen in the way that the lace is fastened into the frame, which is pierced with a series of small holes about three quarters of an inch apart. By means of a heavy thread laced back and forth through the holes and the outer edge of the lace, it is stretched smooth and held firmly in place.

The screen may be lined with thin silk in any desired color, or the lace alone will, as a general thing, serve as sufficient protection, particularly if the color is ecru.

The accompanying photograph shows one of these screens with an attractive pattern that looks well with the light shining through it.



The shade may be folded for convenience on cleaning day or when moving

When partly opened the "parasol" shade reduces the quantity of light somewhat

The shades are of silk, chiffon or cretonne, in various color schemes



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Flower Garden



CONDUCTED BY GRACE TABOR
Author of *The Landscape Gardening Book, The Garden Primer, Old-Fashioned Gardening*, etc.

December in the Garden

IF the ground has not already frozen, it surely will sometime this month. As soon as it does—the very morning after—put on the leaf or straw mulch, everywhere. Everything is better for it, because of our open and not very snowy winters. Plants do not relish being uncovered and disturbed at their rest by lack of blankets, any more than people; and a plant, be it ever so hardy, that is restless all winter through being uncomfortable is not in good condition when it wakes up in the spring. If you will notice in early spring the wonderful green of lawns or fields on which snow has lain during the winter, you will realize what this winter covering does just to the grass. Of course it has the same effect on flowers and other things.

Proper Pruning

SOMETIME this month, when it is not too cold and the spirit moves you, prune dead branches out of trees and shrubs: and prune for "shaping" anything you may wish to regulate in this respect except spring flowering shrubs and trees. These latter, if pruned now, will give very little blossom this year, for spring flowering things, of course, carry their flower buds on last year's wood, which is what you would prune away if you did this work now. Indeed, one should never prune anything without knowing something about pruning and about the species too. Make this a positive rule, and get a good book on pruning. Then always consult it before doing any pruning.

Summing Up and Looking Ahead

NOW are the days of retrospect and leisurely contemplation. And so we are all too likely to feel they are days of gardening negation, and to let them slip away with shiftless disregard.

These are days of construction, actually—much more truly so than the breathless, rushing days of spring, when everything needs doing at once; or than the sizzling days of summer, when the gardener is hard put to it to keep his charges well groomed and happy and healthy, what with the heat and drought and bugs and worms. These are the days when all the garden pageants of the year past should be summoned for review and judgment; when every mistake may be clearly seen, revealed in all its glaring crudity under such review; when every success will shine in its full brilliance. For now there is nothing to do but contemplate and analyze and learn *why*.

Why is this a failure? Why is that a success? These are the two questions the garden maker must be perpetually asking—and answering—if he is to advance from a mere haphazard potterer to the artist-scientist combination which the art-science of gardening demands. And it is not, of course, merely to cultural failures and successes that these questions apply. They are as broad as the entire subject of garden making, and they should be asked and studied and answered in their broadest aspect, which is quite as much esthetic as horticultural.

Of course next year is being planned for when this year's review is under way,



The place should be put in good order before heavy snow comes

but I feel it is really better not to take up any definite work on next year's garden for another month at least. This is not for the sake of making New Year's resolutions anent gardening, but rather for the purpose of thoroughly disposing of the past. Definite plans ahead obscure the past—both its successes and mistakes, if they are prematurely undertaken—and it is always a golden rule of gardening to make haste slowly.

Let this be the time of collecting data, of noting down this and that, of getting ready to plan, rather than planning. There is much reading to be done, too, whether the gardener is a novice or a seasoned veteran; and there are all the year's notes to be gone over and studied during this leisurely time, when they may be thoroughly analyzed and their lesson properly assimilated.

If you have not kept garden notes, woe be unto you! And never let it happen again. There are excellent reasons for each and every gardener keeping notes and absolutely no reason—and surely no excuse—for his not doing so. Thomas Jefferson found time to keep the minutest records of his farm and gardens—and sometimes of just the general outdoors, too—with all his other multitudinous activities; and mighty interesting reading his records are, and instructive and valuable to this day. Get a blank book, therefore—or better still a card index—and begin this very day, even if it is December. Put down the weather, for one thing; the degree of cold, and whether rainy, snowy or sunny; record the day on which the ground freezes "for keeps." Make a note of where ice rests as the snow melts, what birds there are about, what cocoons you find on trees or shrubs. Pick everyone of these off and burn them wherever they are; and put it down—the date and their number and what they were on.

Entirely apart from their actual gardening value, accurate notes of this sort become, when kept conscientiously for a period of years, of very considerable reference value. Who of us does not at some time wish to recall just how low the thermometer went in that severe cold snap a year ago last January; or how much snow fell last Christmas; or how long the midsummer drought lasted four years ago? Things like this your notes will tell at a glance, without peradventure of doubt.

San Jose Scale

SPRAY with an oil spray by the middle of the month for San José scale. If this pest is not in evidence, do not be altogether sure that a few have not gained a foothold, and spray anyway as a precaution. It is everywhere, and constant vigilance alone will keep it in check.



Garden Suggestions and Queries

The Vegetable Garden



CONDUCTED BY F. F. ROCKWELL
Author of *Home Vegetable Gardening* and *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*

Gardening Literature

AT present there is little that can be done outside. A person who thinks that for that reason a garden is to be entirely lost sight of until February or March is not on the way to make the greatest success of it. It is in fact the ideal time for doing two of the most important garden duties—planning and studying. Write to the Agricultural Department at Washington and to your State college for the free but excellent literature with which either will supply you. Buy or get from the library two or three good books—magazines or papers are excellent, but they can never go into things as thoroughly as does a good book. Progress, especially in garden matters, must come largely through experience; it will come ten times faster through experience supplemented by careful study.

The Last Work in the Garden

IN many sections, especially with such mild, late falls as we have had for the last few years, the ground does not freeze hard until after the first of December. So there may still be time to get out any remnants of root crops, especially such hardy things as parsnips and oyster-plants, which remain in the ground. And if you have more of these than can be used now, and want to carry some over winter outdoors, it repays a good deal of time and trouble in the spring, if you will dig a narrow trench in some well-drained position, and store these roots in it, covering them up with soil and letting it freeze over. Any surplus of late cabbage may be kept over in the same way, but requires more covering.

Time for Mulching

THE winter mulch, which you have been holding in readiness to put on "after the ground begins to freeze hard," will have to be put on some time this month. Where the mulch is not to be left, as for instance on the strawberry bed, something that will hang together, such as meadow hay or straw (the former is preferable because it covers the ground more thoroughly), will be desirable. For some purposes, however, dry leaves will do excellently. Around small beds or along borders, a fine plan is to drive down small stakes and on these stretch a wire which need not be more than six inches high, to hold them in position; this will not only save a good deal of work in putting on the leaves and in cleaning and raking up in the spring, but it makes the place look a hundred per cent neater; otherwise you will have to use boards, shutters, pine boughs, or something of the sort to hold the mulch in place, especially until it becomes settled.

Winter Work in the Orchard

ANOTHER standard winter job, of course, is spraying and pruning. The former used to be a dreaded job, indeed, to the man with only a few trees, and without the proper equipment for weighing out, mixing and boiling the ingredients, and so forth; now there are put upon the market a number of reliable preparations of miscible oils and lime-sulphur wash, which can be bought in small quantities suitable for the home gardener and which can be applied quickly and without getting oneself into endless difficulties. Miscible oils have come into general favor, but some authorities claim that their continued use will work injury to fruit trees. In spraying, however, remember that there is little use in doing it at all unless you do it with absolute thoroughness; most of the pests for which we spray will multiply so rapidly when they have a chance that trying to combat them is like fighting fire—if you don't get it *all* out, you might just as well save your labor and time and accept defeat in the first place.



The general scheme of orchard pruning is to keep the trees low-headed

In pruning, use a sharp, fine-toothed saw for the branches which are too large to be cut with a knife or the pruning shears, and paint over the stumps of any branches larger than an inch and a half or two inches which have to be cut off. The general scheme of pruning, nowadays, is to keep trees as low headed as possible and with an "open center"—so that they will be easy to care for and can be reached from the ground, and sunlight and air will have equal access to all parts. Limbs which are broken or otherwise damaged, or which cross or rub one another should be cut off clean, and in most cases as near the main trunk or branch as possible. In pruning, especially in cutting large branches of trees, it is well to saw first a little on the under side, so that when the limb is cut through from the top enough to give way it will not break down and tear off a long strip of bark, leaving an unsightly and dangerous wound.

The matter of painting the wounds made by pruning, mentioned incidentally above, is deserving of further attention, for it is a very necessary although unfortunately often misunderstood operation. In the first place, its object is to preserve the exposed wood from the weather and also to prevent the activities of borers and other insect pests that are perpetually seeking a foothold wherever the absence of bark gives them a favorable opportunity. In the second place, from a purely esthetic standpoint, it makes the tree less conspicuous by concealing the raw look of freshly cut stubs.

A considerable number of preparations have been devised for this purpose, but one of the best, provided it is conscientiously and intelligently applied, is ordinary good linseed oil and lead paint. Work it well in so as to cover every bit of exposed wood and fill any cracks there may be, and after a few months apply it again as a precautionary measure. Do not be content to put on a thin coat of poor paint; if you do, it will crack and give entrance to the rot-producing moisture and fungus germs, and the last stage of that particular tree will be far worse than the first.

Take care, too, not to break the bark of the tree if you have to climb about in pruning. Wounds are often made in this way which later make trouble, though at the time they seem slight.

EDITORIAL

EVOLUTION

"NOW comes the theory that in our fight against insect pests we are 'evolving' hardier strains or varieties! For example, the potato beetle and San José scale. It is said that what were standard mixtures of poison will not destroy the beetles as they did ten years ago. This, it is claimed, means that hardier strains of the beetles have been bred. They can stand more arsenic. They represent a sort of 'survival of the fittest.' In the same way it is claimed that some of the standard sprays are not as effective against the scale as they formerly were."

The *Rural New Yorker* in quoting the above news follows the statement of the theory with a reply credited to Professor Melander, which assures us not to become too alarmed at this dreadful discovery. Human ingenuity is still able to cope with the biological ingenuity of pests. We'll fool them, point and counterpoint. When the scales have bred themselves to the point where the arsenical spray is but an agreeable douche, we shall turn about and switch our methods. The word will go round to attack with sulphur-lime. Perhaps in twenty years that, too, will have lost its effect and become a pleasant lotion or a beverage for the pests. In another twenty years we switch again and employ oil emulsion. Twenty years later—well, start the process over again. If, however, the arsenic, sulphur, oil, resistant qualities are retained, something new will have to be developed, but we are sure of a policy for about fifty years, at any rate.

But the thought is disquieting. Suppose that all our other pests develop in evolution qualities that resist our poisons, characteristics that combat our preventive efforts. The fly under years of "swatting" campaigns grows a hard shell and refuses to be squashed. What then? Will the arms of human swatters show a proportionate increase of strength to crush him? Tent caterpillars may acquire something of the salamander nature and refuse to be burnt, may develop an asbestos-like fire-resistant hide. Our best hope lies in the hope that the day of the super-insect will not too much precede the day of the super-man, for without the help of a super-poison the future looks very black.

HOME HOLIDAYS

IN the report of the Country Life Commission, Professor Bailey remarked upon the lack of amusement, of healthy sport and intellectual pleasure enjoyed by those who live in obscure rural districts. He urged the revival of the pageant, the harvest celebration, the music festival of the year's coming of age. And it was a thoughtful and wise advice.

Such celebrations occupied important positions in days gone by. It was an active and moving influence in Greek life. Latin nations still preserve to a greater degree than we do the feast days of the calendar. Their celebrations are really a legitimate heritage from the celebrations that were held in honor of pagan god and goddess. And we, too, have our Saints' days or our feast days; we have our "holy" days. But how colorless have they become! We now look judiciously over modern glasses and say, "Holidays are essential. Let us, using the occasions of historic days, give our inhabitants a time for recreation." And we watch for the increased efficiency resultant from the few hiatus periods of the working year. It is true that there are societies endeavoring to develop the esthetic celebration of these our Saints' days; and the work is good. Our schools are and will be stimulated more and more to recognize the thought and the ideals back of the birth of president and discoverer and national idol. Indeed, it is time that stress were laid upon such phases of our life.

There is another side to a holiday, another form of celebration that is a little more personal than the regulations of the Board of Education, than the exercises which are to encourage love and patriotism when carried on by large groups. This is the part the home plays in our holidays.

One reads of an organization to restrict the giving of Christmas gifts, one sees Christmas as a mere mark on the calendar denoting the passage of the year. One finds the functions that various members of the family play in the joys of Christmas turned over to syndicate workers. The caterer or the hotel serves the Christmas dinner and mechanically passes printed words of greeting. The expressions of love and sympathy which used to be the sign of a merry feeling of Christmas are planned and purchased, mailed, addressed and delivered by organizations that have arisen for the purpose. Is it business spirit, the craving for efficiency, or is it merely indifference, laziness, or ennui?

This magazine has tried to suggest the anticipation of Christmas. Each of its readers is one who holds the ideal of home and cherishes it in his heart. It is he who has the power of bringing back Christmas. It is he, because of his ideals, who can appreciate the necessity of idealism. Let him hold Christmas in his deepest regard.

It is not more essential for our nation, for us individually, that the celebrations of national holidays be recognized and interpreted to stimulate our patriotism, than that the home Christmas become more a true and vital part of our family life. Love and Service are the virtues which belong to Christmas. They are the ideals that Christmas fosters and stimulates. We need them.

And then there is such a joy to Christmas. Why is it we need to plead for it? The old merrymaking, the former traditions which graced Christmas—why not gather them all together in one great merrymaking time of game and feast, of music, and, yes, the giving of gifts? Let us have our legend of Yule, our holly and our mistletoe. They will never grow trite and the more we work at it, the more of our effort concerned, so much more will be our joy and our happiness.

HOME HUSBANDRY

THE burden of much of the serious literary effort published is the feminist movement. Authors see the awakening of a sex consciousness in women and seek to arrive at the causes of the vast stirring. Many say that it is the desire for occupation, that years of empty purpose have made women restless. The historical argument is used. Obsolete labors of the pioneer women are held as an example. She combed and carded wool, spun the yarn and wove it into clothes. There were the difficult and wearing tasks of churning butter and cheese, making soap and candles, preserving, curing meats, and making rugs. All this is gone and serious minds say that woman feels the loss of this, her quondam business.

These statements simply add emphasis to the truth that those home-making labors were valuable to women then and they have an intrinsic merit now, whether they bear on suffrage or not.

For the woman who is bored there is nothing like the domestic occupations of her ancestors. Do not say that the effort is wasted where the individual competes with the economical production facilities of systematized plants. That is not the question. The woman gains in producing a thing known to be good and wholesome in her preserve making and jelly concocting. She adds the touch of hand artistry not found in machine work when she makes rugs or braids basketry. But best of all comes the sense of the joy in work, the hand-producer's pride in craft. That is something truly gained. Even to-day there is the possibility of making something that is worth while, a saving on household expense, a thing which has all the pleasure of "I did it." There is ample room for the woman in the country to find beneficial occupation that counts without going far afield.

THE JACOBEAN PERIOD dates from the early reign of James I, and may be said to cover the 1600s, except perhaps for their last ten years. There was not only an enduring spirit in Jacobean furniture, but an enduring quality of wood and workmanship.

¶ Today the trend in architecture as well as in taste has swung around again to the point where there is a wholly commendable desire for the Jacobean feeling in furniture. There is a cherishable beauty in a properly executed Jacobean study.

¶ Our workmen, first of all, are versed in true period ideals. We believe it would be impossible for them to make an unfaithful period study. Their treatment of the Jacobean spirit is admirable. Seldom have such beautiful specimens of handiwork, or true craftsmanship, been produced. We are glad to send you our "Travelogue" on the Jacobean period free, or we will send you our complete set of period "Travelogues" for five two-cent stamps.

¶ Berkey & Gay furniture is sold in the better furniture stores throughout the United States. In addition to the displays on their floors our dealers are able to show you our entire line of upwards of five thousand pieces of high grade furniture, with our portfolio of direct photogravures.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE

This inlaid mark of honor identifies to you each Berkey & Gay piece

¶ "Character in Furniture", our de luxe book on period furniture, mailed to you for fifteen two-cent stamps, will more than interest you.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.

184 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan





Glass Covered Graperies are not Expensive
Let Hitchings Tell You All About Them.

IF you have a vague idea that growing Grapes and other fruits under glass is the height of luxury, you are gravely mistaken.

It costs a good bit less than growing Carnations or Roses; and you wouldn't hesitate to build a greenhouse for them.

Why don't you let us suggest a house the right size to give you Cut-flowers and also have Grapes, Peaches and Nectarines besides? Yes, and Vegetables too.

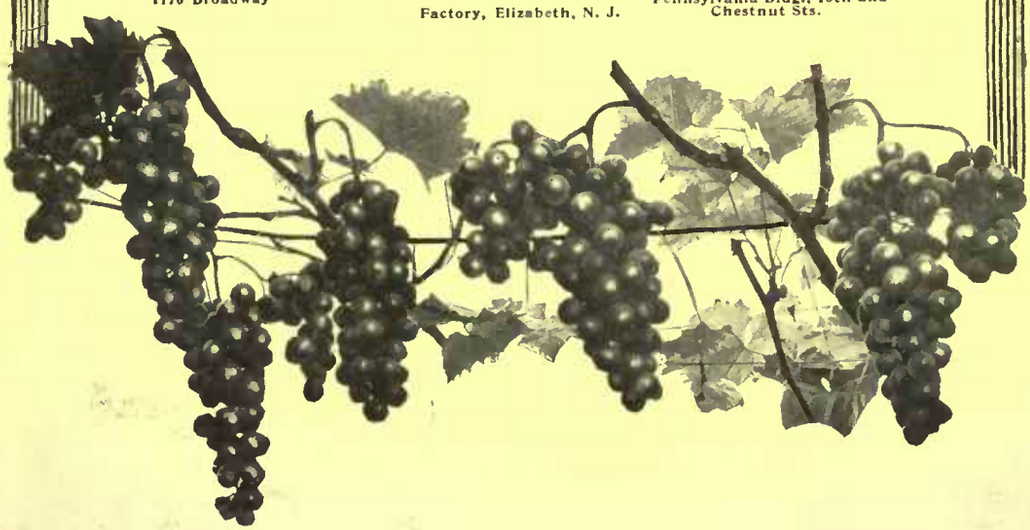
As a preliminary in getting acquainted, send for our catalog. You will be particularly pleased with its arrangement and satisfactory way of explaining the intimate bits of information that most catalogs leave out.

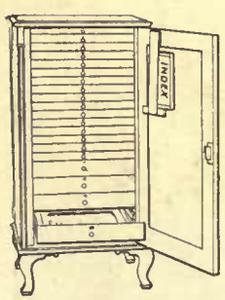
Hitchings and Company

New York Office
1170 Broadway

Factory, Elizabeth, N. J.

Philadelphia, Office
Pennsylvania Bldg., 15th and Chestnut Sts.





Style F

Tindale Music Cabinets
The Ideal Way to Keep Your Music

"A Place for Every Piece; Every Piece in its Place."

Various styles and sizes suitable for home, studio or church; mahogany or oak, beautifully finished. Prices from $15.00 upward, direct from our factory or your dealer. *If desired, you may enjoy your cabinet while paying for it.*

Write today for Design Book No. 6.

TINDALE CABINET CO., One West 34th Street, New York

The Motor Emigrants

(*Continued from page* 365)

Mr. Spence was curious, himself.

"No, but I will—" and Larry got out pencil and paper immediately.

"Well, it has been a farm wagon and a silage-cutter and a camping boat and——"

"Here, you are going at it wrong end to!" commanded his father. "Write down these items as I give them to you." Mr. Spence dictated busily for a few minutes. "There, that's all I can think of," he concluded. "What does it look like?"

Jack handed the paper over to his father. It read as follows:

Hack to and from station.
Bus to and from school.
Shopping car.
Street car to go to city.
Railroad car to go visiting.
Joy ride car to keep servants happy.
Supply wagon to get household goods.
Produce wagon or huckster's wagon to carry farm products to customers.
Silage-cutting motive power.
Buzz-saw motive power.
Orcharding wagon.
General farm supply wagon.
Vehicle for touring.
Vehicle for camping vacations.
Educational institution in projected trip to Gettysburg.

"All that for one little car!" Mr. Spence mused over the paper. "And I used to hate them! And I haven't put down the most important things of all—that the car is what has made the place possible, has given us all health and strength, has made my children happy and healthy and brought the color to my wife's cheeks!"

(*The end*)

Two Dozen Don'ts for the Housebuilder

1. Don't have doors that swing outward and hit you in the face every time you go through them. Remember that doors which swing in will be more welcoming and just as useful.

2. Don't have an iron marquise and plate-glass entrance front, no matter what the style of your house. Remember that consistency is a virtue.

3. Don't have all your windows of the sash or "guillotine" variety, and so impossible to have really open save half way at a time. Remember that casements will open in a wholehearted way and give you the full benefit of all the window space there is.

4. Don't smother your windows in drapery. Remember that "wind-eyes" were invented for ventilation and lighting both.

5. Don't let your windows come too near the floor or too far from the ceiling.

Remember the draughts, and also that the best and most natural lighting comes from above the level of the eyes.

6. Don't have too dark a house. Remember that color has mysterious but positive influence over moods of the mind.

7. Don't have dark ceilings if the rooms be low stud. Remember that even imaginery bumps are not agreeable.

8. Don't put warm-colored curtains in a south room and cold-colored curtains in a north room. Remember that colors have power to assuage or to emphasize climatic conditions.

9. Don't choose plain carpets and rugs. Remember they will show dirt and dust, and wear and tear ninety per cent. sooner than carpets with ground well covered..

10. Don't choose carpets or rugs with realistic patterns. Remember that you will have to walk over them.

11. Don't have floors, hardwood or otherwise, too light colored. Remember how unpleasant it would be were these floors literally to jump up and hit you in the face. Whence it is better for them not to do so, even figuratively.

12. Don't have a houseful of lugubrious pictures, howsoever rare or valuable they may be. Remember you will have to look at them 365 days in the year.

13. Don't have a bookless library. Remember that library derives its name from *liber,* which is Latin for a book.

14. Don't forget to have plenty of low movable lights in library and sitting-room. Remember that several different people may wish to read or sew, or otherwise occupy themselves at several different parts of the rooms at once.

15. Don't have too few open fireplaces. Remember there is nothing else in your house so sociable.

16. Don't have too solemn a dining-room. Remember that good spirits aid digestion.

17. Don't endure dark closets or cupboards. Remember Bluebeard and the difficulty of keeping things in order, even under the best of circumstances.

18. Don't have too many electric light bulbs. Remember the modern complexion; also the unbecomingness of unadulterated electricity even for your furniture.

19. Don't have any furniture too good to use or too bad. Remember that furniture was invented to mitigate the harshness of outrageous architecture, not to accentuate it.

20. Don't have a house of too many stories. Remember the stairs and the times you will have to climb up and down them.

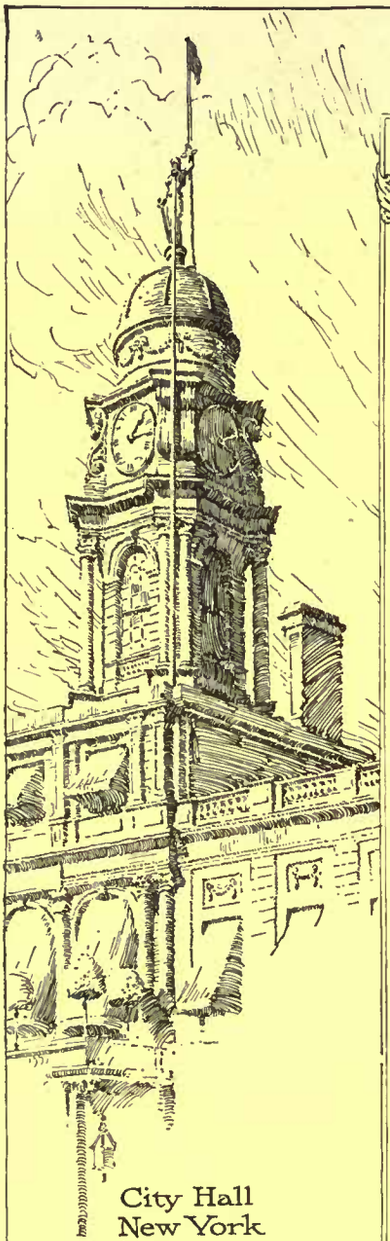
21. Don't have too small a house. Remember that each man, woman and child in the family wants one little corner for his very own.

22. Don't have too grand and magnificent a house. Remember the cost of upkeep.

23. Don't have too perfect a house. Remember the people who are to live in it.

24. By way of summary: don't clutter; don't clutter. And again, don't clutter.

ESTHER MATSON



City Hall
New York
has a
Seth Thomas
Clock

The
Clock whose correctness is never questioned

SETH THOMAS Clocks are friendly, reliable counselors that mark the passing hours with unwavering precision. For generations their accuracy has been the incentive to promptness of innumerable thousands. Their perfect adjustment, masterly mechanism and true balance have gained for

SETH THOMAS *Clocks*

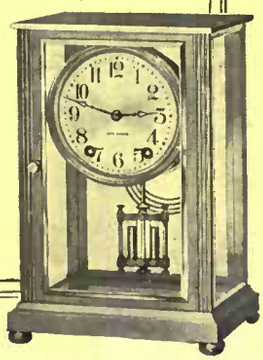
a reputation for correct timekeeping that is never questioned. They are made to give lifelong service and never-ending satisfaction.

For a Century the National Timekeeper

For a birthday remembrance or a holiday gift Seth Thomas Clocks offer unlimited selection. There's a style, pattern and design to suit every taste. There's a model for every purpose.

Sold by leading jewelers.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY
15 Maiden Lane, New York City



EMPIRE No. 304
8-day, hour and half-hour strike movement. 4-inch silvered, circular finished dial. New-style flat top. Beveled plate glass all sides. Height 10 inches.



1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"



The Cromwell
A design of beautiful simplicity.
Sold by leading dealers.

Send for catalogue "M-25"

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., MERIDEN, CONN.
Successor to Meriden Britannia Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

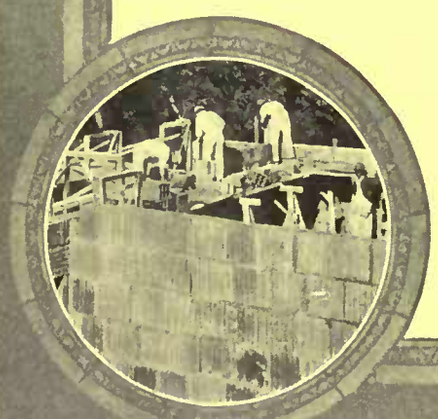


NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

THE vast number of **Natco Hollow Tile** buildings is no more notable than the diversified character of the structures which are now effective opponents to fire and other elements, because of **Natco** construction.

Houses, factories, offices, buildings of all sizes and types are each year entering more and more into the fire-safe class — the **Natco Hollow Tile** class. Evidence of its popularity is plentiful in suburb and country as well as city.

There can be only one conclusion. The use of **Natco Hollow Tile** in walls, partitions, floors and roofs does provide the safety from fire which should be uppermost in your mind in making any building plans. In its exemption from deterioration and its insulation against weather extremes, **Natco** further dominates the entire field of building materials — advantages that outweigh many times over the slight increase in original outlay because of its use.



Be sure that all the Hollow Tile Blocks that go into any building of yours bear the trade-mark "**Natco**" and then you can be sure that the building will be all that you expect—safe from fire, safe from weather, safe from time.

Before defining your building plans, send for our 64-page handbook, "Fireproof Houses," fully describing, with illustrations, every detail and phase of **Natco** construction. Contains 80 photographs of **Natco** buildings. Mailed anywhere for 20 cents to cover postage.

Write for it today

NATIONAL·FIRE·PROOFING ·COMPANY·

Dept. Y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Organized 1889. *Offices in all Principal Cities.*



Residence of Joseph M. Dale, Asbury Park, N. J. W. C. & A. F. Cottrell, Architects.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

PARKER, PRESTON & CO.'S **Art in Shingle Stains**

WATERPROOF AND ODORLESS

Beautify the Home, produce artistic high tone color effect by their rich and beautiful colors. Full of the manufacturers' pride, conscience and science. Everything entering into their make is the best that man can make or produce, and are Stains of the highest character and quality possible, because the makers intend them to be. *Made from pure Linseed Oil and our own Waterproof Protective Liquid Combination* that creates an impervious waterproof coating to shingles, preventing rotting and decay of shingles. Cost no more than other Stains to use. Write for Cabinet "H" of Artistic Colors, Free.

Parker's Floor Coating prevents Dust Evil. A color treatment on Cement, Concrete and all Interior and Exterior floors. Asbestos Shingle Coating, Adamant Cement, Brick and Plaster Coating, Weatherproof Coating, Waterproof Flat Brick Stains.

Parker, Preston & Co., Inc. Manufacturers of Paint Specialties NORWICH - - CONN.

BRANCH, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Winter Residents of Woods and Fields

(*Continued from page* 373)

standing along the shore and among them some dozens of crows, their glossy black contrasting with the white and pearl-gray of the gulls. Many of the latter are on the wing and some are engaged in the oddest imaginable activities. These individuals have picked up clams from the shallows and flats and are carrying them fifty feet or more into the air and dropping them on the hard sand to break the shells so that the meat may be secured. The bird follows the prize so closely after it leaves his bill that he and the clam arrive on the beach almost together, for if they did not, a dozen greedy pirates would rush in and reap the fruits of his labor. This often happens, the robber dashing off in frantic flight with the booty dangling from his beak while the screaming victim puts all speed into his wings in a sorry attempt to regain his meal. Off over the waves they go, the leader twisting and turning to shake off and discourage his pursuer, but the rear bird duplicates each plunge or upward rush of the other; the chase continuing till the clam is gulped down or drops into the sea, in which latter case it quickly sinks and is lost to both birds. In the excitement of watching the chase we have forgotten all else and failed to note that on a sand bar some two hundred yards up the beach are a number of gulls whose great size and slaty-black backs at once distinguish them from the herring or harbor gulls that stand near them. These are representatives of the more northern and wilder species—the great black-backed or minister gull, known also as coffin-carrier and saddle-back, names which were suggested by the bird's black mantle. These fellows are silent when they come to our coasts in winter, but if we were to follow them to their breeding grounds in Nova Scotia and northward we should find them to be much more vociferous than their smaller relatives, for they seem to save most of their talking for nesting time.

The cold of winter holds no terrors for the water and sea fowl so long as their chosen element remains unfrozen and the feeding grounds accessible. This accounts for the presence of large flocks of those hardy sea ducks the white winged and surf scoters, greater scaup ducks or bluebills, whistlers, black ducks, and some buffleheads and mergansers. There are also numerous old squaws or old wives flying at great speed up and down the coast line, keeping just above the waves; and if we scan the ocean carefully with our field glasses we shall detect a great flock of Bonaparte's gulls seemingly as far away as the horizon, and dipping and fluttering like a swarm of tiny white moths. And so, as we walk mile after mile on the hard sands amid the flying bits of foam that have been churned by the waves and turned over to the wind, we witness a scene which, were it not for the

life and activity supplied it by the winter birds, would be melancholy indeed; and there is always the possibility of seeing something new. Here we sight a great northern diver rising and falling on the swells beyond the breakers, and half a mile farther we come to a pair of hell divers or horned grebes, disappearing beneath the surface without a splash and remaining below for upwards of a minute. They are feeding on shrimps and other small sea creatures who are active through winter even though the temperature of the water is so low that, were we to hold a hand in it for thirty seconds, our fingers would ache or lose sensibility. All life is not dependent upon the water, however, for on the beach above the line of drift and débris we encounter several sizable flocks of snow buntings and horned larks gleaning what small seeds they may from the weeds that grow on the beaches. If extreme good fortune is ours we may find a Lapland longspur or two among the horned larks, for this bird consorts with the others while working south along the coast from his home in Labrador and Greenland.

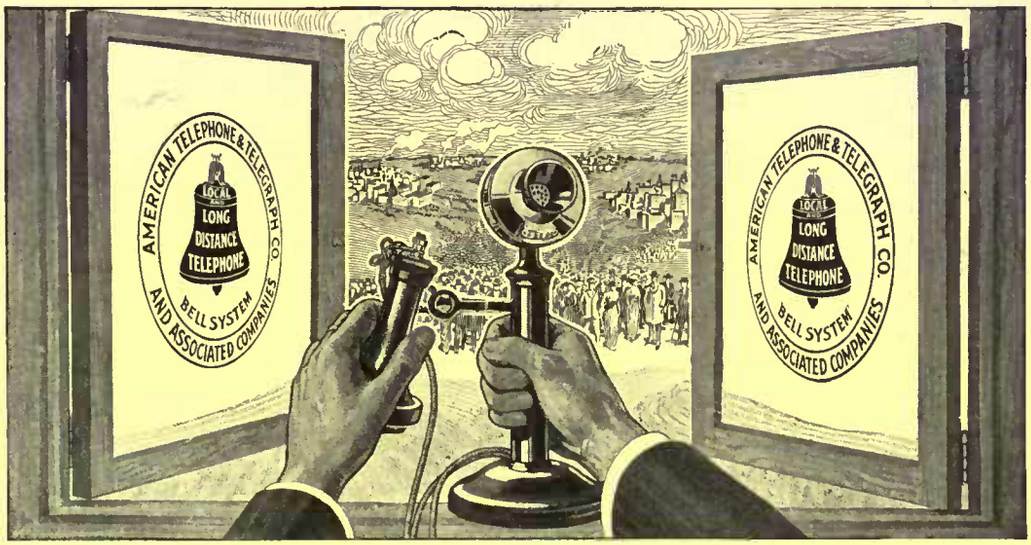
You may read the most approved bird books obtainable or listen to lectures on birds and see bird pictures, but you will always have a misconception of bird life until you have gone forth for yourselves and seen the birds at home on land and sea; and there are few things more profitable than a bird tramp in mid-winter.

A Private Community

(*Continued from page 376*)

And this more intimate side of the house is entirely away from the public road. The middle house, although not spread low as is this one, bears a family resemblance to it; the happy use of stucco, the white window trim, the shingles and the green blinds are common features. But the entrance is on the side, and the house is more compactly built and of greater depth and height. The third house, Mr. Keen's, which appeared in the May HOUSE & GARDEN, has a greater longitudinal accentuation but is of similar height to the center one. As one comes along the street one notices three attractive houses. If he is thoughtful and observant, he discovers that they haven't the tiresome, flat appearance of the common block houses cut along the same pattern, or made from the same model, nor do they stand out for their differences. It is as though they were of the same race and surname, so to speak.

So much for the design, to show that it is possible to tackle house planning in groups without sacrificing individuality. On the side away from the road these houses all face a green, sloping down to a pond. It will be noticed from several of the photographs that a low hedge does mark property division between the houses themselves, but the strip of woodland be-



The Telephone Doors of the Nation

WHEN you lift the Bell Telephone receiver from the hook, the doors of the nation open for you.

Wherever you may be, a multitude is within reach of your voice. As easily as you talk across the room, you can send your thoughts and words, through the open doors of Bell Service, into near-by and far-off states and communities.

At any hour of the day or night, you can talk instantly, directly with whom you choose, one mile, or a hundred, or two thousand miles away.

This is possible because 7,500,000 telephones, in every part of our country, are connected and work together in the Bell System to promote the interests of the people within the community and beyond its limits.

It is the duty of the Bell System to make its service universal, giving to everyone the same privilege of talking anywhere at any time.

Because as the facilities for direct communication are extended, the people of our country are drawn closer together, and national welfare and contentment are promoted.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

TO HELP YOU SAVE YOUR WOUNDED TREES

Practical Tree Repair

By ELBERT PEETS

In this new and authoritative book is the only complete exposition of the subject of tree surgery. Its value to the layman is considerably enhanced by the clearness of the language in which it is written, and the illustrations have been chosen with a view to practical use. 12mo. Illustrated.

$2.00 net; postage 14c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Square, New York City



E. Hill Turnock - Architect

WOLFF

THE owner of this beautiful residence at Elkhart, Indiana, enjoys his Bath Room as much as any room in the house. It, together with the Kitchen, Pantry and Laundry, is equipped with the most modern fixtures from the Wolff factories which harmonize perfectly with the architecture of the home. Get our booklet on Bath Room Suggestions.



L. Wolff Manufacturing Co.

Plumbing Goods Exclusively

MAIN OFFICES—601-627 W. LAKE STREET
SHOWROOMS—111 N. DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO

BRANCHES: DENVER, OMAHA, MINNEAPOLIS, DALLAS, ROCHESTER

POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J.



A PRETTY HOUSE
And a Comfortable One!

For all the sash are casements, operated in the new, pleasant way, from inside the screens by means of our adjusters.

All About Them in Our Free Booklet
The Casement Hardware Co.
9 So. Clinton Street CHICAGO

low the houses has a common treatment. The landscape architect can do his share in tying the group together with consistent and appropriate planting. And above all, the trees have been enabled to remain by such careful treatment of a lot.

The interior photographs of some of the houses appear illustrating this article. They are rather interesting because they show Mr. Keen's ability to carry out the keynote of exterior design within the house. And they help to show that the similarity has not been obtained by shaping over the same pattern. One will notice that the interiors are not at all on the same last.

There are some very pertinent suggestions to be obtained from this little group of houses. Those who are fortunate enough to plan with relatives or with intimate friends really can achieve considerable in economy and in attractiveness of effect. First, in regard to appearance. As in the photographs shown, there need be none of the constant warring of designs, colors and forms that is so tiresome in American suburbs where distinction is considered to lie only in doing something different. What is more, skilful planning and landscape work can make such a common plot look and feel ever so much larger than were it treated with three different motives. Just as Mr. Keen's treatment insured a better effect for a similar quantity of ground, others can find that a co-operative effort will do likewise. Another thing of interest is that the boundaries themselves and the restricted arrangements of individual work make for considerable waste. If the spaces of three service entrances, three drying grounds, three sets of hedges and paths and walks are given up to a common one of these elements, there will be a great saving of land. And why not make such an arrangement? It is neither religion nor law that one day of the week be washing day the country over, and it would be a simple matter to arrange the use of a common drying yard. A main service entrance off from the entrances to the homes, can, with a spur to each house, solve a rather difficult problem with most houses, turning over to attractive uses land commonly esthetically fallow. And the architect working along these ideas can better conceal the objectionable features of the place and produce larger, more attractive open spaces; he is able to make the whole estate more private from public view.

Not only does this idea apply to a more generous playground and a real landscape for each house, but there are other ideas of economy which may be applied—the garden, for instance, might be treated in community fashion, as it was in old Anglo-Saxon days. If a common plot were selected with the idea of best taking advantage of sun and light and protection, it could provide more space for three individuals than were they each to place his own little vegetable bed within the limits

of his lot. The garden area may be divided according to a variety of prearranged schemes. But how much saving could be made in help for such a garden—a single gardener and his assistant, probably, could look after all the produce of flower and fruit and vegetable. The community purse could easily support him and his help at much less per capita than would be necessary for each individual separately. Instead of duplicate lawn mowers, wheel hoes, etc., the community purchases a single equipment for all.

One other factor that should be mentioned is that of a private heating plant. An efficient unit might easily be constructed at a material saving in first cost for each house, both in cellar space and in equipment. This could be run for the advantage of all and could be taken care of at a saving to the individual. There probably would be less waste in a unit heating plant for a small group of homes than where the individual owner tried to cope with this difficult problem.

Mr. Keen, in an architectural treatment that is decidedly attractive, has offered many suggestions that are worth while for a private community building.

Collecting Old Stained Glass

(*Continued from page* 383)

If desired, a short description with the date can be painted on the modern pieces of background adjoining each specimen, and this, if neatly done, adds considerably to the appearance and interest of the collection. Panes complete in themselves, such as small tracery eyelets, shields, or borders, can be used with good effect as center pieces to each panel. If it is desired that these lights should be removable they can be fixed in slender wood or metal frames, either left free for purposes of handling, or attached by screws to the woodwork of the windows in which they are displayed.

There should be very little difficulty in thus acquiring the foundation of a collection. From the first, two important evidences should be borne in mind. These are corrosion and superfluous matt. If the glass is decayed, it is genuinely old. So much is certain. The paint upon it may be of later date than the glass itself, but there is little danger of this where small pieces are concerned. Superfluous matt, on the contrary, is almost as certain an evidence that the glass is not older than the nineteenth century. The old painters made their own shading-color, and, making it with difficulty, were never inclined to waste it. But the lead-lines made sharp contrast against the thin poor glass used sixty or seventy years ago, and the prac-


Winter Cruises

WHITE STAR LINE
RED STAR LINE

The Panama Canal
West Indies and South America

The Newest Cruising Steamers
"LAPLAND" 18,694 Tons
White Star Line
"LAURENTIC" 14,892 Tons
"MEGANTIC" 14,878 Tons
Sailing from New York
JANUARY 7
Jan. 17 Jan. 24 Jan. 31 Feb. 11
Feb. 25 Mar. 4 Mar. 14 April 4
Duration 16 to 28 Days $145 to $175 and upwards

The Mediterranean
Riviera-Italy
Egypt

Largest Steamers in the Trade
"ADRIATIC" 24,541 Tons
"CELTIC" 20,904 Tons
Sailing from New York
NOVEMBER 29
January 10 January 24
February 21 March 7
BOSTON — MEDITERRANEAN — ITALY
Cretic Dec. 11 Canopic Jan. 31
Ask for Complete Itineraries and Illustrated Booklets

CRUISE DEPT. RED STAR and WHITE STAR LINES 9 Broadway, New York
84 State St., BOSTON 1319 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA Madison & La Salle Sts., CHICAGO


The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal
Saves the battering of your can and scattering of garbage from pounding out frozen contents.
Thousands in use
THE STEPHENSON
Underground
Garbage and Refuse Receivers
A fireproof and **sanitary** disposal of ashes and refuse in front of your heater.
Our Underground Earth Closet means freedom from frozen cesspool connections, a necessity without sewers.
10 years on the market. It pays to look us up.
Sold direct. Send for circulars.
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
20 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.



Children's Christmas Play House No. 1809. A faithful model of the cabin in which Lincoln was born. Four pieces of furniture go with it. Makes a splendid store window decoration. One half of roof lifts off to allow arranging interior. Size 20"x24"x28". F.O.B. at Toms River, $15.00. Send 6c. in postage for booklet of our "Bird Contrivances and lots of useful information.
The Crescent Co., "Birdville," Toms River, N. J.

For durable painting of all kinds use
National Lead Company's Pure White Lead.
(Dutch Boy Painter trade mark.)
Ask for Helps No. 18. Sent free on request.
National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York

SYRACUSE CHINA
Where luxury and necessity are combined in table service. Write
ONONDAGA POTTERY COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

An Explanation of Our Tree-Caring Methods



BRIEFLY, it consists in a care that makes it possible to give your trees a clean bill of health.

Skilled pruning, with a knowledge of preserving the essential balance between foliage and roots.

Cavity cleaning and filling, done in a way that not only stays put, but induces the tree to rapidly self-heal the wound.

Right spraying at the right time, with the right materials.

Fertiliring in the most approved way with materials specially adapted for the purpose.

Your trees may need but one of these things done, or all of them. In any case, we guarantee our work to the extent of making several inspections, at our own expense, and making right, at no cost to you, anything that is not right, other than those beyond our control.

Send for our Booklet—"Trees—The Care They Should Have."

Munson-Whitaker Co.
Forest Engineers
NEW YORK 473 Fourth Av. Bldg.
BOSTON 623 Tremont Bldg.
PITTSBURGH 903 Arrot Bldg.
CHICAGO 513 Com. Bank Bldg.

Comfort and Fuel-Cost

Two elements that particularly appeal to Hy-tex home-owners this time of the year are comfort and low fuel-cost.

Of course, these are by no means the only advantages in a house faced with

Hy-tex Brick

For beauty no other material even approaches Hy-tex. And it is the *most economical.* The slightly higher first-cost is soon eliminated by the many savings that come with a Hy-tex house.

If you contemplate building you will be interested in our booklets mentioned below which explain in detail the many advantages of Hy-tex Brick.

Please bear in mind that there's a Hy-tex Brick in every color and every texture known to brick-making.

"Genuine Economy in Home Building" — a 64-page booklet illustrated in colors, full of valuable information to home-builders who want to build economically. Sent for ten cents to cover charges.

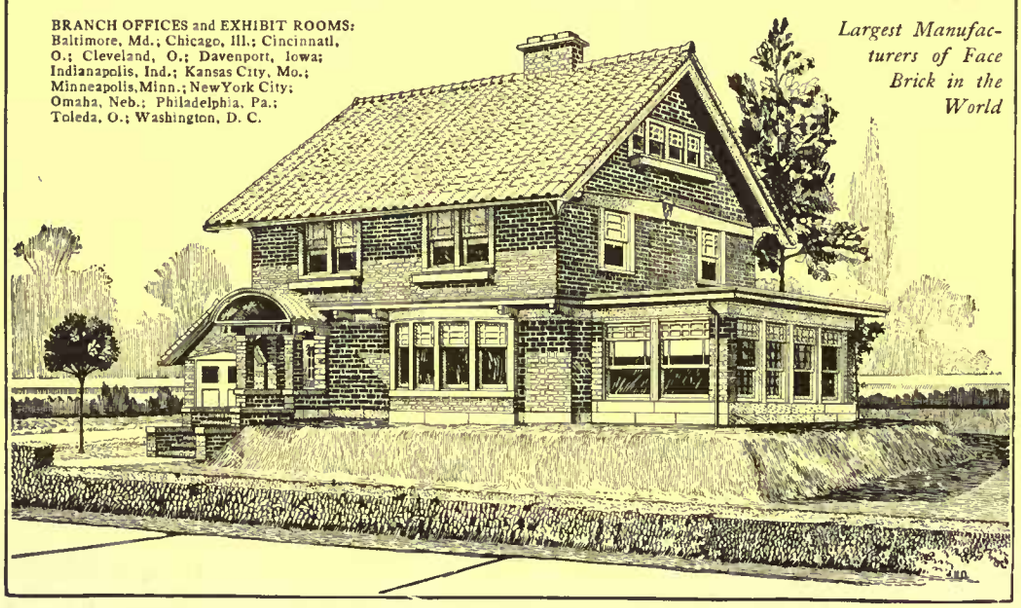
"Suggestions for Small Hy-tex Homes" — a booklet of 26 plans of houses of moderate cost, full of suggestions for those who need only a comparatively small home. Send for booklets today.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK COMPANY

Dept G 12 St. Louis, Missouri

BRANCH OFFICES and EXHIBIT ROOMS: Baltimore, Md.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland, O.; Davenport, Iowa; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New York City; Omaha, Neb.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Toledo, O.; Washington, D. C.

Largest Manufacturers of Face Brick in the World



THE BEST ORIENTAL RUGS

You cannot afford to buy "washed" rugs, old worn rugs or raw new rugs. The fun of auctions and rug shopping is costly. Buy true values and you never regret. It is my business to send real thick and glowing antique Oriental rugs on approval. I pay charges both ways.

Interesting Monograph on request.

L. B. LAWTON, MAJOR U. S. A., Retired
181 CAYUGA STREET, SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK



EUGENE LUCCHESI
748 Lexington Ave. and 121 E. 59th St., NEW YORK
Est. 26 years

Garden and Hall Furniture
Guaranteed to stand any climate;
Marbles, Terra Cotta, Stones, etc., Vases, Benches, Sun Dial Terminals, Tables, Fountains, Flower Boxes, Mantels, Statues, Reliefs, etc.
Send 25c for illustrated catalog of 295 pages. The best copies of the best originals.

SUN DIALS

A Beautiful, Illustrated Booklet, "SUN DIALS" sent upon request. Estimates furnished. Any Latitude. ***Ask for Booklet No. 4.***

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., 237 Fifth Avenue, New York
Branches: New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul, London, Paris

tice was adopted of "backing" the glass with matt. That is to say, the outer or unpainted surface of the glass was smeared all over with a level film of matt or glaze, which, rubbed off from the center of the pane, was allowed to remain around the edges adjacent to the leads. This gave a softness to the appearance of the window. The black lead-lines did not stare so much, and the whole had some slight resemblance to old glass, obscured and toned down by the dirt of ages. Seeing this, glass-forgers naturally seized upon 'backing" as a means to the same end, so that it may safely be accepted as an axiom in glass-collecting, that if glass shows more matt on either side than is necessary for the legitimate purposes of shading, that glass is modern and not antique.

Perfectly honest restorations of old windows very often display matt in excess, heavily smudged on the glass to resemble the dirt and grime of ages. To make such glass harmonize with its surroundings it is often spattered with water or more matt in spots and streaks, the whole operation being described as "antiquating." Bearing in mind the preceding warning, the collector who avoids superfluous matt cannot be deceived in such material for a moment. It looks like old glass when fixed in place, but on examination in the hand the matt smears undeceive the observer at once. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they were never intended to deceive. But sometimes, where the glass to be matched is only slightly marked with age, a faint speckling with almost dry matt from a stiff brush serves the restorer's turn, and as such a speckling does rather resemble small corrosion-holes in embryo, it may occasionally delude a collector into believing that it is really old. If the appearance of the glass itself does not enlighten him—and modern "antique" glass is sometimes rather deceptively like the material from which it derives its name—a rub with the finger will always show the difference. The matt spots are rough and slightly raised above the surface of the glass—something like acid spots on a smaller scale—and their roughness and slight projections hold the finger, which glass commencing to decay, with its corrosion-holes still closed, will never do.

Allied to the corrosion-holes is the iridescence of stain, though it is a less certain evidence than the more material form of decay. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where stain is iridescent, it is earlier than the beginning of the eighteenth century, unless its color against the light is red. Red or orange stain came into use in the sixteenth century to replace red enamel, which was never entirely satisfactory in effect. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century it has been produced upon a special sheet glass made for the purpose, called "kelp" sheet. This material is pure white, exactly resembling ordinary window-glass in appearance, but whereas window-glass is so "hard" that it

is only with great difficulty that it can be made to yield even a faint yellow stain, kelp glass is prepared, on one side, to take stain of any depth from yellow to deep red. Some of the earlier reds thus produced in the eighteenth century already show iridescence, and in a very few cases quite recent red stain will do the same. But if stain is a clear yellow when seen through, and iridescent when laid flat, a hundred to one it is earlier than the beginning of the eighteenth century.

For the collector's convenience it will be as well to divide all stained-glass into two classes—one painted before and the other after the middle of the sixteenth century. Broadly speaking, glass from the earlier periods is thick, is grossed, has lines, reams, or striae, on its surface, bubbles in its interior, and generally shows corrosion-holes. Later glass is thin, comparatively smooth—very smooth indeed after the end of the sixteenth century—is cut with the diamond, shows no striae, fewer bubbles, and where it has decayed the corrosion shows only as a mere patina or roughening of the surface, with none of the well marked cavities that break the surface of the older Gothic glass.

Bearing this rough division in mind, the collector should be able to separate his purchases into the two periods, and he can then proceed to examine them in detail. If any of the earlier pieces show corrosion-holes larger than one-eighth of an inch in diameter, or if the whole surface of the glass has decayed away, leaving it rough to the touch, the chances are that it is at least as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century.

If the glass is thin and clear and has been cut with a diamond, it may safely be set down as post-Renaissance work, the mark of the diamond on original edges being a certain indication of this later date.

For the convenience of the collector English pre-Renaissance glass may be subdivided again into two classes, distinguished from each other by the quality of the outline-color. No sharply drawn date-line can be drawn between them, but, broadly speaking, one appears before the other after the middle of the fourteenth century. The earlier outline-color is of an intensely strong black, while in the other case it is reddish brown.

Book Reviews

THE REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC FLIES. By Edward Halford Ross. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 103. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The reading public has heard so much of the fly danger, and the slogan, "Swat the fly," has attained so great a vogue, that the appearance of another book on these winged disease carriers may not arouse

KING



THIS IS A KING IRON FRAME GREENHOUSE

as practical as it is inexpensive. Built for people who want to grow flowers and vegetables in winter and yet do not care to invest in one of our large houses.

This little house is built along the same lines as the KING houses that are so popular with commercial growers. Every bit of space can be utilized. The two compartments can be run at different temperatures, and the combination service and boiler house is a triumph in Greenhouse arrangement.

We recommend this house as practical, profitable, economical and a source of great pleasure to every lover of growing things.

KING CHANNEL BAR GREENHOUSES

Have unique features which should be studied by every prospective builder of a greenhouse. They are not only the most productive, but they have a grace and style which makes them an ornament any where.

Write for prices on this little house and ask us to send you bulletins No. 43 on the King Channel Bar House.

KING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
245 KINGS ROAD NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.
All the Sunlight all day houses

KING

BRUNSWICK
Household Refrigerating and Ice Making Plants are designed especially for country homes.
Brunswick Refrigerating Co., New Brunswick, N. J.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS
Active cold air circulation—Sanitary linings.
Send for catalogue.
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,
593 Lake Street, Kendallville, Ind.

"SCALECIDE"
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

DON'T NEGLECT FALL SPRAYING. GET READY NOW.

Many trees can be saved that would die before Spring if unsprayed. "SCALECIDE" will *positively destroy San Jose* and *Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla*, etc., *without injury to the trees.*

Many of the finest orchards in the country have been sprayed with "SCALECIDE" for the past eight years, producing record crops and prize winning fruit. It costs less to spray with "SCALECIDE" than Lime-Sulfur, and does better work. We stake our reputation on this assertion. Write today for our booklet, "Scalecide, the Tree Saver." Sent free on request.

Our Service Department furnishes everything for the orchard at money-saving prices. Tell us your needs. B. G. PRATT CO., Dept 2 50 Church St., New York City.

Leads in Tone Quality in America

The EVERETT PIANO

One of the three great Pianos of the World

Prices-Regular Styles $550 to $1500

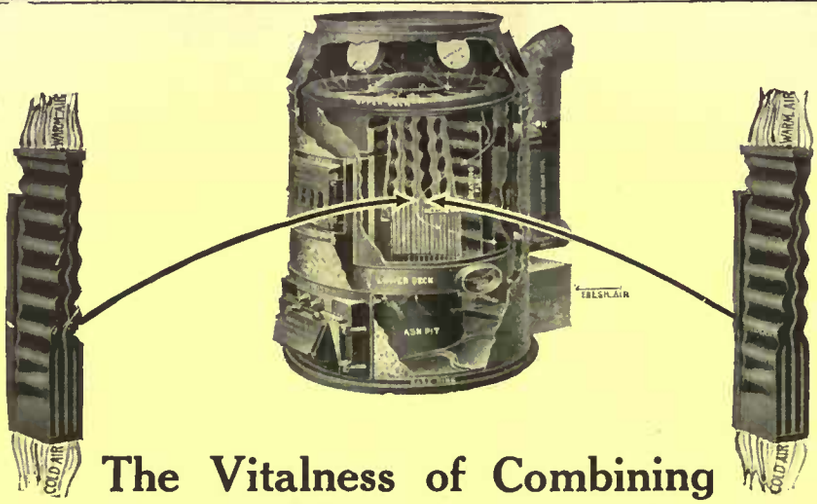
The John Church Company
Cincinnati New York Chicago
Owners of
The Everett Piano Co., Boston



CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF REAL DECORATIVE VALUE at McHUGH'S

McHughwillow chairs with Austrian upholstery	$50. to $10.
English easy chairs in Carrara velour	90. to 37.
Little reading tables of mahogany	50. to 18.
Lamps for library and boudoir	70. to 5.
Modern German lamp shades	18. to 3.
Parrots that swing	35. to 1.
Band boxes—some band painted	10. to 2.
Hungarian peasant pottery	15. to 1.
Ruskin bowls from England	20. to 3.
Porcelain birds from Austria	18. to 4.

Joseph P. McHugh & Son
9 WEST 42nd STREET NEW YORK



The Vitalness of Combining Heat and Ventilation in One as the KELSEY Does

YOU are very particular not to drink water that has been standing long in a heated room because it has absorbed impurities from the air. Still you willingly breathe that same impure air and wonder why it is that you get drowsy when you sit down to enjoy your reading.

Even if you do know the air is "heavy," if you open a window or door some other member of the family promptly complains of a "draught." If you shut off the heat some one else (or the same one) says "it will be too cold."

The solution is to combine the heat and ventilation in one. The Kelsey Warm Air Generator does just that thing.

It delivers to your rooms, large volumes of agreeably heated fresh pure outdoor air, mixed with just the desired amount of moisture. You get air full of oxygen, free from gases or dust and that will heat any room at any time no matter what the weather. Furthermore you will burn *one third* to a half less coal than with a steam or hot water system. We can prove it. You can buy the Kelsey of your local dealer. Send to us for catalog, tell what your heating problem is and we will advise as to its heating requirements.

237 James Street Syracuse, N.Y.

THE KELSEY
WARM AIR GENERATOR

154 K Fifth Avenue New York

Stanley's Ball Bearing BUTTS

INSURE
PERFECTLY HUNG DOORS

Friction is eliminated by the steel bearings, and the door swings smoothly and softly without creaking or binding. These butts have

NON-RISING PINS

which will not work out of the joint. Write for artistic and instructive booklet "Properly Hung Doors."

THE STANLEY WORKS
Department "H" New Britain, Conn.



Sunlight Double Glass Sash
Always pay

Whether used on cold frames, hot-beds or on the inexpensive 11 x 12 ft. Sunlight Double-Glazed Greenhouse. They eliminate the need to use mats and shutters, thus saving half the cost of equipment and labor. They give the plants all the light and save the stored heat overnight thus making them grow steadily without forcing.

The inexpensive double-glazed 11 x 12 ft. greenhouse is covered with the Sunlight Sash which are removable for repairs or to use on hot-beds or cold frames in their season. The house, though double-glazed, is always kept bright and tight.

You owe it to your interest to get our literature. The free catalog with net prices and all necessary information. And Prof. Massey's booklet on how to make and use hot-beds, cold frames and a small greenhouse. For the booklet send 4 cents in stamps.

SUNLIGHT DOUBLE GLASS SASH CO.
944 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

particular enthusiasm. Nevertheless, this volume of Mr. Ross's is deserving of attention, for it is at least an addition to a valuable type of literature. We cannot but feel that a partial elimination of the somewhat ponderous verbiage employed would be advantageous, in that it would leave room for more practical, boiled-down information; but perhaps that is a hypercritical view to take. There are valuable suggestions as to the organizing and carrying out of an anti-fly campaign.

BOTANY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 465. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

A text book pure and simple, whose purpose, as the author states, "is to lead the pupil to an understanding of the vegetation of his neighborhood." It contains many valuable suggestions for the teacher, and is divided into four general parts: the nature of plants themselves, the relations of plants to their surroundings, histological studies, and determination of the kinds of plants.

BABY BIRDS AT HOME. By Richard Kearton, F.Z.S. 8vo. Illustrated with colored plates and photographs by Cherry and Grace Kearton. Pp. 128. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

About sixty-five species are described in this book on English birds. The aim is to interest young readers in the birds about them, emphasis being laid on nestlings and fledglings. The photographs, on the whole, are good, some of them comparing favorably with the best work of wild bird photographers in the United States.

GARDEN FLOWERS AS THEY GROW. By H. H. Thomas. 8vo, pp. 197. Twenty plates photographed in color from nature. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd.

There are good practical suggestions and information in this book on some of the popular garden flowers, although the text is not quite as adequate as we might like. The colored plates are uniformly good, and give a much better conception of the appearance of the different flowers than could any amount of written description.

CHATS ON COTTAGE AND FARMHOUSE FURNITURE. By Arthur Hayden. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 350. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

A book for the lover and collector of old furniture who does not care to pay the often exorbitant prices which the more pretentious examples of the old English work bring. As the author says, "There is a peculiar pleasure as well as a wide field for study in the so-called minor work of farmhouse and cottage furniture of olden times," and he has embodied in his book, not only much valuable information, but also considerable interesting history. The

old tables, chests, chairs, cradles and so on are illustrated by half-tones.

THE CARE OF A HOUSE. By T. M. Clark. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 283. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

Here is a book of practical suggestion that should be of more than ordinary value to the house owner or tenant. The construction of fireplaces and chimneys, the different systems of heating ordinarily in use, the matter of plumbing, the care of woodwork and lighting fixtures—these are some of the vital subjects which are explained in text and diagrams. All is made so clear that the bugbear of leaky faucets, radiators that won't radiate, lights that give not light but darkness, need have no further terrors for the householder. It is not an exhaustive volume, but it is one with a real purpose and worth.

SUCCESS IN GARDENING. By Jessie Peabody Frothingham. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 333. New York: Duffield & Co.

There is a deal of inspiration and charming writing in this book, to say nothing of practical information of value to beginners in gardening. It is no easy task to prepare a book in which every week in the year is set apart as in an almanac, and directions given for what garden operations should be performed therein. So many varying influences—climate, latitude, altitude, or just plain weather—are to be reckoned with that no rule of thumb can be blindly followed. The author, however, has a scheme which minimizes these difficulties.

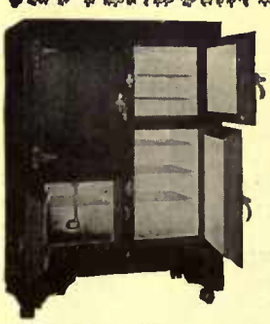
EDUCATIONAL BIRD LEAFLETS. 8vo. Fully illustrated. New York: National Association of Audubon Societies.

Seventy-six monographs on our more important and often misunderstood wild birds, each illustrated by photographs or drawings by such well-known bird artists as Fuertes, Horsfall, Brasher and others, make up this highly valuable and instructive contribution to popularized ornithological knowledge. Not too much space is devoted to descriptions of the birds' actual appearance, yet it is sufficient, in conjunction with the excellent illustrations, many of which are in colors, to serve as an adequate means of identification. The saving thus accomplished is applied to live, interesting information on the economic values of the different species, their habits, and a fund of similar information such as should prove of unique importance to all who are in the slightest degree interested in birds. As the title indicates, the collection of monographs is primarily educational, and as such is well adapted to use in schools and nature clubs. Yet it is in no sense a textbook, and its individual appeal is strong.

Particularly valuable, in these days of awakening interest in bird protection, are the sections in the back of the book dealing with winter feeding of birds and the construction of practical nesting boxes.



TETTENBORN SOLID PORCELAIN REFRIGERATOR

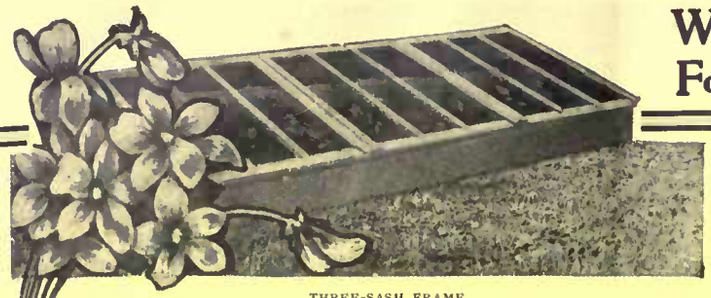


Has all food compartments of One Piece of Solid Porcelain (earthen) Ware an inch or more thick with rounded edges and corners; without Joints, Cracks or Sharp Corners. Fired at about 2500° of heat for ten days. Practically Unbreakable. Made just like the finest china dish. The Sanitary permanence of the pure white surface; the durability, the added insulation these afford in connection with our five inch thick walls the smooth solid oak case and other patented and exclusive features are why the Tettenborn Solid Porcelain Refrigerator is the only permanently sanitary the most economical and the one which will give a life time of most satisfactory service. Made in all sizes. Special ones to order.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE 113 TETTENBORN & CO. CINCINNATI ESTABLISHED 1867

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.



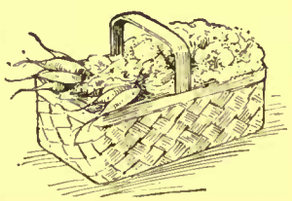
THREE-SASH FRAME

Winter Gardening For Profit——

A market gardener who grows lettuce extensively in cold frames once remarked—"You see those frames? Every eight inches square of their space has six five-cent nickels in a little pile in the ground. I rake them out each season."

In the three-sash frame illustrated there are 54 sq. ft. or 121-1/2 eight-inch squares from which you can reap your own harvest of 729 "five-cent nickels." Lettuce grown in cold frames is of better quality than if grown in the open. Radishes, beets or parsley may be planted between the rows of lettuce. Violets, pansies and mignonette flourish abundantly in these cosey beds. Start Spring seedlings of tomatoes, cauliflower, asparagus and sweet potatoes and have healthy plants for early setting out.

LUTTON SASH FRAMES made in 2, 3 and 4-sash sizes. Single or double glazed. Any size pays for itself with a single crop and gives years of profitable service. Carefully crated and shipped ready for use. Frames sold with or without sash.



Write for pamphlet D describing these frames and how to use them. We will also send a catalogue of the LUTTON PATENTED GREENHOUSES if requested.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON, West Side Avenue Station Jersey City, New Jersey

A Beautiful Lawn

Insure a velvety, green, quick-growing lawn; also double the yield of the garden and produce earlier and better vegetables, by feeding the soil with



SHEEP'S HEAD SHEEP MANURE

Rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid nd potash. Pulverized, ready to apply. Also will show quick results on flower beds, shrubbery and orchard. Large sized barrel, $4, freight prepaid east of the Missouri River. Send for folder.

Natural Guano Co., 804 River Street, Aurora, Ill.

A Fine Garden

STAINED "CREO-DIPT" SHINGLES

Come in bundles ready to lay. Save time, labor and muss of staining on the job.

Send for Art Catalog.

Special information about shingles stained and sawed to give that wavy, thatched effect.

Standard Stained Shingle Co.
85 Oliver Street North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

Cooking Odors Carried out of the House

Payment Conditional on Success

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
210 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Heating Ventilating Air Filtration

GAUMER

"Gaumer lighting everywhere follows the evening glow."



No. 07462

GAUMER Hand Wrought Lighting Fixtures

Gaumer designs (artistic), Gaumer construction (substantial), Gaumer finish (permanent) are the three elements that assure you entire satisfaction.

Design and construction can be judged by the eye; but FINISH has always been taken "on faith" until the presence of our GUARANTEE TAG gave you assurance of a permanency never before suspected. Look for the Tag.

Secure yourself against a quickly shabby Fixture by requiring your dealer to furnish a Gaumer Guarantee Tag with every one you buy. Catalog of styles mailed for the asking.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO., Dept. A
22d and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

SOUTHERN GARDEN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by JULIA LESTER DILLON

The writer of this department will gladly answer inquiries from Southern readers in regard to their garden problems. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope if a prompt personal reply is desired.

Rose Planting Time

AS far as the preparation of the soil and general cultural directions are concerned, any good article on rose planting applies to this as well as other sections. There, however, we must stop and hew out for ourselves a new road to meet the climatic and growing conditions that confront us.

Many years our gardens can show roses from early in March to late November and often December. South of Nashville, no protection is needed for any varieties, even the tender Niphetos and the tenderer Maréchal Niel going safely through our severest winters. We might almost say, "Plant roses and let them alone, and warm sunshine and gentle rains will do the rest." If it were possible for me to have only one kind of a flower in my garden that one would be a rose. No other flower does so well without care, nor so well repays one for all the attention showered upon it.

December is always rose planting time and rose pruning time in the Southern States. After the first heavy frost the weak canes should be cut out, and the strong ones cut back closely if long stems and fine quality of blossoms are desired. One amateur rose-grower, whose gardens are famous for the beauty and size of the long-stemmed blossoms, makes it his invariable rule to cut back every rose bush to six inches of the ground and to remove all the weak shoots entirely. One who has fewer plants might prefer quantity of blossom rather than size, and if so, the pruning should be less severe. The vigorous growers need less pruning than the slower growing varieties.

Climbing roses must be trimmed very slightly. Of course, all weak and spindly growth should be removed and the side branches shortened in, but the main stem must not be disturbed. All dead canes should be removed as they appear and in all pruning the cut should be clean, otherwise the bruised stem will decay.

Much well decomposed manure, used both in the fall and spring; bonemeal and liquid manure occasionally as the growing season progresses; the ground always free from weeds, and other plants; sunny positions; cultivation in summer; with pruning in the winter, is the price necessary to pay for fine roses. How small the tax is in comparison with the beautiful return!

In planting, due attention must be paid to soil preparation; all canes which are

bruised must be taken off, and it is better to leave only five or six shoots cut back to four or five inches from the ground. It is better to plant them as early in December as possible, but they may be safely and satisfactorily put out from this time until the middle of May. The earlier the planting the more promising the blossom for the next season.

As far as variety is concerned, choice is practically limited only by the lists issued by the nurserymen. It is wiser, always, to buy Southern grown stock, and better to secure those grown in the open ground, but, after these precautions are taken, full liberty of choice may be indulged in. The varieties recommended here are those which have stood the test of time; and if planted in either the small home garden or in large grounds where much space may be devoted to the rose gardens, results will be equally satisfactory.

For the porch pillars, the pergola, the summer house, the hedge, and the wire netting that encloses the tennis courts or the playgrounds, there are the multitude of climbers and trailers. For evergreen effects, the white and pink Cherokees, both double and single, and the Wichurianas, can be depended upon for quick growth, but are apt to become riotous in their luxuriance and to form too much of a screen, unless very careful attention is given them.

Slower of growth, and not evergreen, are the ramblers, the pink Dorothy Perkins, the white Dorothy Perkins, Tausendschon, and Flower of Fairfield, almost a perpetual blossoming Crimson Rambler and without the defects incident to the parent. All of these are desirable and excellent climbers.

Of the old favorites we have the Lamarque, Devoniensis, Malmaison, Marie Henriette, the Maréchal Niel and Rêve d'Or, which carry us through an unrivaled scale of color magnificence. Many old southern gardens show these roses half a century old, kissing the topmost leaves of the tallest trees or screening the porches up to the third and fourth stories. Their prodigal wealth of blossom must be seen to be appreciated.

The Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and the Bride are the handsomest of the white bush roses. Of the pink, none are better than the Malmaison, the Duchesses de Brabant, the Bridesmaid, the pink Devoniensis, and of the newer ones, the Killarney.

Étoile de Lyon, Francesca Kruger, and Blumenschmidt give us the yellow and saffron tones of our color scale, while Gruss an Teplitz, Prince Camille de Rohan, and the ever popular American Beauty give us the deeper tones of red.

For the fragrance of the attar of roses —and what is a rose garden without its sweetness?—no garden should be without the La France, the Gen. Jacqueminot, and the Paul Neyron. The newer Japanese roses, Conrad Meyer, Mme. Charles Worth, Mme. George Bruant, and Chedane Guinnoseaux, are also noted for their

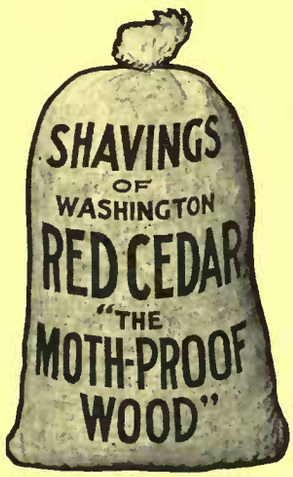
Keep the Moths Out

of baby's things—out of the bedding closet—out of your clothes when stored away—by having your closets, box couches and shirtwaist boxes lined with

Washington Red Cedar

You know that moths or insects of any kind will not enter where the sweet, clean, woodsy scent of Red Cedar is.

To show *you* how pleasant and efficient the famous Washington Red Cedar is for this purpose



We will send you Free this Bag of Red Cedar Shavings—Write for It

Sprinkle the shavings in your bedding closet—clothes closet—clothes box —or dresser drawers.

Of course the vermin proof quality is only one of the great advantages of Washington Red Cedar. It is one of the most durable and valuable woods known for many building purposes such as siding and shingles for which its decay resisting properties are famous.

Ask us for the bag of shavings. It's free, postpaid. And if you contemplate building tell us and we will also send you our booklet on Douglas Fir—the finest all-utility structural wood in the country.

Don't forget this, because if you intend to build it is to your interest to *know* about the value of Douglas Fir—"America's Timber Giant." Write for the bag of Red Cedar "proof" today.

(*It's not altogether a joke as a Novel Christmas Notion.*)

West Coast Lumber Mfrs. Ass'n
703 Tacoma Bldg. Tacoma, Wash.

Private Water Supply Plants
THE KEWANEE SYSTEM OF WATER SUPPLY
ANY SIZE · SEND FOR CATALOG · HAND OR POWER
NEW YORK CITY · KEWANEE WATER SUPPLY CO. KEWANEE, ILL. · CHICAGO

EUROPE—AFRICA
Wonderful Motor Fleight—Algeria, Tunisia
MOTOR TOURS best Automobile roads in the world—wild, weird, fascinating, scenery. The lure of the desert in march.
"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH."
MOTORING in ITALY and TOURAINE. EASTER in ROME.
Six Girls. Highest References.
Miss WELDON. - - Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

The Clothes Line Without a Splinter
No sharp points to scratch, no edges to chafe the hands and the clothes as in ordinary lines, but a smooth, white, *soft*, even surface. That is—



Silver Lake
CLOTHES LINE
A solid braided cotton cord, in which there is nothing to stain the clothes or chafe them. Lasts as long as a dozen cheap lines. 50 feet, 30 cents; 75 feet, 45 cents; 100 feet, 60 cents. Look for the name "Silver Lake" on the hank.
Silver Lake is the accepted standard in U.S. Government braided cord specifications.
Sold by most dealers or direct from us, prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free sample.
Silver Lake Co., Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.
Originators of Solid Braided Cord.

LEAVENS FURNITURE



¶Good taste in furniture does not depend upon cost. The excellence of Leavens designs and the wide variety from which you may choose, ensures a correct selection.

¶Simple, well built, well finished, honest throughout, not a piece but which will accord with the best of American life.

¶Stands out in contrast to the cheap imitations and ornate examples.

¶Good solid oak construction, reasonable and simple designs and your own taste in finish.

¶Shipments carefully made, insuring safe delivery.

¶Send for complete set No. 4 of over 200 illustrations and prices.



WILLIAM LEAVENS & CO.
Manufacturers
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY WORRY, YOU MEN AND WOMEN WHO DREAD CHRISTMAS SHOPPING?

Simply drop us a line giving us a general idea of what you want and we send you the articles without other cost to you than the purchase price.

I shop with you or for you and have the facilities to get the best of everything for you at the lowest price. If not satisfactory you return the goods.

Write or call at my office and get further particulars.

Mrs. S. D. JOHNSON, **347 Fifth Avenue**
OPPOSITE THE WALDORF
Telephone 2070 M. Hill **New York City**

sweet-scented qualtites as well as for their showy blooms.

If space is limited and only a few roses can be planted, choose one or two of the ever-blooming varieties and plant them in masses or in hedge effect. So many amateurs make the grave mistake of trying to see how many different kinds of roses they can have, while the result is far more satisfactory, both in the garden and for cutting, if many plants of a few varieties are chosen. I remember one hedge of Bridesmaid roses which divides two small city lawns in a near-by city. The roses of that border are blossoming almost all the time and I am always so grateful for the good taste which chose them to be all of the same color and kind. Specialize on quality of bloom and not on number of different kinds and joy will be not only your portion but also the portion of your friends, the passing public.

As the rose-fields of Turkey and Persia are famed for the richness and fragrance of their blossoms, so ought the rose gardens and fields of the South to be known. There can be found in no other part of the world a more magnificent wealth of bloom or more extravagant depth of colors than are to be seen in the rose fields of the South. Hundreds of acres of field grown roses blossoming at one time in the grounds of the Southern nurseries is a sight worth traveling far to see. Not only do roses adorn the gardens and ground of the rich, but even the humblest cottage will have its doorway framed in the fragrant masses of the old-fashioned Seven Sisters, the sweet-scented Lamarque, or the magnolia rose of the South, the creamy white Devoniensis with its rosy center, while even the hedge rows from North Carolina to Texas are framed in the rich dark green of the Cherokees. With the clear petals of snowy white and the massed stamens of pure golden yellow, sweet as the sweet-briered eglantine of old England, is it any wonder that the home of the Cherokee is called the land of sunshine and roses?



The Home Maker's Christmas

(*Continued on page* 369)

to the average hall, while other homely but necessary things that might well figure on the Christmas list include daintily enameled clothes hampers, shining brass hot water cans for the bedroom, sets of the most up-to-date clothes hangers to be installed in closets, and small electric stoves for use wherever there is an electric light.

It is impossible to spend much time on a Christmas shopping expedition without coming across housefurnishing articles that would make presents suitable for the man of the family—presents that would mean at least a temporary suspension of the annual handkerchief-tie-slipper offer-

SHOP OF RALPH ERSKINE



When Open

Old English Hutches

Hand-made by Scotch and Austrian cabinet makers in the Erskine Shops—men trained from boyhood to uphold the best traditions of their craft. The front panels open and disclose numerous sliding trays that offer a thousand uses. Made in Mahogany, Old Walnut, Antique, Oak and Holly, inlaid with Ebony and possess the characteristics of fine old imported pieces made lustrous without varnish. Reasonable in price. Photographs and complete information on request.

Also name of nearest dealer who handles Old English and Colonial furniture from our Shops.



When Closed

Shop of RALPH ERSKINE
Tryon, N. C.

REPUBLIC STAGGARD TREAD TIRES
will not skid, give more service and are safer than any other kind. Our book "The Tire Perfect" free on request.
THE REPUBLIC RUBBER CO., Youngstown, O., U.S.A.
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Cities.

BOOKLET FREE—"Modern Bathrooms of Character."
The Trenton Potteries Co.
The Largest Manufacturers of Sanitary Pottery in the U. S. A.
Trenton, New Jersey

A Gift Book De Luxe

A History of English Glass-Painting

By Maurice Drake

THE author, representing the third generation of a family of glass-painters, records the best tradition in connection with materials, methods and examples of an art which is just coming to be recognized at its true worth by architects, churchmen and collectors. This is a most sumptuous book in every way—beauty of typography, binding and illustrations—as well as an authoritative work on a subject of extraordinary interest. Illustrated in color. Send for free prospectus.

$12.50 net; expressage 50 cents.

McBRIDE, NAST & COMPANY
Publishers
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK CITY



One of the thousands of selected gifts found at Lewis & Conger's

Christmas

THE entire question of Christmas giving may be summed up in one word—selecting. If you knew of one good, appropriate thing for each of those to whom you will give at Christmas time—friends, relatives, acquaintances—whether men, women or children, the Christmas question would be solved.

But *better* even than *this,* is to have spread before you, wisely grouped, an infinite number of the best possibilities for *everyone* you may think of—meeting your every requirement as to purpose, quality and price.

For this reason, careful shoppers will make up their Christmas lists in our salesrooms.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th St. and 6th Ave., New York



Write us about

Sanitary Composition Flooring

because it is fire-proof, water-proof, germ and vermin-proof, easy to keep clean, durable, practical, pleasant to walk or stand on, will not disintegrate or wear dusty.

Easily applied over any old or new floor, ready for use in 36 hours.

Samples and literature free

SANITARY COMPOSITION FLOOR COMPANY

60 Onondaga Street :: Syracuse, New York

ings. For the smoker there are of course all sorts of contrivances from the little ash tray and cigar holder on a tall slender metal standard to be placed at the side of an easy chair to the elaborately fitted out smoker's cabinet of mahogany or English wicker. Handsome old English cut glass decanters in various designs that make unusual presents may be had at from $5 to $15, and as the acme of solid comfort there is a tall reading lamp on a standard five feet high, to which is attached a little circular wooden tray, an ash tray with match holder and a metal book support. These tall lamps, incidentally, are quite the newest thing in the scheme of lighting, and some of them are in the shape of enormous candles placed in candlesticks, others have elaborate standards of brass or bronze, and the newest glass shades, seen on many of them, are clever reproductions of shirred silk, to be had in any desired color and which give the effect of a handsome silk shade.

Book and magazine stands in mahogany or oak, that can be had in a great variety of prices and designs, mahogany or bronze book blocks, and the newer book wagons, literary adaptations of the tea-wagon, so to speak, are all useful for the man who takes pleasure in his library, and in selecting these as gifts one can rest assured that they are in good taste and decidedly worth while. A small piece of furniture apparently belonging in the library is handicapped by the unattractive title of "gout stool." With one end like an ordinary footstool, the other very much higher, it is designed to make the easy chair still easier, and is placed with the higher end against the chair so that the feet are raised as in a steamer chair. As an ornamental piece of furniture it leaves much to be desired, for it is strange looking, to say the least; but there is no question about its usefulness, and it may be had upholstered in material to match the covering of the chair with which it is to be used.

Even if he has no tendency toward gout, is not literary, and never smokes, there are so many attractive and useful articles in which he would doubtless be glad to have at least a proprietary interest, that there is no reason why the man of the house should not be included among the recipients of home furnishing gifts.

Braided Rugs and Their Making

(*Continued from page* 379)

be a figured calico. Start with a center of ten inches in length with five rows of all gray braid. Continue four rows of braid with two strands of gray and one of pink. Then go on with a braid of two strands of pink and one of gray. Follow these with one row of a braid of two strands of gray and one strand of pink. Then one row of all gray braid. Finish the rug with two rows of braid made of two strands of gray

EST. 1802

Thorburn's Seeds

Always Reliable

WE want you to have a copy of our valuable 1914 Seed Catalog.

It is a carefully planned book of 160 pages containing a wonderful list of flower and vegetable seeds, garden tools, etc., in addition to real advice and a wealth of suggestions about your Spring planting.

It is adequately illustrated, and its 160 pages are 160 reasons why you will find it of interest and value.

Send us your name now and we will mail you a copy of this book (free) as soon as the first edition is off the press —before January 1st.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

53E Barclay Street - New York

This is the California Poppy—10c. enclosed with your letter will bring a generous packet of seeds.





This picture demonstrates the scratchless, marless

"FELTOID"

Casters and Tips

Fitted to your furniture, they give absolute protection to floors and rugs.

They prevent the ugly grooves and scars and digs always produced by casters of iron, wood, leather and fibre. Floor damage ceases the day "FELTOIDS" enter your home.

Put them on now—then note the difference in your floors.

There is a "FELTOID" adapted to every piece of your furniture.

"FELTOIDS" may be had at furniture and hardware dealers and at department stores.

Write for Booklet 12.

The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. X Bridgeport, Conn.

Sundials

Made of REAL BRONZE



just what you want for the garden, a very interesting and useful Christmas gift.

Manufactured by The **M. D. JONES CO.**

71 Portland Street, - Boston, Mass.

Send for Illustrated Price List

and one of pink. The size of this rug is 23 x 31 inches.

A less brightly colored rug would be suitable for either a living-room or a hallway. Select a medium green calico and a gray of a somewhat lighter tone. There is a Washington print that works up very satisfactorily in this connection. It is a green ground with a pattern on it in yellow and black. It is one of the best known of these prints, and, like most of them, it is a really old design which has been revived. Start the rug with a center of seven inches in length and use seven rows of all gray braid. Continue with five rows of the braid made of two strands of green and one of gray; follow these with one row of all green braid. This must be followed by four rows of a braid of two strands of green and one of gray. Then come two rows of all gray braid. Next five rows of a braid of two strands of gray and one of green. Finish with three rows of a braid of two strands of green and one of gray. The size of this rug is 26 x 33 inches.



The Town House Parlor

(*Continued from page* 382)

careful scheme worked out and all changes in the woodwork, lights, doors, or windows, made before the walls are done. Plan as nearly as possible where the furniture is to stand, so that the covering can be chosen to keep the balance of color. The vista from one room to another must also be thought of and the colors chosen with due regard to the amount of light. One dining-room had a large bay-window built in, almost the width of the room, which was kept full of plants, making a lovely vista through the wide door of the parlor.

Careful forethought will save much time, money, and disappointment, for it is easier to plan things correctly than it is to cure them or to live with our mistakes.

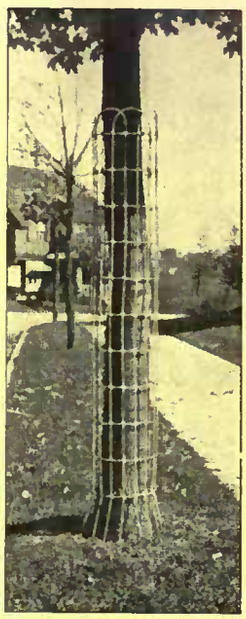


Taking Stock and Making Plans

(*Continued from page* 360)

that by continued surface cultivation, dust mulch and so forth you could save it and keep it growing through eight weeks of dry weather? Then you are more fortunate than most of us. In the majority of cases, well fed soil, good seed, clean cultivation, and an efficient garden defense are all helpless in the face of a prolonged, severe drought. Things may live through it, but they do not continue to grow as they should; you lose several weeks of your garden's growing season if not the garden. The next great thing we must wake

TRADE "EXCELSIOR" MARK
RUST PROOF



TREE GUARDS

Every tree near the street needs protection. Excelsior Tree Guards with Rust Proof finish of pure zinc will endure for years under severe conditions. They guard the tree without disfiguring it or harboring destructive insect pests.

BUY

EXCELSIOR RUST PROOF GUARDS,

Fences and Trellis because of their beauty and superior quality.

Order from your hardware dealer.

Send for illustrated Catalog C and sample of Rust Proof finish.

Wright Wire Company
Worcester, Mass.

Look for the name YALE on locks and hardware.

"MY GARDEN OF DREAMS"—*Just Published.*
By Abram Linwood Urban. A book that makes deep appeal to every flower lover. An attractive gift. Price, $1.30, Prepaid.
Thomas Meehan & Sons, Box 40, Germantown, Pa.

FREE

Christmas Dinners

FOR
300,000
POOR PEOPLE
Will be supplied by The Salvation Army
Throughout the United States
Will you help by sending a donation, no matter how small
TO COMMANDER
MISS BOOTH



Grandma Gets One

118 W. 14th St., New York City
West'n Dept. Comm. Estill, 108 N. Dearborn St. Chicago

up to in connection with small gardens is the necessity of furnishing water artificially when Nature's supply runs short. By all means, save all you can in the soil; but to be on the safe side, run a pipe line out to your garden. If it is a very small one you can water it with a hose, and by irrigation ditches made with a hoe; but if it is of any size, it will certainly pay you to be prepared to put in, when the dry spell comes, a nozzle line or two of the new over-head irrigation; don't wait until your garden is half dead, and likely to be entirely so, while you are waiting to install pipe, nozzles, etc.

Five things—remember! Seeds, fertilizer and manure; tools, bug ammunition, and a water-pipe to the garden. You can attend to them all before it is time to dig up the first fish-worm. You can get after them right now: and as a result you will have the best start with next year's garden that you ever had, and it's almost certain that the result will be the best garden you ever had.

A Grass-Country Christmas

(*Continued from page* 358)

running on gaily: "Major—you've really not done badly—for amateurs. We are obliged to you, mighty much obliged. It remains now only to holly-fy upstairs—anybody can do it—scatter all! Work fast! I feel in my bones folks are almost upon us."

"Will you listen at this?" Nancy called from the back hallway, where the telephone was set. "Anna Walton says she and Joe-Billy have got to come right away—can't wait until to-morrow. I wonder what on earth——?"

"Susana, Diana, now plain Anna! Oh, it's too gorgeous," Roger shouted. Mary March shooed him forcibly toward the back stairs, then asked over her shoulder, "Nancy—do you mind—much?"

"Mind! I'm glad!" Nancy retorted. "I'd have asked them for to-day—only they are always so busy, making Christmas gifts there in town."

"Why don't you let us give gifts here—just love-gifts?" Mary asked softly. Nancy looked over her friend's head. "I'd love to," she said. "Only it wouldn't stop there. Let me tell you about little Jenny Lane—she was here at our second Christmas. Brought me a tea-cloth, all lace and embroidery—much too handsome—and she only a little underpaid substitute teacher! I found out somehow, before she left, she had gone so in debt for things, keeping up with others, she would have to pinch and half starve all next year to pay out. And that set me thinking—about the boys on salaries—how they might be tempted by the very best part of themselves. A gentleman, you know, has to be free-handed, so they have to choose between being hermits or spenders. And it must be so hard, with money going through their hands every day and all the youth of them

Your Copy is Ready
of the New Catalog of
Carters
English Tested Seeds



SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

An American Edition with all prices in American money.

Illustrating and describing all the best varieties grown and tested at the famous trial grounds of James Carter & Company of Raynes Park, London, England.

A beautiful and instructive book, giving many useful hints on cultivation. A revelation of new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

A Complimentary Copy is reserved for you. Write for it.

CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS, Inc.
106 Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, Mass.
"THE SEEDS WITH A PEDIGREE"

THE LATEST WORD ON A VITAL SUBJECT

Perfect Health for Women and Children

By ELIZABETH SLOAN CHESSER

Authority states that one-fifth of the babies die of preventable diseases before they reach the age of five years. In this book the way to perfect health is shown to women, both for themselves and their children. The book is one that must command attention from every thoughtful person. **$1.35 net; postage, 12c.**

A NEW AND EASY METHOD

A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF HOME EXERCISE

By PERCIVAL G. MASTERS

Describes exercises for health rather than for mere strength. It shows the part the spine and its nerves play in the health of the body, and the exercises are without apparatus and occupy but a few minutes daily. *Illustrated.* 12mo. **$1.00 net; postage, 8c.**

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Publishers, Union Square, New York City

"FLAT-GRAIN" CYPRESS for SUGI WORK

is preferred over the "curly" grain by many people of high artistic judgment because it is so much simpler in effect. It undoubtedly is true that the super-convolute grain of the rarer examples of "curly" Cypress renders it wise to use it sparingly and only as the centers of panels or for small hand-made receptacles; it is so richly ornate as to tire the eye if shown in large areas. The "flat grain" as shown at the left, is a splendid relief when used in conjunction, and is in first demand by those amateur craftsmen who do the most "Sugi-ing" either for gifts or for their own homes. VOL. 26 of the famous Cypress Pocket Library tells all about the Sugi (Japanese Driftwood) effect which you can produce by simply scorching and brushing "a little piece of board," tells why it is successful only on "the Wood Eternal," and gives full directions and list of ideas of what to make.



VOL. 26 (FREE) CONTAINS 64 PAGES, INCLUDING 2 LARGE INSERTS IN INDIA TINT

Let our "ALL-AROUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
1210 HIBERNIA BANK BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY.*



Roofed with fire-proof Asbestos "Century" Shingles—Never require painting—Last forever.

THIS Fire Boat Station was designed by the Inspector of Buildings of the City of Baltimore. Erected in 1909, and roofed and sided with Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

Made of Portland cement, reinforced with interlacing asbestos fibres by the *patented "Century" Process*, which is controlled and operated solely by this Company.

Write for the names of roofers who can supply Asbestos "Century" Shingles—men who know how to lay a good roof as it ought to be laid. We will also send you our booklet; "Roofing: a Practical Talk."

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Factors
Dept. C, Ambler, Penna.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities of the United States

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

¶ Send for our catalogue of books—see what it offers in new fiction, travel, home-making, gardening, and other ideal Christmas remembrances. Write us your needs. We can recommend a fitting book for every taste.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., Union Sq., NEW YORK

"LOST AT SEA"

A vague epitaph—a small account for the loss of a life. Life at sea is big red-blooded adventure—a man's life and a rough one. Whaling is a combination of all sea adventures, and W. N. Burn's book,

"A YEAR WITH A WHALER"

is probably a last first-hand account of this dying trade. Its vigorous action will thrill you like a play and you feel yourself fighting with the author, the elements and the mammoth denizens of the deep that his men chase and conquer.

All Bookstores or Direct—$2.00 net.
Postage 12 cents.

OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY
141 W. 36th STREET NEW YORK CITY

crying out for what a little of it will let them enjoy. So we made up our minds, William and I, that if people would only give us themselves, and take in return our hospitality, it would be best all round. But it does seem a pity—the spirit of Christmas giving is so beautiful, if only it had not been commercialized and so frightfully overdone."

"To think you're a missionary—and I never in the least suspected it," Mary said, laughing—but her eyes were dim. She kissed Nancy unprovoked, then ran away as lightly as the youngest. Nancy, looking after her, sighed, saying to her spirit: "I do wish I knew what came between her and Jack! It's a shame—two people meant for each other should not waste their lives apart."

Outside, the sky grew lower and more leaden; the wind whipping about sat finally at northwest, and took on an edge. The Major walked half the lawn-length, his hands behind him, then turning shouted for his nephews, who came on the run. "We're in for snow or sleet before morning," he said. "Everybody on the place has gone to town—from Grannies to babies in arms—so you lads must help.

"That's what we're here for, Uncle-Major!" the three interrupted, flinging up their hats: "Say what and where! We're your men. Back-log first?"

The Major shook his head, smiling happily—it was so good to feel he had these stalwart striplings to lean on. "Hall fire is not low enough yet for that," he said. "Besides—it will take hardly a minute. Now, we'll look out for the birds."

Only the birds and the colored church had Christmas trees at Grassways. The bird tree was a pyramidal evergreen, standing in full view of the windows and along the drive. Low boughs touched the earth all round. They came out symmetrically, so evenly that a heavy snow made of the tree almost a tent. Very quickly the boys were swarming up and over it, weaving into branch and twig, sheaf-oats in handfuls, heavy millet heads, locks of over-ripe hay, shattering seed at a touch. Nancy sent the girls with trays of specked apples, each strung through with a stout cord, as were the lumps of suet and chunks of fat meat which overran a dish. The lumps, the chunks, required nice placing—the birds must get at them freely, yet they must not serve as a lure for hungry marauding cats. Hence the most of them were looped over pensile tips, where they showed even plainer than the glowing red apples.

"Mince pie—all but the crust!" Wyeth said, nodding, as together all hands surveyed the finished work. Though they pretended thus to scoff it gave them a warm feeling inside to note as they turned away the rush of winged creatures to the tree. "No manners whatever—but I reckon they never heard of Christmas," Susan commented. The Major, who had slipped away, came back with the salt basket upon his arm.

Two Welcome Christmas Gifts

The Byzantine Wonder Lily



Blooms without soil or water. Needs only a warm spot and sunshine to unfold rosy fairy flowers with golden stamens. 12-20 to the bulb, blossom in 10 days. Succeed each other and last 3-4 weeks.

	1	3	12
Large Bulbs	$.20	.50	1.75
Monster Bulbs	.30	.80	2.75
Jumbo - each 40 cts.			

Lily of Valley in Bloom

20 days from planting



Use any jar, bowl or jardiniere, not metal and without drainage, plant pips in our prepared Moss-fiber to have them in flower as shown in picture.

6 pips and moss $.35
12 pips and moss .60
25 pips. and moss 1.00

Delivery is included in all prices.

We send directions how to plant with every order.

H. H. BERGER & CO., 70 Warren St., N. Y.

"I never saw a book of travel that tells so much in so little space, and tells it so accurately and well. I took a copy with me through Brittany."
—Edwin L. Shuman of the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

A Little Book of Brittany

By ROBERT MEDILL

A graphic and enthusiastic portrayal of the principal towns of Brittany—their people, customs, and buildings. Illustrated. 75 cents net; postage 6c.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., New York



Carries the Outdoor Season all through the year with articles of Fiction and Fact, Sport and Travel, not to be found elsewhere.

25c per Copy. $3.00 per year or $2.50 if added to your Club subscriptions

"I call for volunteers!" he said. "The sheep are out in the bottoms—who will go with me to salt them and fetch them upland afterward?"

Everybody cried "I," but he shook his head, saying: "A flock can't fold a flock—one confuses the other. You come, Wyeth—your legs are so long and light. We'll take Miss Diana because her skirt is so sensibly short."

"Then I'm going—not because of anybody's sheep, but after buckberries—ditch is full of them—and nobody has thought before to bring in a single spray," William said stoutly, whereat the others smiled significantly, Roger saying to Susan as the three went away: "Isn't he the dearest old blunder-head, Uncle Major? Thinks Wat ought to have the moon if he cries for it—or even Diana—Billy to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Cruelty to animals—that's what I call it," Susan said energetically. "We all know Wat is head over ears in love with Anna Walton—and she may get here long before he's back."

Roger gave her a keen look, then said irrelevantly: "A match to a Christmas is Nancy's average—I'm wondered where lightning will strike this time?"

"Maybe it won't lighten," Susan said, running away from him to the back door.

The wind, more and more eager and nipping, made brisk walking imperative. Thus the shepherds came quickly to the lowlands, where sheep ran riot amid standing cornstalks. They came tumbling pell mell at the Major's call—it was pretty to see them clustered and crowded about the little heaps of salt. Tame creatures for the most part, yet Sir Bevis, the imported ram, tossed a truculent head, baa-ing loudly as he snuffed strangers. When Wyeth challenged him by lowering his head, and advancing with clenched fists, the ram, nothing loath, came on full tilt, so swiftly he overset his careless adversary, and gave him a thwack or two with his crumply horns. William and the Major were for interfering, but Wyeth would not have it. In a wink he was up, had caught the supple beast about the neck, scrambled somehow on his back, leaned over and caught fast hold of the horns. Half a minute he sat there, laughing hard—then scrambled off, but kept hold of a horn, saying to Sir Bevis: "Easy, old man! I took a mean advantage—now, let's be friends." With that he stroked the ram's nose, and let his hand fall softly under the jaws, soothing the creature inarticulately the while. Only a few of the flock had paid the least heed to the scuffle—they were so humanly eager at getting the thing they wanted. Sir Bevis, freed, ran cravenly into the thick of them, then, panoplied by numbers, flung up his nose again bleating defiance.

The Major walked around the bunches, eyeing each one narrowly. He also eyed the clouds, then looked regretfully at the stripped cornfield. The flock had been so happy there, ranging and running, nipping

Holiday Books

J. B. Lippincott Company

Publishers **Philadelphia**

Complete Holiday Catalogue Mailed on Request

Colonial Architecture for Those About to Build



By Herbert C. Wise and H. Ferdinand Bholeman. With 207 illustrations. 8vo. Decorated cloth. Boxed. $5.00 net. Postpaid, $5.25.

This volume has been prepared for the guidance of private persons or corporations about to build, for arcbitects and for all lovers of art, architecture and archæology, desiring to familiarize themselves with the best work of the Georgian or Colonial period. It may safely be said that no series of illustrations of such architecture so wonderful in scope and clearness of detail has ever before appeared at a reasonable price. The text is practical throughout, and gives in compact form the result of years of study and first hand investigation.

The Drama To-day

By Charlton Andrews. $1.50 net. Postpaid, $1.62.

A brief compendium of the drama to-day as it is practised not only in America, but also in England and on the Continent.

Your Child To-day and To-morrow

By Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg. Illustrated. $1.25 net. Postpaid, $1.37.

An exceptionally sane, practical treatment of the problems which confront fatbers and mothers.

The Romance of the Newfoundland Caribou

By A. Radclyffe Dugmore.

This is an intimate account of the life of the reindeer of the Western Hemisphere, illustrated with many striking photographs from life and a painting by the author. Large 8vo. $3.75 net.

FINE ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS

Old Italian Lace

By Elisa Ricci.

In two volumes, crown folio. With numerous plates in color, photogravure, and white, especially mounted. $30.00 net.

French Color Prints of the XVIII Century

With 50 plates in color and an introductory essay by Malcolm C. Salaman. Illustrated in color. Bound in full ¾ vellum. Handsomely decorated in green and gilt. Large octavo: Tentative price, $12.00 net.

Eöthen: or, Traces of Travel Brought Home from the East

By A. W. Kinglake. With an introduction by Samuel L. Bensusan. Illustrated in color by Frank Brangwyn. Crown quarto. Cloth, gilt top, boxed. $3.50 net. Large paper edition. $10.00 net.

The Curious Lore of Precious Stones

By George Frederick Kunz, A.M., Ph.D., D.Sc. With numerous plates in color and double tone. 8vo. Cloth, decorated in blue and gold, gilt top. Boxed, $5.00 net. Postpaid, $5.25.

Being a description of their sentiment and folk-lore, superstitions, symbolism, mysticism, use in medicine, protection, prevention, religion and divination. On crystal gazing, birth stones and royal jewels.

The Book of the Epic

By H. A. Guerber. With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $2.00 net. Postpaid, $2.12.

The author tells the story of every great epic in entertaining prose. A book of this character has long been needed and should prove of great value and entertainment to the general reader who wishes to be familiar with the great works of literature.

Symphonies and Their Meaning

Volume III—Just Published

Modern Symphonies

Volumes I and II

Classic Symphonies

By Philip H. Goepp. Per volume, $2.00 net. Postpaid, $2.12.

As material for the study of the great works of music these books are unrivalled.

Handy Book of Curious Information

By William S. Walsh. Crown 8vo. Half morocco, gilt top, $3.50 net. Postpaid, $3.75. Uniform with Lippincott's Readers' Reference Library.

An invaluable volume of curious facts and bits of knowledge inaccessible in any other works of reference.

The Careful Investor

By Edward Sherwood Mead, Ph.D., Professor of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net. Postpaid, $1.62.

SET A DODSON SPARROW TRAP

Help us in the good work—getting rid of that pest, the English Sparrow. The Dodson Trap is now catching thousands all over this country

Do you love our native birds? Will you help bring back Bluebirds, Wrens, Purple Martins, Tree Swallows and dozens of others to live in your garden? Get rid of Sparrows, set up Dodson Bird Houses, and you will have birds!

This trap catches as many as 75 to 100 sparrows a day. Works automatically all the time. Remove sparrows once a day.



Price $5.00—complete with receiving box—f.o.b. Chicago. Made of tinned wire—Size 36 x 18 x 12 inches.

Christmas Note—Give a Dodson Bird House, a Dodson Bird Sheltered Food House or a Dodson Sparrow Trap.

The Birds will bring memories of your thoughtfulness to your friend every year for a life-time.

SAVE BIRDS FROM STARVING

Set out a Dodson Bird Sheltered Food House or a Dodson Sheltered Feeding Table. Many dear Native birds stay with us all winter. Give them shelter and food.



This Sheltered Food House is of clear white ploe with frosted glass enclosure. Size 24x24x18 inches. Price $8.00 complete with 8 foot pole, f.o.b. Chicago. With all copper roof $10.00.

The Dodson Sheltered Feeding Table (different design) costs $6.00 (with 8 foot pole) or $8.00 if all copper roof is desired—f.o.b. Chicago.

A Dodson Feeding Shelf for $1.50—six for $8.00—with all copper roof $2.00 each—six for $11.00 f.o.b. Chicago. A Dodson Feeding Car $5.00—with all copper roof, $6.00 f.o.b. Chicago.

Dodson Bird Houses Have Won Thousands of Native Birds. Built on the Experience of 18 Years' Loving Service to Birds. Write for the Dodson Book about Birds—Free. If you want to know anything about attracting and keeping Native Birds write to the Man the Birds Love—Address

JOSEPH H. DODSON, 1201 Association Building, Chicago, Ill.

(Mr. Dodson is a Director of the Illinois Audubon Society.)



Garage Bungalow Play House

Hodgson Portable Houses

Artistically designed and finished, made of the most durable materials and practical at any time of the year in any climate. Made for innumerable purposes. Erection of buildings extremely simple, and can be done by unskilled labor in a few hours' time. *Send for illustrated catalogue.*

E. F. HODGSON CO., 116 Washington St., Room 226, Boston, Massachusetts

THE NEWEST BOOKS

The Iron Trail

By REX BEACH

"The reader this time meets Rex Beach at his best."—Portland Oregonian. "It is a tale of adventure of the most exciting kind, and then some."—Philadelphia Telegraph. "Such amighty good story, so sound and normal in its working out, that we cannot avoid commonplace puff phrases in describing it. It is a book that grips the reader in the first chapter."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.

The House of Happiness

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

Kate Langley Bosher has found a new field, and this new book of hers is a contribution to human happiness. It arouses the deep, tender sympathy in all of us. The characters are all breathing, living realities—the peppery old gentleman from South Carolina, the quaint and unusual doctor, the girl of girls, the man—and, above all, Cricket!

Frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.25 net.

The Desired Woman

By WILL N. HARBEN

Mr. Harben has written his big novel—better, broader than his many fine southern tales—a novel for the whole nation. Georgia is in it—the new Georgia this time—but something more, and its keynote is the inevitable triumph of love and good impulses. "His new book is his best, having a very strong plot and a logical story developed to its climax with much skill and art" says The New York World. "It is a strong story that will add to its author's reputation" says The Newark Call.

Frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.30 net.

Partners

By MARGARET DELAND

Once again in this perfect story, has Mrs. Deland portrayed the romance which lies so often unsuspected in the humblest surroundings. Humor, pathos, and loyalty to ideals make this story fragrant as an old-fashioned garden.

Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth, $1.00 net.

The Golden Rule Dollivers

By MARGARET CAMERON

The Dollivers got their first automobile. Their kindly hearts and the memory of their forlornness when they had trudged through the dust of the wealthy, impelled them to invite strangers to ride in their new car. They were so happy that they must simply help someone—everyone who needed help. Margaret Cameron has won fame as an inventor of unique plots and humorous situations, but all the other complications are simple compared with the scrapes of the Dollivers. Yet even while the reader laughs much at the Dollivers he sympathises more.

Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.00 net.

The Main Road

By MAUDE RADFORD WARREN

This story reveals the wonderful itinerary of a woman's journey from sentimentalism to passion, showing the broad highroad on which she started, confident of arriving quickly at a goal, the blind alleys where her inexperience led her, the long and weary detours she had to make.

Frontispiece. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.35 net.

The Argyle Case

By ARTHUR HORNBLOW

This story is the novelization of one of the most successful plays, and is based upon the romantic experiences of the famous detective, William J. Burns, in bringing a certain band of criminals to justice by his unusual methods.

Illustrated. Post 8vo. Cloth, $1.25 net.

Peanut

By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

This story of loyal little "Peanut," foster son of a western desperado, is full of the charm with which Dickens used to envelop his child characters.

Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net. Leather, in four different shades, $1.00 net.

Finding His Soul

By NORMAN DUNCAN

The message of this exquisite story, based upon an actual experience and one peculiarly fitted for Christmas reading, might be described as "The commercial value of a soul."

Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth, 50 cents net. Leather, in four different shades, $1.00 net.

Thirty Pieces of Silver

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

Dramatic as a play, with the spiritual appeal of a poetic allegory, is this telling of the vision that came to a brilliant atheistic orator. The coin that slipped from the greedy palm of Judas down through the ages into the modern lecturer's hand convicted him as an accomplice of the Great Betrayer.

Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents net. Leather, in four different shades, $1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

husks, dry crab-grass, tender young grass and weeds along the ditch-banks, and the creek, he hated to move it—especially when it had not eaten out more than half the nubbins and down ears left in corn-gathering. But weather-wisdom made moving imperative—there would be something falling by dusk at the latest.

Therefore he went homeward, calling clearly, dribbling grains of corn in a thin line to tole the flock home. The way was a long, gentle slant, after the first sharp ramp from creek-level—but Billy and Wyeth, walking behind with Diana, both insisted she should not burden herself carrying the buck-berries all had gathered. She persisted in holding them, saying with a pout: "They mustn't be lost—and you'll have to run, maybe, before we're safe home." Sure enough—at the upper drawbars, Sir Bevis propped himself, turned short about, and tried to break back, but was headed vigilantly. Notwithstanding, his spirit seemed to pass into the mass, it wheeled and surged, and was held in course only by help of Bruce, who came with sudden timeliness out of the woods.

A sheep dog, wise in sheep ways, Major Talbot had called him in vain before starting. Therefore he decided Bruce had gone with the rest to town, as was his vagrant habit once or twice a year. Possibly Bruce had started and been warned by the shifting wind to come back to his charges. However that may have been, he soon had them in line, but without worrying them in the least. The Major did not speak to him—he did his work of his own motion. When the flock was safe in an old meadow, already partly broken, with a clump of big stacks of weedy hay along its northwest angle, Bruce ran to his master, stopped in front of him, looked up, and barked—three short, satisfied barks, then fell behind, and trotted there, his stump of tail waving gentle triumph—for had not his master stooped to pat him and said: "Well done, boy! Mighty well done!"

"Dinner! My Lawd in heaben! Don' you know dis is Chrismus time? Praise Gawd ef he gibs you eben er piece in yo' hands," Tex flung at the hungry youngsters who trooped out into the kitchen. It was big and clean, and like all the house full of rich, sweet, greasy, spicy smells, enough in themselves to set up appetite. Liza, the Talbot cook, stood grinning broadly behind her visiting sister. "I ain't not gwine lef' you chilluns cryin'-hongry," she said. "Dest you hol' right still—I'll wrassel up little som'p'n." Magically, so swiftly did her strong arms move, a white cloth spread over the big kitchen table, was flecked with things good to see and taste. "Dars ham—cooked day-'fo-yistiddy—and dat cake whar got scorchted—and fried pies. Wat won't want nuffin' else—and col' backbone, and sassengers—and light bread and aigbread," she chanted, setting the things in place. "Stay yer stomachs—good. Don't keer whut Miss Nancy say—Aint gwine be no supper ready, ontwell

I'se satisfied all de company whar's comin' dis day, is done here."

Beside the range, set in its special chimney, there was a huge open fireplace, with two cranes and a wide hearth of flat stones, where pots and ovens, kettles great and small, bubbled or simmered, each adding its quota of Christmas smells. All ate standing—even the Major, though Tex, relenting, set a chair for him. Nancy snatched a few mouthfuls—the rest showed appetites truly Homeric. Full fed, they drank to Christmas and Liza, in goblets of clear cider, just beginning to sparkle. They left the portly ham a scraggy wreck, the sausage dish almost empty, made away with the whole stack of fried pies, and the most part of the bread, but scorned the scorched cake, and even the potato custards supplementing it. Looking after them as they trooped away, Tex said with a chuckle, "Dee's er savin' up dey sweet-toofs 'ginst termorrer! I don' blame 'um—not one lil bit."

"The joy of firewood—to the poverty-stricken who burn coal!" Mary March cried, looking at the sticks piled chin-high all the length of the piazza running down the double ell. She walked slowly along the pile, snuffing its sylvan fragrances, and smiling. "Hickory first and most! Sassafras, oak, elm, ash, even cherry!" she cried. "Major, how dare you? Uncle Sam will be after you—destroying forests as you do."

"He can't—when two acres are planted for every one cleared," Wyeth interrupted before the Major could speak. That gentleman also sniffed the wood-smells gratefully. "We couldn't well live without our open fires," he said. "Still—there's lot of comfort in a good hot-water system, as we've proved this five years past. You know, Mary, I'm firmly convinced that when plumbing becomes as much a commonplace in the country as in the cities, we will be a heap nearer the millennium?"

"Sure of it," Mary answered, running her hand in the chip-bin. Firewood was chopped after the old fashion, not sawn. And the resultant chips filled a space three yards square, quite as high as one's head. Liza claimed them, and was stingy, even jealous over them—they made hot coals so quickly, withal helped a sluggish fire. "Lazy niggers," said she, "a-plenty to split kindlin' fer de great house! Leave her chips alone—De wa'nt nare one ter spa'ar."

Back-logs, for Christmas and New Year, lay majestically apart, close to the back entrance. Cut from sound green white oak, close-grained and solid, five feet long, two feet through, it was man's work to handle them. The bigger of them was the immediate problem—Christmas demanded the biggest and finest of everything. The Major was for sending it in on a hand-barrow—he had objected to anybody's lifting it, even Young John, aged fifty, plantation foreman. Young John had stubbornly shouldered it, and walked with it from the wood pile, outside the

The Ideal Way to FLORIDA



THE ideal way to Florida and the Sunny South is by sea. You are sure to enjoy the swift, bracing trip down the Coast, made doubly attractive by the staunch steamers and luxurious service of the Clyde and Mallory Lines. Newest, finest vessels in coastwise service. Staterooms with twin beds and private bath; also without bath but with private toilet en suite.

Four sailings weekly from New York direct to Jacksonville without change, calling at Charleston, S. C., with direct rail connections to all leading southern resorts. Weekly sailings to Key West, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Mobile. Also express service to Galveston, the Atlantic City of the Southwest, with connections to Pacific Coast points. Circle tour tickets at attractive rates, going one way by steamer and one way by rail.

Special Winter Cruises and Trips to the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico and Porto Rico

Write us and we will help you plan your trip and send you beautifully illustrated free copy "Travel" Number, AGWI STEAMSHIP NEWS. A letter now will mean better accommodations for the journey. Address any one of the following:

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
General Offices, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP CO.
General Offices, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.
General Offices, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO. (Ward Line)
General Offices, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.

DISTRICT PASSENGER OFFICES

BOSTON—192 Washington St.
CHICAGO—444 Com'l Nat'l Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA—701 Chestnut St.
NEW YORK—290 Broadway
WASHINGTON—1306 F St., N. W.





Red-Letter Days of Samuel Pepys

Introduction by H. B. WHEATLEY — Edited by EDWARD FRANK ALLEN

The best characteristic passages from the celebrated diary, arranged under topical headings, for those who have not the time to read the complete work. The most amusing and astonishing self-revelations in literature, combined with an accurate picture of 17th Century London. Colored frontispiece and other illustrations in black and white.

"The present editor has cleverly chosen many of the most readable entries."
—*The Independent.*

"If you lack a Pepys, Friendly Reader, this 'Red-Letter' edition will do. Yes, decidedly, it will do."—*Denver News.*

$1.50 net; postage 10 cents

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, New York

Man-



suppose you tried to hire a laborer to do daily—for one week—what you have been doing every day for years,—do you think he would take the job? Not much—eight hours a day is good enough for him.

Then you wonder why you are so easily irritated, why you can't digest the food you used to get away with, why you're generally "out of sorts" so often.

The real trouble is you've been doing more than a "man's work," you've been burning the candle at both ends.

Nature never intended you to be out of sorts in this way.

You were created to be well, you were born to be strong and vigorous.

Better stop a while, right now, and get yourself in shape.

It isn't such a difficult matter if you go about it the right way. *The best way* is told by word and pictures in a most interesting book, just off the press, called,

"The Way to Get Well"

It explains in detail Treatments that will just fit your needs, that have in them just enough play to make your dinner welcome, just enough "stir" to make you "sleep like a log" and all obtainable under ideal conditions of accessibility, climate, surroundings and accommodations.

Send today for your copy, it's waiting here on my desk for you.

address

GEO. F. ADAMS, FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

Stop Using Antiquated Lighting Methods

The LIGHTING BOOK

By F. LAURENT GODINEZ

TELLS how to light your home artistically and with a view to saving eye-strain. The book shows not only how to plan for the lighting of a new house, but gives detailed and understandable directions for adapting these plans to houses already built. There are many illustrations from diagrams and photographs.

$1.25 net; postage 8 cents



Send for Catalogue.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Sq., New York City

In writing to advertisers please mention HOUSE & GARDEN.

back gate to the steps. William and Roger listened respectfully to their uncle's cautionings. Wyeth meantime had up-ended the back-log, tried the girth of it with arm-clasps, and stood beside it faintly stooped. Like a shot he bent, heaved mightily, and brought it clear of the ground. His brothers sprang to his help—in a trice they had it balanced upon his shoulder, and were walking beside him toward the hall. Joy fought in them with fear—joy in the lad's strength, fear that he might over-strain it. The Major was serene. This boy of his heart was steady—he wouldn't undertake what was beyond him. The older man thrilled to see the youth who would come after him at Grassways, show so finely, so fully, the might of a man.

When the coals had been duly raked forward, the back-log put in place, flat on the hearth-stone, and irons set straight, and small logs piled on them, the Major patted his boy's arm, saying joyously: "Better than being a football star—eh, son? Football's all right—anything is all right that helps to make real men."

Outside, a motor burred loudly—there was a general cry: "The Waltons!" a general welcoming rush. Amazement checked it on the threshold—Joe-Billy was driving, and Anna sat beside him, holding something in her lap. Behind the big car was cram-full of boxes, of curiously shaped parcels, most carefully wrapped and tied. Luggage proper was invisible if present. Anna, laughing at their amazement, called to William: "Don't stare so hard—this only means Jack!"

"Jack? Who's been carving him up in such shapes? Bum job—I say," William flung back. Wyeth was lifting Anna's burden with one hand, with the other steadying her exit from the car. Joe-Billy grinned encouragement, saying: "Good boy! All I can do to hold this untamed auto. Greenest chauffeur ever—that's what I am. But it was the understudy or nothing—Fritz is dead to life and things until after New Year."

"Stop gabbing. I want Nancy to show us——" Anna began impatiently. "Oh, here's the telegram—so 'fraid I'd lost it—we got another, of course—that's why we came."

Nancy's hand shook as she tore open the yellow envelope. Inside she read: "Flowers are not things Sister—instead they're souls. I'm sending some to help you make Christmas—and ask—May I come, too?"

For the first time and the last, Nancy broke down. Jack, her prodigal half-brother twenty years her junior, had been gone so long. To all entreaty he had answered: "I'll come—when I have made good. Everybody knew that. As she stood sobbing and speechless, her husband's arm about her, Roger rushed to the telephone. And exactly two hours later, John Masters, of Chicago and New York, coolest and most daring of speculators, read with dimming eyes: "Don't fail us! Christmas won't come really until you do."

Important to Those Who Expect to Build



WHEN PLANNING TO BUILD, get the ideas of leading architects, regarding best design, proper interior arrangement and most appropriate furnishings. This will aid in deciding about *your own* plans, when you consult your architect, and can be obtained from the *several hundred* designs beautifully illustrated in six numbers of

The Architectural Record

The National Magazine for Architects, Owners and Builders, with the largest professional circulation in the field.

In the advertising pages of these six numbers are *also* illustrated and described numerous building specialties that add much to the comfort, convenience and value of the modern home, without materially increasing initial cost; *this* information *may* mean *saving* of many dollars to you.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We have a limited supply of these sets of six numbers, invaluable to those who expect to build or make alterations. Although *regular* price is 1.50, we make *you* a *special* offer of $1.00 for the six, while the sets last, if you mention HOUSE AND GARDEN. They will soon be sold. Order today, tomorrow may be too late.

This $1.00 Should Save You Hundreds

.....

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
303 Lewisohn Bldg., New York

Enclosed is $1.00. Mail six numbers including the October COUNTRY HOUSE NUMBER, according to special offer in HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Name.....

Address.....

Long before that, the motor had given up its freight, which resolved itself into American Beauties with cloth-yard stems, azaleas positively loaded with blossoms, lilies of price, tall, heavy-headed hyacinths, bride roses, carnations, stephanotis, violets purple and white, gardenias, lilies of the valley. Anna's special charge turned out to be a basket crammed with orchids, white and gold as was the basket itself. There was also a box of purple and lavender-shaded ones, set delicately in scented lacy green. Rarely beautiful all—Nancy took joy in them. But none was half so beautiful as the commonplace yellow telegram.

Jack was after a sort her boy—she had mothered and fondled him like her own. His squanderings, his going away, had been the grief of her life. Now he was coming home—he had made good; she looked at Mary, wondering how she could be so calm. They had been sweethearts, of that she was certain. But she could not speculate over things—the flowers cried out for place. "The parlor's waiting for them," Diana said joyously. Mary March added loftily: "And I'm going to get that Sheffield basket—don't care if it is an heirloom. I want to see these," touching the purple orchids; "fill it, and put out of countenance that giddy gild-y bunch."

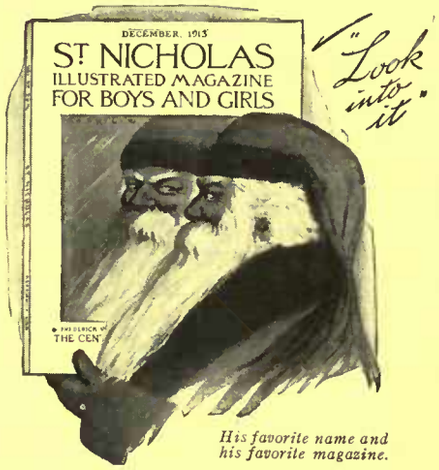
It did seem providential—the one space bare which fitted such flowers. For the parlor marked high tide in Talbot prosperity—it had been new-fitted out just at the breaking of the Civil War. There was brocade on the walls, beautifully soft and faded now, a white marble mantel so richly carved, Tex said: "Hit looked des like er tombstone," a huge soft-toned Turkey carpet laid loose on the floor, tall gilt-framed mirrors, console tables, rosewood furniture upholstered in brocatelle specially imported and faded like the walls, bronze chandeliers with tinkly crystal pendants, and, instead of a piano, a gilded harp. There was but one picture—a portrait of the Major's mother, in her wedding gown, leaning upon the harp. Cole, who painted it, said he had never had a lovelier model, nor one who fell more naturally into perfect poses. Nancy had a remote strain of the lady's blood—also in some moods her very look. Almost shyly, she set the basket of orchids in front of the portrait, saying low to her husband: "She must have—the best of everything."

The room, square and lofty, with tall windows sheerly curtained, had been severely beautiful in its bareness. With roses all about, with azaleas nodding at themselves in the tall mirrors, with smilax draped over chandeliers and mantel, and making cornices to the curtain, it became a place of dreams, especially after the carnations spiced the air, their pungent tang accenting the breath of the many roses. Nancy set the tall roses in straight crystal holders all about the floor. She did not crowd them—no more than half-a-dozen went into anything. The very choicest

Don't you love some little boy or girl?

Of course you do. And just as you select a school for that youngster you make sure that he has only the best companions, the cleanest books and the **right** magazine, which is

ST. NICHOLAS
For Boys and Girls



His favorite name and his favorite magazine.

USE THIS SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT OFFER AND SAVE *ONE-THIRD* OF THE PRICE.

THE CENTURY CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

I accept your special offer for more than one new subscription, at $2.00 each, and enclose $..... for ..... new subscriptions to ST. NICHOLAS to be sent beginning with the..... number to
Name .....
Birthday.....
Address.....

Name .....
Birthday.....
Address.....

Enclosed find $3.00 for a single subscription to ST. NICHOLAS beginning with the ..... number to
Name .....
Birthday.....
Address.....
Signed .....
Address.....
H. G. 12

TWO THRILLING DETECTIVE STORIES

The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu

By SAX ROHMER

A succession of thrilling incidents in which Nayland Smith, detective, runs down and brings to bay the crafty Fu-Manchu, super-criminal. Its pages pulse with excitement that carries the reader swiftly along. A striking revelation of detective methods in dealing with the strangest criminal system ever devised, and the most dramatic mystery story of the decade.

"Nayland Smith . . . . an improved Sherlock Holmes. He is fully the peer of his predecessor."—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.

Cleek, the Man of the Forty Faces

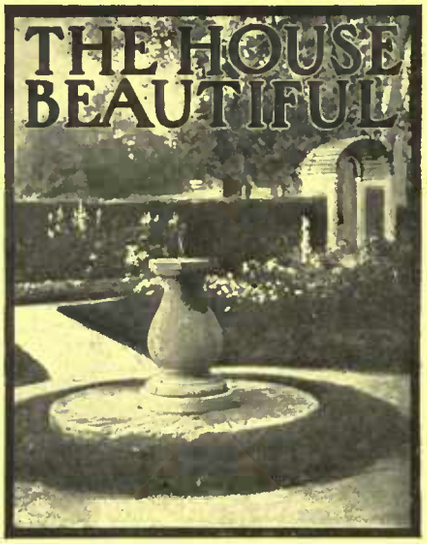
By T. E. HANSHEW

Cleek begins as a criminal and, luckily for society, turns detective. His marvelous cunning, combined with the power of facial disguise, makes him irresistible both as a minion of the law and as a provider of fascinating material for novel readers. His adventures are thrilling and absorbing, and the book ranks high in the realm of detective fiction.

$1.25 net; postage 12 cents.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers*, Union Square, New York City

Special Magazine Offer



The House Beautiful is especially designed to meet the needs of every man and every woman who is interested in a home – in its selection, building, upkeep and administration, in its surroundings, its practical details, the beauty of its decoration, and spirit of the life in it.

It is a helpful magazine
It is an interesting magazine
It is a beautiful magazine

It helps you with details of home management and economies.

It interests you in what others are doing to work out your problems.

It pleases you with the beauty of its richly illustrated pages.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

4 months for 50 cents

(Regular price $3.00 a Year)

Date.....

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL,
432 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Send me The House Beautiful for 4 months beginning

....

Yours very truly,

Name ....

Address ..... "H"

and most perfect stood in front of the silent harp. Other clumps were at the windows, peeping through at the swiftly darkening day.

Smilax and valley-lilies wreathed the portrait, and single bride roses flanked the orchids in front of it. All white for her, whose life and soul had been so white—this was Nancy's thought. Open windows would keep the room so cool the flowers would be fresh when Jack came—it was little more than a night's run from Chicago. The flowers had not come thence, but from a nearer city, so were still like blossoms from your own garden.

"My! But it looks and smells like a wedding," Anna Walton said gaily as she placed the last vase of carnations. The violets were to be kept for breast-knots—they were already shaped and bound for such use. Gardenias must be turned into boutonnières for the twelve good men and true due at the Christmas dinner. This counting Jack—Nancy's heart fluttered happily when she let herself think his name. He need never have waited—making good made no difference to her, nor to William. But underneath came a sense of what it meant to Jack himself. If only he would stay—again she looked at Mary, trying to read her face. She was surely in great spirits. Her silver basket running over with delicate purples, did surely show well against the white and gold. She stood holding it in both hands, her head the least bit aside, saying: "These belong on that little ebony stand, there, beyond the harp, but somehow I don't want to part with them."

"Then, you shan't do it. We'll put them at your elbow out in the hall," Nancy said heartily. Mary sighed happily, making as though to kiss the purple velvet bloom, but restraining herself. "If you do," she said, shaking her head at Nancy, "you'll be the cause of my downfall—I shall just have to chuck violets, and steal a breast-knot of these: because, you see, I've got a silver-purple frock to wear at dinner to-morrow."

"Wear all of them if you like," Nancy assented. Anna called from the door: "Better run—you two, folks are coming in loads—a car and two carriagefuls have just passed the post office—Yes—Neddy May phoned word of them. I gave him orders as we came by."

"I hope everybody will be here by dark," the Major said, "for something else is coming—a cold rain, I'm afraid."

Rain began it, but changed in a whiff to sleet, which in another whiff was heavy snow. It fell so fast, so thickly, the latest of the guests had much ado to drive a run-about through it. But by eight o'clock, when all sat down to supper, everything was forgotten save Christmas—the feel of it was heightened by the white whirl outside.

There had been talk of playing the old ring games of the countryside, but all were too tired to do more after supper than sit at gossip, and listen to snatches of late successes rendered by the music

box. Anna sang with the box, choosing to accompany thus only the most sentimental ditties, else those which were fullest of slang. She also danced a few of the fancy steps—Joe-Billy laughing at her and Wyeth frowning and flushing. The Trainors, twins, plain and pleasant, tried to look shocked, but succeeded only in being puzzled. Therefore Nancy shut off the music, made the young fellows fetch in scalybarks, black walnuts, chestnuts and sweet cider—and after all had eaten and drunk their fill, sent everybody to bed.

It was long before she slept, yet she woke with the gray light that struggled through the snow clouds and the snow. It still fell fast, but the wind had died, so only the early drifts mounded the lawn. One was just beyond the bird-tree—now a tall white tent, a haven for so many small hungry flying things. Nancy huddled on a wrapper, stuck her feet in list slippers and stole down the corridor, to the end window that gave a wide view. All she could see were lawn trees, with clouds seeming to lie upon them—underneath all was snow, snow, snow. A touch made her start and turn—Mary was beside her, her eyes dark, her mouth tense. "Let's go make the egg nogg—then wake up the rest," she said. "We have to do something. The snow has come—now we have only to wish and wait for Jack."

"You have waited?" Nancy asked hardly above breath. Mary nodded, her eyes very bright. "Seventeen years," she said softly: "But—they were not so long, so hard as—this seventeen hours at the last."

The end? Suit yourself. Jack came safe—I think he married Mary before the orchids faded. All I know is Mr. and Mrs. John Masters sailed a little while back for a honeymoon year abroad.

A Good Word for the Crow

THE case of the crow, condemned a decade or more ago as a destructive bird in agricultural fields, has been reopened by the Department of Agriculture and a more favorable verdict reached. The investigation made by experts of the Biological Survey of the Department shows the crow to be of great value to farmers.

After a careful study of the habits and the examination of a large number of stomachs, the Department experts have reached the conclusion that the crow consumes enough grasshoppers, cut worms, white grubs and other injurious insects to make him highly valuable to farmers. There is, however, one bad habit which the crow has, and that is the destruction of young birds and bird eggs, but this trait is outweighed by the good the bird is doing for the farmer in the destruction of worms and insects.

The one danger from the crow, according to Department experts, lies in large numbers. The number should be kept down so that its normal food is sufficient.



The Countryside Magazine
SUBURBAN LIFE

THE call of the countryside was never stronger than today. From the city to the country is the present trend of population, as our cities become more and more impossible for family life. For nine years SUBURBAN LIFE, The Countryside Magazine, has filled an important place in magazine literature in that it has provided a periodical devoted to the needs of those who love the country for the country's sake, and who recognize that a home means more than a house with a 25-foot front lot.

It is quite generally conceded to be the best printed magazine in America, and its illustrations and color work are the finest obtainable.

Half-Price Trial Offer

The price of SUBURBAN LIFE, The Countryside Magazine, is 25 cents a copy and $3.00 a year, but in order to introduce it to the readers of this magazine, many of whom have never seen it, we will enter your order for

Four Months for 50 Cents

This offer is made with the understanding that it may be withdrawn any time at our pleasure after 30 days, so if you desire to obtain a four-months' subscription to this beautiful magazine at one-half price, representing only about the cost of the paper and postage, it would be well for you to fill out this coupon and send it to us by return mail.

THE SUBURBAN PRESS
Circulation Department, 334 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cut this out and mail today with 50 cents

The Suburban Press
334 Fourth Ave.
New York City

For the enclosed 50 cents, please send SUBURBAN LIFE for four months to the following address:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

SUMPTUOUS BOOKS OF ENGLISH TRAVEL

AS IT IS IN ENGLAND
By ALBERT B. OSBORNE
Author of "Picture Towns of Europe," "Finding the Worth-While in Europe," etc.

The strands of present-day and medieval England woven together in one charming pattern. A book that presents a descriptive and interpretative study of the country such as has never before been written. To the largest cities the author has given little attention, presenting instead that which stands for the traveler's England—the countryside with its hedgerows, its thatched cottages, its rivers and lakes, its abbeys and cathedrals, its quaint inns, and always its people.

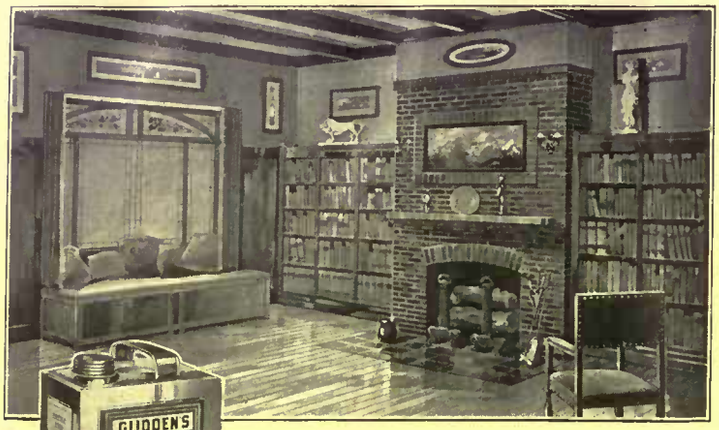
Illustrated. Boxed. $3.00 net; postage 15 cents.

LONDON—AN INTIMATE PICTURE
By HENRY JAMES FORMAN
Author of "The Ideal Italian Tour," etc.

It has been said that men admire Paris, but they love London. There is a quality—a personality—in the clean thoroughfares, the old landmarks, the orderliness, even in the yellow fog, that stands alone among the great cities of the world. Mr. Forman, a well-known American writer who has lived in London for several years, is peculiarly well fitted to transmit this elusive personality into the printed word, and the sumptuous format of this gift edition is in keeping with the charm of the text.

Illustrated. Boxed. $2.50 net; postage 15 cents.

McBRIDE, NAST & CO., *Publishers,* Union Square, New York City





GLIDDEN'S Endurance Wood Stains intensify the natural beauty of all woods. The beauty of natural woodwork, beamed ceilings, wood trim, built-in bookcases, window seats, etc., will be intensified to a remarkable extent by using Glidden's Endurance Woods Stains.

Let us send you our color-card showing these stains on the actual wood, which will give you an excellent idea of the endless decorative possibilities which they possess when used to produce a mission, wax, or varnish finish.

Made in the *Following Colors:*
Light Golden Oak
Dark Golden Oak
Weathered Oak
Kress Green
Fumed Oak
Light Mahogany
Dark Mahogany
Mission Oak
Early English
Cathedral Oak
Weathered Brown
Silver Grey
Flemish Oak
Black Flemish Oak

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Factories: Cleveland, Ohio - Toronto, Canada
Branches: New York - Chicago - London

BOBBINK & ATKINS

World's Choicest Nursery and Greenhouse Products

We shall gladly give our time and attention to all intending purchasers visiting our Nursery and invite everybody interested in improving their grounds to visit us. Our Nursery consists of 300 acres of highly cultivated land and a large area covered with Greenhouses and Storehouses in which we are growing Nursery and Greenhouse Products for every place and purpose, the best that experience, good cultivation and our excellent facilities can produce, placing us in a position to fill orders of any size.

THE FOLLOWING PLANTS FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DECORATIONS ARE AMONG OUR SPECIALTIES

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS. We grow many thousands of ornamental Shade Trees and Flowering Shrubs in all varieties and sizes. A visit to our Nursery will convince you of the quality of our immense stock.

HEDGE PLANTS. We grow a large quantity of California Privet, Berberis and other shrubs for hedges.

BULBS AND ROOTS. We import quantities of Bulbs and Roots from all parts of the World. Our Special Autumn Bulb catalog will be mailed free on request.

HARDY TRAILING AND CLIMBING VINES. We have them for every place and purpose.

HARDY OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS. We have thousands of rare, new and old-fashioned kinds. Our Herbaceous grounds are especially interesting at this time. Special prices on quantities.

TRAINED, DWARF AND ORDINARY FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS. We grow these for all kinds of Fruit Gardens and Orchards.

BOXWOOD IN TUBS. We grow thousands of plants in many shapes and sizes. Everybody loves the aroma of old-fashioned Boxwood.

PLANT TUBS, WINDOW BOXES AND ENGLISH GARDEN FURNITURE. We manufacture all shapes and sizes.

OUR NEW HYBRID GIANT-FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW. Everybody should be interested in this new hardy old-fashioned flower. It will grow everywhere and when in bloom is the queen of all garden flowers. Blooms from July until the latter part of September.

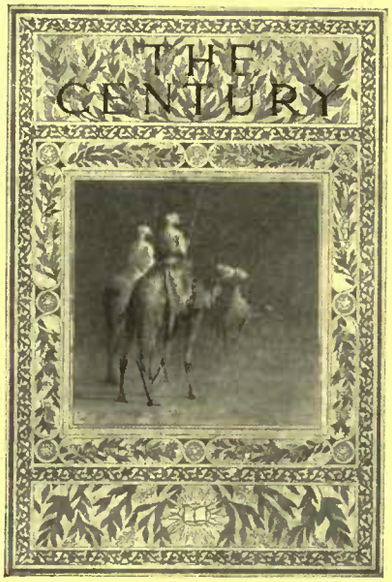
OUR ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOG No. 40, DESCRIBES OUR PRODUCTS. Will be mailed upon request. ASK FOR AUTUMN BULB CATALOG, NOW READY.

VISITORS take Erie R. R. to Carlton Hill, second stop on Main Line. Three minutes' walk to Nursery.

Nurserymen, Florists and Planters. Rutherford, New Jersey

"The most important year of the Century"

has begun. The December number is the most elaborate Christmas number ever published in America.



From its beautiful cover, painted by George Inness, Jr., to the last page of "In Lighter Vein," (a sparkling humorous magazine in itself), the December issue is, to date, the best example of the "new spirit of the Century."

Rich in fiction, art and poetry, this number is crowded with values.

"The Modern Quest for a Religion," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Inside of the Cup," is a thoroughly readable paper for the "Public Concerned with the Greater Things."

The coupon below secures a year's reading for the whole family at a remarkably low price.

$4.00 a year THE CENTURY 35c. a copy

The Century Co., Union Square, New York

I accept your SPECIAL OFFER of the CENTURY and ST. NICHOLAS for $5.00 (regular price $7.00) and enclose herewith five dollars.

Send the Century to.....
Address.....

Send St. Nicholas to.....
Birthday..... Address.....
H. G. 12

NA
7100
H6
v.24

House & garden

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY